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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 46. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FEAST OF THE HEART

Fellowship Club's Unique St. Valentine's Banquet.

WOMEN ARE ITS GUESTS.

Decorations of Tables and Rooms Suggestive of Love.

CUPID IS CONSPICUOUS.

Original Features for the Banqueters' Amusement.

ARTISTS DO THE ENTERTAINING.

Hearts were trumps last night at Kinsley's, where the Fellowship club gave a St. Valentine's day banquet, which fairly excelled every previous display of scenic novelty and spectacular magnificence that the club has ever devised. The great banquet hall, which months ago under the playful touch of the club became a German beer garden, and later the rolling deck of the Fuerst Bismarck, and still later a New England farm yard and harvest home, last night as if by magic was transported from grotesque commonplace to the fairyland realm of love, sentiment, and poetry. For the first time in the history of the club women were guests, and the scene which, even without them, would have rivaled the palace of Aladdin, was lit up with added glory by their radiant smiles and by toilets that have not been surpassed in Chicago this winter.

The banquet was spread for 125 covers on five tables of novel and beautiful design and furnishings. Each of them was in the shape of a heart, three of them being fifteen feet and two of them ten feet long and of proportionate width. On each of them, just inside the plate, was a row of particolored wax tapers with fancy shades on silver candlesticks. In the middle of each table was something which looked like a bed of red flowers in the shape of a heart four feet long, but the flowers, when the feast began, were red electric lights. The intermediate space was decorated with ferns. Each large table seated thirty-two guests and each small table twelve. A diamond-shaped table in the corner welcomed the press.

Flowers Were Everywhere.

Even the chairs around the tables spoke of the tender passion. Over the back of each woman's chair was a hoop or arch three feet high, intertwined with carnations and marguerites, and from the apex swung by a ribbon a veritable Cupid with bent bow ready to pierce the heart of the beauty who sat in front of him. Over all the tables was extended a canopy composed of festoons of evergreens, which, starting from the centerpiece of the ceiling, stretched to the side lights of the walls. From every foot of the festoons and of the space between the side lights hung tissue paper marriage bells of every hue. The balustrade of the balcony was concealed behind a broad gold-embroidered band of velvet. The effect of it all was heightened by the management of the light, which came first from the ceiling, then from the red lights on the table, and then from an immense electric piece between the front windows, in the shape of a flower-embossed fan, which was brought from New York for the purpose and which was one of the attractions of the Electricity Building at the Columbian Exposition.

The company assembled in the parlors at 6 o'clock and spent an hour in animated social intercourse before it entered the dining-room.

List of the Banqueters.

The following is a list of the banqueters: Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Willis Rice, Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence I. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Truesdale, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lobdell, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Meysenburg, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Insull, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. MacFarland, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Azel F. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, Mr. and Mrs. George Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Christoph Hotz, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wacker, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Gage, Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Young, Miss Risser, Miss Libbey, Miss Pinkerton of New York, Miss Rubens, Miss Cox, Miss Wakem, Miss Mitchell, Miss Day, Miss Cable, Miss Higinbotham, Miss King, Miss Gould, Miss Head, Miss Hambleton; Samuel Insull, J. G. Brooks, Herbert S. Stone, W. A. Angell, William Barry, Marshall Field, Eugene Field, Edward J. Winslow, A. A. Carpenter Jr., Harry Higinbotham, J. Frank Kelley, J. J. P. Odell, Charles Deering, F. W. Peck Jr., William G. Beale, Frank T. Baird, R. A. Pinkerton of New York, Charles Lederer, Will J. Davis, Frederic A. Keep, Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia, Charles R. Corwith, H. D. Higinbotham, Franklin H. Head, John Glade.

Everything Suggests Love.

As the company passed into dinner the mandolin orchestra played the "Wedding March" from Lohengrin, and from that time until the coffee was reached and the last speech had been made everything said and sung—and much that was eaten—contained suggestions of love and matrimony. The vegetables in the consommé were heart-shaped and the Punch a la Valentine was served from marriage bells of ice.

Soon after the soup Mr. Rice, according to custom, passed the "loving cup," and cracked his jokes at the expense of each one as he introduced him. Franklin Head became "a great Head," R. A. Waller was "Robert Altgeld Waller," Eugene Field, who came late, was "the late Mr. Field," and so on.

It would require a volume to describe the various entertainments sprung on the guests as they wandered through the elegant menu. The first of these was a grand introcessional by the sixty boys of Grace Church choir, dressed in white mortar-board hats and scarlet gowns. The affair was conducted in the most perfect cathedral-like style, the singing beginning in a distant room of the building and waxing louder and louder until they entered the dining-room, made the circuit of the tables, and passed out again. The first verse and chorus of their song, which elicited immense applause, were as follows:

In friendship's name
We feed the sacred flame
That glows upon the altars of our hearts.
Good fellowship be here,
Good fellowship and cheer,
And all the joys which mutual faith imparts.

CHORUS.

Then hand strike hand,
And all united stand,
For friendship is no fancy of a day.
The bond of faith will hold
The hearts of young and old
In fellowship, true fellowship for aye.

The choir boys then betook themselves to the balcony, where at intervals they sang more sweetly than ever. Among their selections was the following from the pen of Melville E. Stone:

Dear sisters, we gather to celebrate here,
Free from labor and turmoil and strife,
The choicest of blessings e'er given to man
E'en a blessing more precious than life.
'Twas back in old Eden, when the world was quite young,
And before there was thought of a fall
That they cut from old Adam his favorite rib
And created the mother of all.

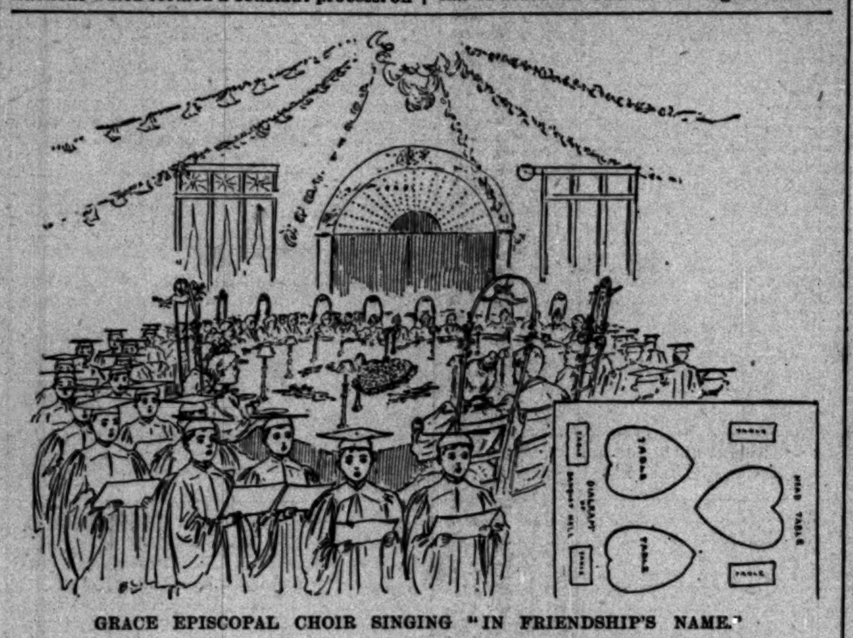
This was rough on old Adam, good man that he was,
But he never seemed even to grieve.
He sewed up his side and went on with his work,
and made a good husband for Eve.
She ate up the apple and gave him the core,
Which he gratefully took as his share,
And when turned from the garden, he just hustled around,
To get something for mamma to wear.

St. Valentine was a good bishop of Rome,
Whom they never suspected of sin,
But they chopped off his head, e'er they dubbed him a saint
And thuswise it ever has been.
So we sing, as the theme of each heart and each voice
To woman, God's blessing to earth;
She's developed our patience, best virtue of all,
To illustrate our genuine worth.

So we welcome you all to the Fellowship club,
Where the highest perfection's enshrined.
In this end of the century, new-woman days,
'Tis fit an example you find,
For soon you'll be called on to step in our shoes,
And you surely must do the thing right,
Hence the composite photo of all that is good
Which we offer you, ladies, tonight.

A Flood of Entertainments.

But the boys' choir was only one of the attractions which formed a constant procession of surprises. At one time Terese Vaughan, one of the stars in "1492," came in guitar in hand, and sung herself around the room. At another time the Heagler sisters appeared in a brilliant little dance. A little later Mrs. Alice Shaw, the famous whistler, entertained the company. Then song after song would be heard in the farther recesses of the room by unknown artists, and there were other brilliant features too numerous to mention.



GRACE EPISCOPAL CHOIR SINGING "IN FRIENDSHIP'S NAME."

Eleven o'clock struck before President Scott introduced Toastmaster William G. Beale, who spoke as well as he dared of a bachelor's life. Mrs. Shaw, "La Belle Siffleuse," was first presented and caroled and trilled as merrily as any blackbird. Three times she had to whistle before the insatiate ones were satisfied. Mr. Beale then called for Eugene Field. There were evidences by this time that all hilarity was to be decorous, and even Milward Adams and a demoniac whistle which he had acquired subsided into temporary silence. Mr. Field recited three of his own versified productions, and was rewarded with a huge bouquet of paper flowers. Then occurred an interruption. Most people thought that Milward Adams had reëstablished connections with his search-light whistle, but investigation proved that it was only H. N. Higinbotham indulging in a full-dress sneeze. When a lull came J. J. P. Odell had an inning, which he improved by paying compliments to the women present.

Then Mrs. Edward A. Meysenburg gave a couple of Irish recitations in a clever way. And then Lyman J. Gage had to explain why he put on his glasses when the Hangler girls danced. At least that was what was expected of him, but instead he made a characteristic and happy little speech. St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, solemn and ponderous, arose and gravely addressed the merry multitude. No one knows all that he said for the roars of laughter merged into one another until they became continuous and not until they ceased was it discovered that he had concluded and sat down.

It was midnight by then. The candles had burned to their sockets. Bright eyes were beaming brighter, suggestive little cupids were taken down from the floral arches and knelt before the guests, aiming their bows at will. And speeches were made; songs were sung—love songs, patriotic songs, college songs with a swing to them; then more speeches, some good and some not so good, but all furnishing food for mirth, and then about the time the lazy winter sun began to pull aside the curtains of the dawn they went home, laughing still.

PLEASANT ST. VALENTINE'S PARTY.

West End Woman's Club Entertains at Its Club-Rooms.

St. Valentine's day was celebrated by the West End Woman's club last night by a reception given in the club rooms, No. 542 West Monroe street. The ball-room was decorated with blue bunting caught up with hearts of silvered paper and green wreaths. Potted plants and cut flowers were tastefully arranged about the rooms. The tables in the dining-room were arranged in the shape of a heart. The following received the guests at the door: Mrs. George E. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. C. Spry, Mrs. Scott Jordan, Mrs. R. S. Lyon, Mrs. John McLaren, Mrs. Carrie A. Hill, Mrs. Morris Temple, Mrs. B. A. Eckhart.

BROUGHT THEIR MINISTER ALONG.

Illinois Couple Married in Milwaukee Under Unusual Circumstances.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—An innovation in Chicago marriages which are performed in Milwaukee was made today when an Illinois couple walked into the Plankinton House, accompanied by a minister from their own town to perform the ceremony. At noon in the parlors of the hotel George Findlay of Chicago and Miss Annie Anderson of Lake Forest, Ill., were wed in the presence of a small circle of friends and relatives. The bridal party numbered thirteen. The Rev. Dr. McClure of Lake Forest, who accompanied the party, performed the ceremony. None of the interested parties would make any statement whatever, but it is thought the bride and groom are relatives. The bridal party was made up as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Findlay of Chicago, William Anderson, George Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson of Lake Forest, Mrs. Charles Stiles of Rogers Park, Dr. and Mrs. McClure of Lake Forest, and Misses Annie Anderson and Mary Anderson, and James Anderson Jr. of Lake Forest. The party returned to Chicago this afternoon.

THEY WANT THE TIPS

PULLMAN PORTERS NATURALLY OPPOSE THE CONDO BILL.

Club Rooms of the Autocrats of the Sleeping Car at the Union Depot—It Is Reached Through Various Subterranean Passages That Lead Into Cavernous Depths—The Gentlemen of Color Say There Is Little to Be Picked Up Now in the Way of Contributions.

The thousands of people who daily mount and descend the long flight of steps leading to the lower floor of the Union Depot, Adams and Canal streets, are unaware of the fact that in the dim regions behind and below that stairway there are long alleys and subterraneans. Or did the thought occur that such places exist, the wildest flight of fancy would never suggest those mysterious caverns as the headquarters of a club. Yet a club exists, and it uses those places as a home. Its membership is composed exclusively of Pullman sleeping car porters. These autocrats of the upper and lower berths are popularly supposed to be millionaires in disguise, and that when not lording it over the meek and humble passenger they associate only with plumbers and similar kings of finance. A good deal of this general idea is dispelled when one penetrates this clubroom of theirs.

Between the stairway and the newstand there is a long, dark, narrow passage running west. At its extremity another and yet longer passage runs north and south. Overhead can be heard the rumble of wagons and the footsteps of the hurrying multitude. The south end of this passage opens into a good-sized square room. The furniture is simple in the extreme. Wooden benches run around the walls. A big table is in one corner and there are three or four wooden stools. Four incandescent lights hang from the ceiling and murkily light up the place. The wood is dark with age and polished by the attrition of countless lounging forms until it assumes the appearance of old oak. This is the special sanctum of the sleeping car porter. It is ruled over by a much-bundled-up gentleman of color of a highly argumentative turn of speech, and who affects sublime scorn for "fool w'ite men wat tries to leg'slate fur de negro."

"Agin de Bill, Sah."

Through these passageways ventured a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday. In the room were a score or more of porters. Four of them were playing a game of seven-up on the big table and the others were clustered about making sage remarks and proffering advice born of long experience to the players. The reporter hastened to explain the wherefore of his intrusion by reading to them Sec. 5 of a bill introduced in the Legislature Wednesday. This bill is to require sleeping car companies to provide safes for the safe-keeping of the valuables of passengers; fixing sleeping car charges as follows: One-half of one cent a mile for lower berths and one-third of one cent a mile for upper berths; and making it a misdemeanor for any porter or attendant to accept compensation in any manner from passengers. It was introduced by Representative Condo of Effingham. Sec. 5 is the one which prohibits the imposition, collection, charge, or acceptance by any employé of any fee or compensation in any manner from any passenger or passengers in sleeping, parlor, or drawing room cars.

"Wat's dat? Read dat agin," recited a chorus of voices.

The reporter complied and a silence ensued, broken only by the terse remarks of the card players. The scorn in that silence was thicker than the snowbanks in the suburbs. Then one of the players cast down his cards and asked:

"Who am de fool w'ite man wot got up dat bill? Has he got any section in dar wat says de company gotter pay a man 'nuff to keep him 'live? Huh?"

Then the conversation became general. The oratorical and argumentative major domo plumed his wings and soared into flights of eloquence about the equal rights of white and of black. Vanderbilts, railroad magnates, and legislators all came in for a share of his scorn, but when he attacked the porters themselves he was seized upon by two big ebony colored gentlemen and led away to a corner, where he was vigorously outtalked and whence he emerged a silenced but wholly unconvinced man, as was evidenced by the scorn with which he regarded the "w'ite man wat cum he-ar wid his fool bill and quesshuns."

From the talk that ensued it appeared that a porter's life is not all a bed of roses. Porters receive from $15 to $20 a month. They must buy a new uniform twice a year—in May and October—at an expense of $20 to $25 each time. They have to pay for their meals at all times. They must buy their own shoe-shining outfit and must shine all shoes under penalty of suspension or dismissal. When sent to distant points they receive in lieu of salary 97 cents a day, payable when they get back to the home station. They laughed at the idea of making it a misdemeanor to accept a tip and asked whether it was also a crime on the part of the one offering the tip.

"Mebbe dat's why sum folks doan't gib none," ejaculated one, while another remarked: "I dun tole you any man goin' offer me half-a-dollah w'en I'm hungry I'm gwine tek it, shuah."

They Talk of Tips.

This brought up the whole subject of tips. The men were unanimous in saying there was mighty little need of a bill against tipping, for people were getting stingier all the time. One man who runs to San Francisco told of a man who had his shoes shined each day for four days and his clothes brushed every time he went to the dining-car and at the end asked for change for a nickel. "I dun gib him it and he gibs me a nickel and a cent. Six cents! Yessah! An' den he walk out like he dun gib away a farm."

A bright man who has been a porter for years said that Western people were more generous than Eastern men, and women, when they give anything, are more generous than men.

"But," he said, with a sigh, "mos' wimmen ain' edycated up to it. Wimmen trav'lin' foh de fust time, sho ain' no good; want everything an' doant gib nuthin'."

Asked what the average tip was, he said a dime was too often the average.

"I tell you. Shawt runs am de bes'. Mebbe you get a quahtuh. But, law me, long runs, tree or foh days, end of de road, and man gibs you dat fatal quahtuh. Seems like dey make dat de limit. A half dollah? Hi! Half dollah looks big's a caht w'eel! Wat's dat? A dollah! Dat's a ghos' story. You heah a potahr drop down daid, you know sumun dun gib him a dollah. De bes' people am de Jews. Ef 't want fow de Jew commushul men potahrs all starve to death. Portugee whalers good folks, too, but dey am mity sca-arce."

"Who are the worst people for the porter?"

Unanimously came the answer, "Dem blue Bos'on folks! Wuk you all de time and den gib you lots advice, 'Don' gamble.' 'Don' drink.' Lots o' gamblin' and drinkin' man get outer wat dey gib, huh! O, yes, dey gib you lots of 'ligion, and sometimes a little of de Bible, but money—O, no."

WILL OPEN UP NEW COAL REGIONS.

Pittsburg and Eastern Capital Stock Increased to Build a New Link.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg and Eastern railroad company at its headquarters in Philadelphia has just determined to increase the amount of its capital stock from $2,750,000 to $5,000,000, and to go ahead with the construction of the new Vanderbilt connection link in April or May. This step adds elements of substantiality to their schemes, which will connect the Vanderbilt system of roads, now in operation in Northern Pennsylvania, with the Lake Shore and Big Four systems in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Vanderbilts' profitable Fall Brook and Beech Creek lines now connect directly with the New York Central at several points in Western New York. Their coal and coke tonnage moves, however, only northeast. From Mahaffey, Pa., the western terminus of the Beech Creek, to West Newton, on the Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Youghiogheny road, an extension of the Lake Shore, Pittsburg and Western line, the new road will be built. It will be 115 miles long and on easier grades than any other Western Pennsylvania road, with all bridges built for double tracks. Its spurs will pierce all the best coal and coke regions which the Pennsylvania railroad monopoly now prevents developing. It will facilitate an interchange of through traffic by connections to and from the east with the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Jersey Central systems, which now get west through Buffalo on the north or Baltimore and Washington on the south. Although an independent line as yet, it will be practically a link in a New York and Chicago trunk line.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—All the Western roads running between Minneapolis and Chicago have in writing agreed to grant a one-fare rate for the round trip to this city in connection with Southern excursion business during June, July, and August

TEXAS BURIED UNDER DEEP SNOW.

Worst Storm Raging Ever Known in the State—Snow at New Orleans.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—A gale is blowing here and a snowfall of sixteen inches has blocked trains. All traffic is suspended and snow is still falling and drifting. It is the worst storm on record in Texas and widespread over the State.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 14.—The second snow-storm of the year fell here yesterday and last night. The snow is four inches deep and the storm was general over Northern Texas. Cattle men expect heavy losses on the ranges.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 14.—Snow began falling here last evening and is still falling. It is six inches deep on a level with bad drifts. Railroad travel is impeded and street car service almost suspended. The snow-storm is the worst ever experienced here.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 14.—The heaviest fall of snow ever known here is on the ground, over six inches deep and still falling.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—For the first time in fourteen years New Orleans is covered with snow. The flakes began falling about 11 o'clock last night, but the storm ceased in an hour. At 10 o'clock this morning the snowfall recommenced and has kept up continuously since then. Five or six inches of snow now cover the streets. Traffic on all the mule cars has stopped, and not more than a dozen electric cars are now running. The only other recorded snow storms in New Orleans were in 1851, 1867, 1881, and today. This is the most severe winter the present generation has known.

THREE MEN ARE BURNED IN A MINE.

Explosion Near Salem—Many Others Have Marvelous Escapes from Death.

SALEM, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—An explosion in the coal mine six miles west of this city resulted in three miners being seriously burned. The others escaped unharmed, or with slight injuries. Those badly burned are:

BANE, GEORGE, burned and injured by flying coal.
BOYD, BEN, cut and burned seriously.
CHAMBERS, JOHN, almost smothered to death.
CHRISTIE, JOHN, badly burned.
LITTLE, ALBERT, almost smothered to death.
LUCH, JOHN, almost smothered to death.
SMITH, SAMUEL, badly burned about face, will probably lose eyes.
TADELOCK, JAMES, AND SON, burned about face and arms; seriously.
UNKNOWN, burned seriously.
WINEGARDNER, L., burned about face and body; perhaps fatally.

The fire caused by the explosion, which resulted from a miner making a solid shot, was extinguished and no material damage was done to the mine and work will be resumed tomorrow. There were upwards of a hundred men in the mine at the time of the explosion, and the heat for a time was intense, and that they all escaped death is almost miraculous.

BEVIER, Mo., Feb. 14.—The Black Diamond mine, employing 100 coal-miners, was flooded today by a break from the workings of an old slope which was full of water. The miners barely escaped with their lives, leaving behind all their tools, clothing, etc. The damage will be heavy.

ASHLAND, Pa., Feb. 14.—William Gillespie, fire boss, and Michael Dunlevy, miner, at Preston No. 3 slope, died today from injuries received by an explosion of gas, ignited by a shot fired in a breast. Patrick Dougherty and Joseph Grady are lying at their homes in a precarious condition.

LOSS OF $300,000 AT PATERSON, N. J.

Doherty & Wadsworth's Large Silk Mill Is Destroyed—Insurance $240,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Doherty & Wadsworth's silk mill, one of the largest in Paterson, N. J., was destroyed by fire tonight. Less than an hour after the blaze was discovered the north wall fell with a crash. Half an hour later the wall on the Beech street side caved in and at 10 o'clock nothing but the tower in the central part of the factory was left intact. The estimated value of the plant is $300,000, and the insurance is $240,000. One thousand operatives were steadily employed.

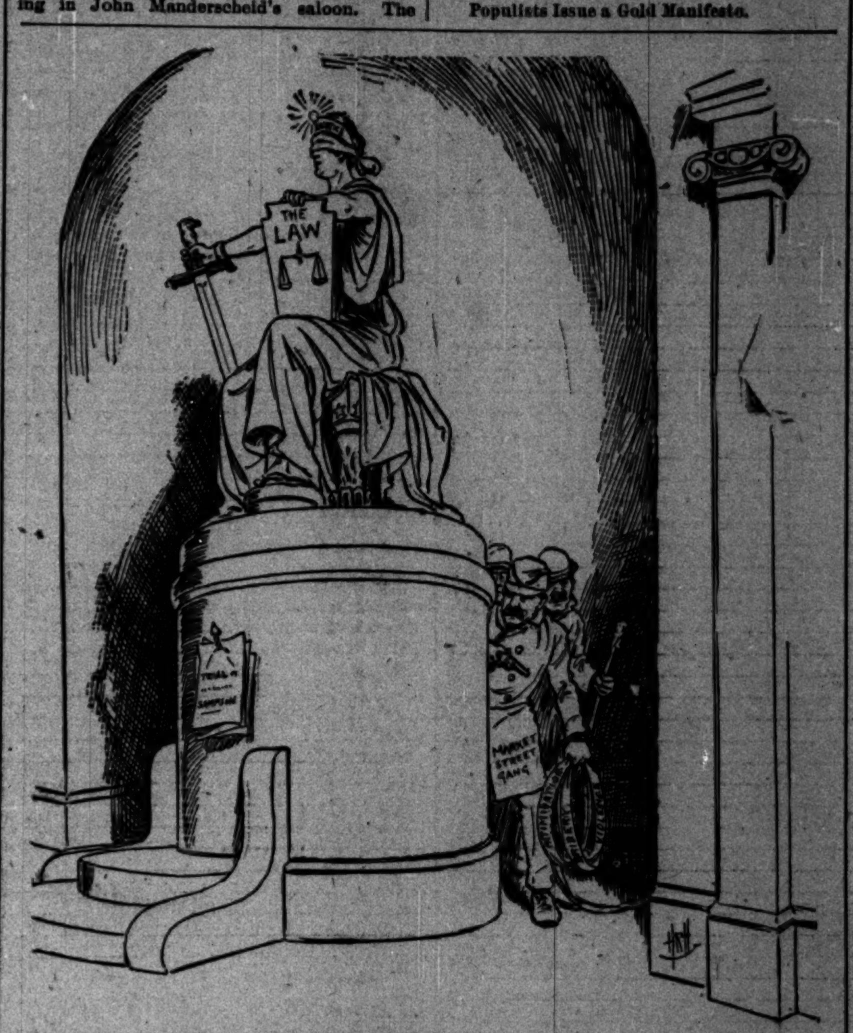
WABASH, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The flouring mill of Lister & Peterson at Rochester was burned last night. Ten thousand bushels of wheat and much fine machinery were destroyed, together with the pump station of the Chicago and Erie railroad. Loss, $23,000; insurance, $5,000 each in the Millers' National and Millers' Mutual, and $3,000 in other companies on the grain.

OPEN WAR ON SALOONS

SIOUX CITY WOMEN ROUGHLY HANDLED BY ONE PROPRIETOR.

They Enter in a Body to Protest Against the Violations of Law When He Attacks Them—Men Rush to Their Relief and a Lively Scrimmage Ensues—One Hundred in the Public Crusade, Which Involves a Visit in Mass to the Offending Places.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The movement inaugurated today by the West Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union led to an exciting scene at 5 o'clock this evening in John Manderscheid's saloon. The women after holding many meetings decided at last to take the enforcement of the law into their own hands, and to the number of over one hundred started to visit the saloons to see how the law was observed and to notify the proprietors of their purpose. They were led by Mrs. H. C. Johnson. They visited four saloons before entering Manderscheid's place. At each place they were received respectfully. At each place the leader, Mrs. Johnson, asked for the proprietor and then pointed out to him the tables and chairs and similar things which are in violation of the law. She said in substance:



THUGS BANDED TOGETHER TO THWART THE LAW

"We have waited for the men to take some action in this matter long enough. The women are going to take a hand now. Unless we find this place complying with the law in every respect by tomorrow morning we shall take steps to close it up."

The women would then sing a hymn and proceed to another saloon. At Manderscheid's saloon the only man behind the bar was a bartender, who referred the women to the proprietor. In a moment he burst into the room and rushed at the women, ordering them out and pushing them towards the door. The women were jammed together at the door and slowly moving out. Several men who had followed them in interfered with Manderscheid to protect the women. He struck several blows, but no one was hit. The men demanded of Police Officer Franciscus to preserve order, but he refused to interfere and said a saloonkeeper had a right to clear his place. Several saloon loafers rushed in and a mêlée was in prospect, but by this time the women had got out to the street. There they gathered and sang a hymn. Then they marched back in a body to the church.

They say that they will continue their crusade tomorrow. The conduct of Manderscheid has alarmed the saloonkeepers, nearly all of whom are violating the law, and many of them are considering whether to close their places temporarily.

SOLDIERS THREATEN A LYNCHING.

Cause a Scare in Leavenworth in an Effort to Avenge Probable Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—This evening fifty soldiers from Fort Leavenworth came to the city and threatened to lynch a bartender at the "Redlight" saloon named Harry Smith and a woman named Alma Vaughn. This morning a soldier from Fort Leavenworth named Patrick V. Fagin was found dead at the bottom of the Home coal mine. He had either fallen or been thrown down the shaft, a distance of 720 feet. Last night he was around town, had been seen with the Vaughn woman, and was badly beaten for refusing to pay a drink bill. When his body was taken to the fort today the soldiers believed he had been murdered. Tonight a company of soldiers appeared at the "Red Light," but before they arrived a Sergeant had given warning and it was empty. A half dozen policemen appeared on the scene and quieted things for a time. A detail of men was started from the garrison within fifteen minutes and the would-be lynchers hurried back to the fort.

W. S. JONES' WILL IS INVALIDATED.

His Tearing Off the Signature Leaves $200,000 to Legal Heirs.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—Just before W. S. Jones, President of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, died last summer he called for his will and tore his signature off the end of it. The spoliated will provided for heavy legacies to Lakeside Hospital, the Children's Aid Society, Orville S. Jones, a brother, and Mrs. Mary H. Campbell, to whom the decedent, who was an aged man, had been engaged to be married. An effort was made to probate the spoliated will, and the case was fought long and bitterly in court. Today Probate Judge White decided that the document was invalid, and the $200,000 fortune will be divided among the relatives according to law.

SCHEME TO RIVAL THE VANDERBILTS

Pennsylvania Company Said to Be Trying for an Entering Wedge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—It was rumored in Hackensack, N. J., today that the Pennsylvania railroad company was negotiating for the purchase of the New York and New Jersey railroad company, which operates between Jersey City and Haverstraw, with the intention of extending the line to Albany in opposition to the New York Central.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1895

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, northwest winds.

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BOLD THUG ATTEMPTS A ROBBERY.

He Tries to Hold Up a Man and Woman at 6 o'Clock Last Evening.

Rosie Drozdowitch, No. 3351 Rhodes avenue, was the victim of a bold assault last evening at 6 o'clock while walking along Clark street, between Van Buren and Harrison. Miss Drozdowitch was in the company of N. Williams, No. 6218 Peoria street, and they were on their way to the Polk Street Depot to take a suburban train. A man came up to them suddenly and pointing a revolver at them demanded that they throw up their hands. Miss Drozdowitch was too excited to obey, however, and began to scream. The robber then grabbed at the hand satchel and attempted to snatch it from her. Miss Drozdowitch clung tenaciously to her property and the disgruntled thief turned and fled down Clark street toward Harrison. Policemen Phelan and Donahue heard the screams. They saw the man running and Phelan overtook him at Fourth avenue and Harrison street. He was brought to the station, where he gave the name of William Smith. An unloaded revolver was found in his possession.

CARTRIDGES ENOUGH FOR AN ARMY.

Two Consignments of 6,000,000 from Canada to Chicago Firm.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Two weeks ago customs brokers of this city steered through the Custom House here 615,000 boxes containing 3,000,000 cartridges consigned from Montreal to Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett of Chicago. Today they began steering through a second consignment of 600,000 boxes to the same firm. There is considerable speculation here as to this activity in the cartridge business, as the largest previous importation was only twenty boxes. The duties aggregate nearly $10,000, the total value of the cartridges being about $25,000.

JONES TAKES PULITZER'S SHARE.

Will Hereafter Be Editor and Manager of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—The *Post-Dispatch* today announces that Col. Charles H. Jones, recently editor of the New York *World* and formerly holding the same position upon the St. Louis *Republic*, has purchased an interest in the *Post-Dispatch* from Joseph Pulitzer and will in future be editor and manager of the paper. Col. Jones took charge today and his name replaced that of Mr. Pulitzer at the head of the editorial page.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Marks Bros.' Bee Hive dry goods store at Birmingham, Ala., has been closed by the Sheriff on attachments aggregating $7,000.

Fred Washausen, violinist of the "Wang" Theatrical company, became suddenly deranged at Kansas City, Mo. He is under guard in the city jail.

The hall at San Francisco of the Spring Valley Lodge of Knight Templars was ripped out by an explosion of gas. Two men were seriously wounded.

The Rev. T. M. Illman, pastor of the White Memorial Church in Concord, N. H., has resigned to accept a call from the First Universalist Church of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Catholic club of Philadelphia celebrated its eighteenth anniversary with an elaborate banquet to Mgr. Satolli. Mgr. Satolli spoke of the admiration the Pope has for the American Republic and all its institutions.

LAST EDITION.

ISAAC P. GRAY DEAD.

Pneumonia Kills the United States Minister to Mexico.

GOES TO HIS POST ILL.

Conductor of a Pullman Car Finds Him Unconscious.

END COMES IN A FEW HOURS

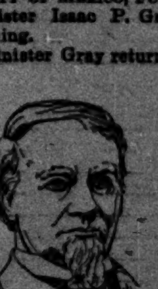
Sketch of His Life as Citizen, Soldier and Politician.

LEADER OF INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 14.—United States Minister Isaac P. Gray died at 7:05 this evening.

Minister Gray returned this morning from a trip to Washington with a severe case of pneumonia. A Pullman car conductor found him unconscious at 2 o'clock this morning. He was carried from the train on a stretcher to the American Hospital. Dr. Bray informed Mrs. Gray that he could not live the day out.

He remained unconscious until the time of his death. Consul-General Crittenden remained with him during the day. Col. Gray had been ill all the way from St. Louis to this city.


ISAAC P. GRAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The first intimation of the condition of Minister Gray came in the following dispatch to the State Department from Mr. Butler, Chargé d'Affaires in the American Legation at the City of Mexico:

Minister Gray arrived this morning very ill with double pneumonia and is still unconscious.

The news of the death of Minister Gray was received with sincere expressions of regret. He was in Washington recently, having come here at the commencement of the recent trouble between Mexico and Guatemala and consulted with the President and Secretary of State as to the best means of preventing war between the two countries.

MR. GRAY WAS IN CHICAGO MONDAY.

He Had Caught Cold, but Was in Good Health Apparently.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Pierre Gray, son of the dead Minister to Mexico, said to a reporter tonight:

"Father started to the City of Mexico from Chicago Monday morning. He had been to Washington a short time a week or so before he left here to return to his post of duty and had caught cold, his trip being in the coldest kind of weather. But he took some medicine and when he left he was in a fair state of health. He wired us from Chicago, and the next day we received a letter from him, but he did not say that he was at all ill. He went over the Wabash road direct to Laredo, Mex., without change of sleeper, going through St. Louis. We heard nothing more of him until this afternoon. A message said a porter had found him unconscious at 2 o'clock in the morning in his berth. I know nothing more of the circumstances."

It is believed the wish to reach his family and avoid stopping off en route among strangers led him to attempt too much in endeavoring to make the journey through in his enfeebled condition. Mrs. Gray was reported to have been too ill to accompany her husband at the time he was summoned here by the dangerous illness of his son Pierre. It is understood now she has recovered sufficiently to accompany the body home. The body will be taken to his former home, Union City, Ind., for burial.

HE WAS TWICE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Formerly a Republican, He Joined the Democrats in 1871.

Isaac Pusey Gray was born in Chester County, Pa., Oct. 18, 1828. His parents removed to Ohio in 1836. Young Gray received a common school education and early entered on the study of the law. His poverty, however, compelled him to accept a clerkship in a general store at New Madison. In 1855 he moved with his family to Union City, Ind.

In 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry by Gov. Morton and organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry in 1864. In 1866 he was the candidate for Congress in opposition to George W. Julian, being defeated by 300 votes. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, where he made himself famous as President of that body by locking the Democratic members in and counting them to obtain the passage of a ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He was offered the Consulship at St. Thomas in 1870, but declined it.

His connection with the Democratic party dates from 1871, when he failed to get the nomination for Governor from the hands of the Republican party. He was a delegate-at-large to the Liberal Republican convention of 1872 and was appointed by the convention member of the National committee for Indiana. His name was before the Democratic State convention in 1872 for Congressman-at-large and in 1874 for Attorney-General, but was withdrawn both times at his request. The State convention of 1876 nominated him by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor, to which office he was elected with "Bluejeans" Williams, whom he succeeded as Governor on the latter's death. In 1880 he received the complimentary nomination of the Democratic minority for the United States Senatorship. In 1884 he was elected Governor against William H. Calkins, receiving the nomination by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

After his last term as Governor expired he followed the practice of his profession in Indianapolis in partnership with his son, Pierre Gray, until he was called to the Mexican mission by President Cleveland two years ago. In 1850 he married Miss Eliza Jaque of Darke County, O. They have two children living—Pierre, who is a lawyer in this city, and Bayard, who has been acting as his father's private secretary in Mexico.

Mr. Gray was always a man of the people and was known as a good "mixer," representing the common element of his party.

French and Siamese Fight.

BANGKOK, Feb. 14.—Difficulties have arisen between the Siamese and the French on the left bank of the Mekong River, and serious disturbances have occurred. At one place there was a conflict between a number of Siamese people and a detachment of French troops, during which a French officer was severely wounded.

HE IS FOR PURE FOOD.

SENATOR HAMER INTRODUCES A BILL TO PREVENT ADULTERATIONS.

Barling Backs Him Up with a Measure to Have Dairy Products Free from Deceptive Ingredients—White's Insanity Divorce Bill Is Defeated—Senator Dwyer Opens War on High-Priced Surgeons—Altgeld Favors Pullman Legislation—Other Springfield News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Senate has struck a lively pace in the transaction of business now, and its proceedings are getting quite interesting. Senator Hamer of Fulton County got in a couple of bills today calculated to arouse interest in certain localities. The first measure introduced by the gentleman from Fulton is on the subject of pure food. It punishes all folks who adulterate food products, including coffee, tea, and spices. It hits such wicked candymakers as use glucose, and is a good deal of a bill.

The second bill presented by the gentleman from Fulton pertains to illuminating gas. It divides the cities of the State into four classes, and Chicago comes under the first. If the Hamer bill should become a law consumers of gas in Chicago would have to pay 75 cents a thousand and no more. It fixes a standard for the illuminating properties of gas and prescribes tests for the inspection of the article as made.

Senator Henry Barling of South Water street got in a food adulteration bill too. His measure is limited to dairy products and prohibits the use of coloring matter in butter and cheese. It declares butter and cheese not made from cream, or cream and rennet, shall be put in original packages which shall be labeled in big letters with the character of the product, thus letting consumers know what they are buying.

Senator Barnes sent in one which repeals the law under which companies for the administration of trusts were formed. The original bill got through the Legislature some years ago after a reasonably tough fight, and Barnes declares he is bound to repeal it if he can.

The Senate committees are doing quite a little work. The Committee on Insurance made favorable report on Senator Ford's valued policy fire insurance measure. This bill is similar in its provisions to the one vetoed by Gov. Altgeld two years ago. It is intimated here the Governor has changed his mind on the proposition involved in the bill since he vetoed the measure in question. The same committee also recommended for passage a little bill requiring fire insurance companies to pay 2 per cent of the premiums received for the support of fire departments in municipalities where they are doing business.

Insane Divorce Bill Beaten.

The House is pegging away after a fashion. It took up this morning Mr. White's (of Whiteside) bill, which makes incurable insanity in husband or wife for five years ground for divorce. The bill was beaten, as it ought to have been.

Representative Kaiser's bill, preventing minors under 16 years of age from carrying deadly weapons, was read a third time and sent to the Senate. It is a good deal of a measure and covers pistols, muskets, shotguns, and other firearms, slingshots, airguns, blowguns, and bean shooters. Luther, Dearborn, and Kaiser had an amusing colloquy over the features of the bill, but the House was with the gentleman from McDonough, and it squeezed through. After the bill was passed the discovery was made that it was more far-reaching in its effects than had been supposed. It would prevent the high school cadets and other companies of boy soldiers from parading with toy muskets. It will be recalled to the order of second reading tomorrow, and sweetened up with an amendment that will be satisfactory to youthful soldiers.

The Senate is struggling with a little bit of a bill legalizing the records of a small town down in Jackson County by the name of Desoto. This municipality is one of the oldest in Illinois and goes back pretty near to the times of Kaskaskia and Cahokia. The Illinois Central road runs through Desoto, and some years ago a train on that road sailed through the town at a lively pace and killed a whole lot of hogs. The municipality brought suit against the railroad company and on a trial the lawyers of the company raised the question that the municipality had never been organized under the law of the Territory of Illinois, the State of Illinois, or under any other hypothesis or legal basis. This was found to be true, and the Town of Desoto had to take a nonsuit. It is now proposed to make some sort of a retroactive law which will put the town on a legal basis. So soon as this is done the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Desoto will pass an ordinance limiting the speed of all trains passing through the corporate limits to about five miles an hour.

Dwyer's Fling at High-Priced Surgeons.

Senator Eddie Dwyer got in a bill today that will cause no end of annoyance to high-priced physicians and surgeons. It makes a limit to the fee to be imposed for a surgical operation, and prescribes the maximum rate at $100. If Eddie Dwyer's bill becomes a law, and your vermiform appendix needs attention, you can have it eliminated for an even $100 bill. This measure is entirely new in legislative circles, and Senator Dwyer can make the distinctive claim of novelty in idea and construction.

Senator Bogardus of Ford County also handed in one which possesses the charm of novelty. It hits folks who put obstructions or explosive substances on a railroad, or enter into conspiracy to rob trains, or seek to arrest the progress of trains with intent to commit a robbery, or those who rob or attempt to rob trains, and it says that people found guilty of any of these offenses shall be punished by death, or confinement in the penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years, discretionary with the court or jury. Senator Bogardus said this bill was sent in by bankers and business-men of Chicago, who, according to his say so, are in mortal dread of train robbers and vendetta. The bill is almost too comprehensive to get through the Senate without discussion and the probabilities are it will not become a law in its present form.

Gov. Altgeld has had one or two consultations of late with the Democratic steering committees of the House and Senate. The subjects under discussion related to the policy to be pursued by the party during the session of the Legislature. It is understood the Governor will insist that the Legislature shall pass a bill reducing the fares charged by sleeping car companies. He has said as much to the members of the committees referred to. This matter is likely to be made the subject of a Democratic caucus. Gov. Altgeld thinks the Pullman legislation should be espoused by Democrats as a party measure. This opinion is concurred in largely, but there are some, particularly in the Senate, who will view the legislation on lines broader than party issues.

Slash in the Military Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations at a meeting this afternoon knocked $110,000 out of the emergency militia appropriation. The items eliminated were $80,000 for new uniforms and equipment and $30,000 from the sum for maintenance, armory rent, etc. A communication from Adjutant-General Orendorff to Chairman Needles was read in the committee explaining the urgent necessity for the appropriations was asked for. He said in part:

> The entire expense of the strike was $360,091. Of this amount $105,369 was paid out of the ordinary fund appropriated for the maintenance of the Illinois National Guard. This leaves due the creditors of the State, $254,721. The expense of the Illinois National Guard of the current six months requires an appropriation of $30,000. The entire service has so worn out the uniforms of the guard, which in most cases were old, and the fact that over 4,000 of the troops are practically without overcoats makes an appropriation of at least $80,000 necessary to uniform and equip the guard for active duty should their services be required, weekly drills, and encampment duty early in July. It will require from thirty to sixty days to manufacture uniforms and overcoats, as they are not kept in stock. The $105,000 paid out of the current National Guard fund for strike expenses, if retained, would have almost paid the current expenses and purchased the clothing asked for by this bill. The bill under consideration calls for the above amounts which are absolutely necessary to protect the honor of the State and preserve the efficiency of the Illinois National Guard.

The state of the Treasury is used as an argument why this reduction should be made. But $800,000 remained in the Illinois Treasury this morning, and during the day $325,000 of this amount was withdrawn. The militia, which is an emergency appropriation, would have brought the finances of the State down to about $200,000 in case this bill went through. The appropriations for rebuilding the Anna asylum were also largely reduced, the amount being cut $119,000. The committee on appropriations seemed determined to prune the bills as brought to its attention.

Fight the State Medical College Idea.

A bill was introduced in the Senate today to sell to the State the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago to be annexed to the Illinois University. The amount involved is $160,000 or thereabouts. The bill will meet with determined opposition not only from economists but from a large class of people who think the State has about as much as it can do to care for the penal and charitable institutions and the expenses of the State government proper without engaging in the business of running a medical college. The chances for the passage of this appropriation bill are exceedingly small. The Republicans are resolved to hold the appropriations down to the lowest possible figure.

A bill is pending appropriating $100,000 for a Normal University in Northwestern Illinois. It will not get through at this session of the Legislature. Another bill seeks to set apart about a quarter of a million for a new institution for the care of the insane in Northern Illinois. The Legislature will not enact any such measure. All appropriations looking toward the erection of new institutions or purchasing of farms will be killed.

The reformatory at Pontiac wants about $600,000, it is said, to complete its buildings and erect a wall around its grounds. This appropriation will not be made. The penal and charitable institutions will be granted a sufficient sum of money for their maintenance and such repairs as are absolutely necessary. Nothing more will meet with the sanction of the Legislature. The State University wants something like a quarter of a million dollars for new buildings, laboratory, libraries, etc. These propositions will not be favored by the Legislature.

The tax levy must of necessity be slightly increased over that of two years ago. The Democrats now begin to realize the fact that the people will no longer stand the inordinate appropriations made by previous Legislatures. The Democrats want to do something to rehabilitate themselves with a view of making some showing of strength in the State election next year. They concede the fact they have not the least earthly show of carrying Illinois, but want to whittle down the Republican majority as much as possible.

J. A. C.

[Senator Dwyer's bill does not find favor with Chicago surgeons. They say it is unconstitutional, but, if made a law and enforced, it would work a detriment to both the profession and the public. The stated object of the bill is to prevent exorbitant charges and fees of medical practitioners. There is no fixed table of fees governing Chicago doctors. The Chicago Medical Society, however, has adopted a table which is intended to guide rather than to govern members in making charges for services rendered under ordinary conditions. These figures will afford an idea of what reductions the Dwyer bill would make in some cases. Amputations cost as high as $1,000. A finger or a toe can be cut off as cheap as $15, though in some cases this costs $50. The minimum fee for cutting off hands, feet, forearms, and legs is $100 apiece. The amputation of a shoulder anywhere from $200 to $1,000. The exsection of joints range in price from $25 for small ones to $500 for large ones. The reduction and dressing of a fracture ranges from $25 to $500. The reduction and dressing of a dislocation runs up in some cases to $500. There are many other operations the fees for which would be operated on by the Dwyer bill, as follows: Intra cronial operations, $300 to $1,000; nephrectomy, $300 to $1,000; extirpation of the thyroid gland, $300 to $800; cataract operation, $200 to $1,000. The Chicago Gynecological Society has prepared a fee table in which the lowest figure named for any operation is $100. The minimum fee runs up to $500 and the maximum to $1,000. One physician said his lowest fee for removing a casserion ganglion was $5,000. The following opinions are given of the bill:

Dr. J. B. Murphy, surgeon—It would be the same as limiting the wages of labor. The doctor's work is labor. Labor is my capital. If the bill is passed it will have no effect whatever, as the law cannot compel a man to labor for a stipulated price. The bill is simply idiotic. It probably originated in the mind of some man who values others by his own gauge. As shown by his bill he is just above mediocrity. The author of this measure, I presume, looks upon one operation the same as another, whether it is the removal of a corn or of a casserion ganglion. Almost every surgeon in Chicago does 20 per cent of his work for nothing. In my own case, for instance, I never get up at night for anybody except the County Hospital, which work I do for nothing. The bill also is bad in that it puts all men on the same level.

Dr. J. E. Colburn, oculist and aurist—The bill is absurd on its face. A man cannot afford to devote years of experience to acquiring efficiency and then be tied up as to what he shall receive for his labor. There is no hardship being wrought upon the public by doctors' prices, because the charges are tempered to fit the person treated. This bill would lower the whole medical tone.

Dr. James M. Patton, physician—This bill leaves out of consideration the charity work of all physicians, and does not permit them to make charges sufficient to return them an adequate compensation on the whole. It will also prevent doctors from undertaking chronic cases, which require a long time to remedy. It is unjust to the physician and the public.

Dr. E. J. Gardiner, oculist—In substance it means restricting a man from getting what his reputation entitles him to receive. It abrogates the common rights of man.

Dr. Robert G. Marriner, surgeon—I think it is a piece of foolishness. An operation on a wealthy person is worth more than one on a poor person. It is the same as limiting a lawyer's fees.

Dr. E. F. Buecking, surgeon—It is ridiculous. Some operations are so difficult and the responsibility is so great that they are cheap at any price. The matter of fees should be left to the honor of physicians.]

SENATE FAILS TO PASS SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. Coon Will Bring Up the Matter for Another Vote Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—In the Senate today the Coon bill granting suffrage to women in township elections occasioned considerable discussion and when the vote was taken for its passage only twenty-three could be mustered for it, while the opposition numbered thirteen votes. The votes it received were not a sufficient number to pass it and Senator Coon gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote tomorrow.

When the measure first came up Senator Green said it was a matter of great surprise that the bill had been sent to the Committee on Judicial Department and favorably recommended for passage by it. He said the bill was of such a character that it should have been sent to the Committee on Elections. He then entered a motion that the bill be referred to the Committee on Elections. In doing so he said the bill ignored counties not under township organizations, and he presumed the women in such counties desired suffrage fully as much as in the counties to which the bill applied. For this and other reasons he made his motion.

Senator Humphrey then attempted a defense of the course which had been mapped out for the bill by its friends by stating that the Committee on Judicial Department was a large one and fully competent to discuss the measure.

Senator Green's motion was lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 25 nays, and he then moved to strike out the enacting clause, which motion failed to prevail. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and the measure was defeated.

Ordered to Third Reading.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Senator Munroe's, increasing the number of school inspectors of Joliet from six to seven; Senator Niehaus' bill giving cities the right to establish houses of correction outside of the corporate limits.

A message was received from the House that Mr. Murdock's joint resolution asking the Illinois members in Congress to support the national arbitration bill had been adopted. The question of concurring in the action of the House brought out an indifferent vote and the President announced that the resolution was rejected. Later Senator Dunlap moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was lost. There was considerable objection manifested and Senator Littler explained the nature of the bill now pending in Congress and the motion to reconsider prevailed. Then the resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 to 7.

Senator Morrison called up his resolution charging that certain firms, persons, and corporations are engaged in feeding domestic animals on refuse, wet grain, and slop food, which is contrary to the public health, and providing for an investigating committee of five. Senator Humphrey wanted the resolution to go to the Committee on Municipalities, saying the author of it, he understood, had a bill which would be sent to that committee, and the two could be considered together. He made a motion to this effect. Senator Morrison moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost. The motion of Senator Humphrey then recurring a vote was taken and the motion was lost. Then Senator Crawford moved that a further consideration of the resolution be postponed until next Tuesday. This motion did not prevail, however, and the resolution was adopted.

The following were among the bills introduced:

Senator Aspinwall—Appropriating $6,000 in aid of farmers' institutes; also a bill compelling counties which send boys to reformatories to pay from $6 to $8 a month, according to their age.

Senator Campbell—Compelling defendants in chancery cases to answer under oath.

Senator Chapman—Appropriating about $150,000 for the expenses and improvements of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester.

Senator Craig—Compelling warehousemen to publish schedule of rates at the first of each year.

Senator Littler—Appropriating $75,000 for improvements and expenses of the State Capitol Building.

Senator Bogardus—Defining the crime of train robbing and fixing a penalty therefor; and also a bill appropriating $63,800 for the expenses of State Board of Agriculture.

Senator Anthony—Providing that no Judge, court, or officer, other than the Governor, shall reprieve or suspend execution of a defendant who has been sentenced to death, or any other sentence imposed.

Senator Hamer—Regulating gas companies in the cities of the State, the cities being classified as follows: In cities of over 100,000 inhabitants 75 cents per thousand cubic feet shall be the rate; in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, $1 rate; cities from 20,000 to 50,000, $1.15; and cities of less than 20,000 the rate shall be not more than $1.50.

Senator Barnes—Repealing the law providing for the regulation and administration of trusts by trust companies.

Senator Harding—Providing that in county and probate courts appeals may be taken to the Appellate Court on writs of error.

Senator Hamer—Preventing the adulteration of drugs.

Senator Dwyer—Regulating the fees of physicians and surgeons.

Senator Bartling—To prohibit the coloring of substitutes for butter.

Senator Niehaus—Providing for the recovery of public money unlawfully withheld by public officials.

Senator Campbell of Cook—Amending the law in relation to the taxes in courts of chancery.

Senator Sawyer—Authorizing the issue of bonds by drainage districts.

Senator Leeper—Amending the free school law by increasing the limit of taxation.

Senator Higbee—Enabling the University of Illinois to annex the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Gratitude for Oglesby's Convalescence.

The following resolutions, offered by Senator Bogardus, were adopted:

> WHEREAS, The Senate has just learned that Richard J. Oglesby, who has been at death's door for some hours, is much better, with reasonable hope for his permanent recovery,
>
> *Resolved*, By the Senate of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly that the President thereof be requested to forward to ex-Gov. Oglesby and family the best wishes of this body for his speedy recovery and with an earnest wish that he may be spared to his family and State for many years and that his earnest counsel, wisdom, and statesmanship may be long preserved to us.

The Senate then adjourned.

GREETING TO "UNCLE DICK" OGLESBY.

The House Congratulates the Venerable Ex-Governor on His Improved Health.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—In the House today Alex. J. Jones of Cook, by unanimous consent offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

> WHEREAS, The information has come to this House that Richard J. Oglesby, whose life has been trembling in the balance, is greatly improved, with the grateful prediction of his physician that he will ultimately recover; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly that the Speaker be requested to transmit to ex-Gov. Oglesby the greetings of this House, and to express the fervent hope that he will be speedily restored to health and be yet preserved for many years of usefulness to that State which owes so much to his statesmanship, his rugged honesty, and his traditional patriotism.

The bill of Mr. White of Whiteside making incurable insanity a ground for divorce came up on its passage. Mr. Muir made a speech against the measure. The bill failed to pass—45 to 79. Mr. White changed his vote, and gave notice of a motion to reconsider tomorrow.

Mr. Bryan's bill, changing the terms of the Circuit Court in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, was passed.

Mr. Kaiser's bill, to prevent minors under 16 years of age from carrying deadly weapons, was passed—90 to 20. Mr. Berry gave notice of a motion to reconsider tomorrow for the purpose of offering an amendment exempting military academies from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Selby presented a request from the State Central committee of the Prohibition party for the use of Representatives Hall the evening of Feb. 28 for a public address by Samuel Dickey, Chairman of the National committee of the Prohibition party. The request was granted. The following bills were among those introduced:

Mr. Barnes—Making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary for the next two years.

Mr. Bryan—To prevent and punish frauds in sales of goods, wares, and merchandise at public or private sales and to regulate such sales, requiring every transient trader to procure a license from the Secretary of State or State Treasurer and to pay a license fee of $100 into the State Treasury and a local license fee of $5; also a bill providing for the licensing of peddlers.

Mr. Cella—To provide that firemen may be pensioned after twenty years of service instead of twenty-two, as at present.

Mr. Curtis—Amending the law regarding instructions to juries. Also a bill to amend the practice act by providing that when a jury fails to agree upon a verdict, and so announces to the court at the close of the day, the court may permit the jurors to separate, after admonishing them not to converse with each other nor suffer themselves to be addressed by others relative to the subject of the trial, and that they shall return into court for deliberation on the following day, and the court may again cause them to retire until a verdict is reached or they are discharged by the court.

Mr. Dudley—Providing that when a fine is inflicted by a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate the Justice or Magistrate may order as a part of the judgment that the defendant stand committed to the County Jail or House of Correction until the fine and costs are paid or he is discharged according to law.

Mr. Eakin—To enable Boards of Education in cities having a population of over 40,000 inhabitants to establish and maintain parental schools.

Mr. Lowenthal—Providing that an execution in an action before a Justice of the Peace shall not operate as a lien until a levy is made.

Mr. Needles—Appropriating $75,725 for making necessary repairs and improvements upon the State House.

Mr. O'Donnell—To require the officers of building and loan associations to give an indemnity bond, which shall be recorded in the County Recorder's office and then filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Mr. Payne—Amending the act for the creation of public libraries by providing that three of the nine Trustees shall be women.

Mr. Plotke—Amending the act regulating fraternal beneficiary societies, providing, among other things, that where a member dies leaving no one dependent upon him a charitable society may be made the beneficiary.

Mr. Sharrock—To provide that when a case is appealed to the Supreme Court that tribunal shall pass upon questions of fact as well as upon questions of law.

Mr. Sterchie—To provide that all penitentiary made goods shall be so labeled.

Mr. Taylor—Making appropriations to the University of Illinois.

Mr. Teel—To repeal the act to secure the collection and publication of agricultural statistics.

Mr. Weston—To amend the game law by prohibiting the shipment and sale of game five days after the periods during which the killing of game is prohibited.

The House adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

IN HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES.

Many Bills Considered and Recommended for Passage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate today heard Dr. Benson, Superintendent of the Criminal Insane Hospital at Chester, and W. V. Choisser, one of the Commissioners of the Southern Penitentiary, as to their needs for the appropriation for improvements and running expenses. Dr. Benson said the Criminal Insane Asylum is not large enough to accommodate the patients, and suggested an appropriation of something over $22,000 for the erection of a new building. No action was taken, but Chairman Dunlap said he thought it would be a good idea to appoint some committee to visit the various State institutions to find out the exact amount necessary to appropriate. This very likely will be the course of this committee in a few weeks. In the meantime appropriation bills of less importance will be considered.

The Senate Committee on Insurance ordered out with favorable recommendation Senator Ford's valued policy bill, compelling all fire insurance companies doing business in this State to pay the full amount of insurance for which the policy is issued. Senators Chapman and Kingsbury opposed the measure. Senator Evans' bill compels foreign insurance companies doing business in cities and towns to pay 2 per cent of their gross premiums toward the support of the local fire department. Senator Aspinwall's bill providing for the better protection of property from fire and Senator Chapman's bill defining the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts in cases instituted against insurance companies were also recommended for passage.

The Senate License committee decided to recommend favorably Daniel A. Campbell's measure providing for fire escapes on public buildings of four or more stories in height. Senator Bartling's dental surgery bill was considered favorably, and it was ordered recommended to the Senate that it do pass.

The Senate Committee on Corporations had under consideration Senator Crawford's two bills regulating elevated railways and street railways. It was ordered that they be reported with favorable recommendations.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Municipalities Senator Evans submitted a lot of amendments to the Police Commissioner bill. The bill was ordered to be reported, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Senator Niehaus' bill legalizing elections relating to the incorporation of cities, pleasure, driveway, and park districts was ordered, with a recommendation that it pass.

The House Committee on Corporations made a favorable report on Pickrell's bill to place express companies as common carriers under the control of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

The House Committee on Industrial Affairs reported Mr. Bailey's bill to prevent corporations from paying its employés in store orders and time checks, with the recommendation that it do pass. The same committee referred Mr. Curley's bill to prevent blacklisting to the subcommittee of five (Steen, Chairman; Snyder, Kelly, Hogan, and McLaughlin) to make amendments. Mr. Kelly's bill to protect employés and laborers in their claims for wages was favorably recommended.

The House Committee on Manufactures ordered a favorable report on Mr. Schaffer's bill making the unauthorized possession of beer bottles, soda bottles, etc., prima facie evidence that such possession is unlawful.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining passed favorably upon Mr. McLaughlin's bill to make mine inspectors inspectors of weights and measures at coal mines.

The Revenue committee of the House agreed to consider Mr. Bryan's bill pertaining to the sale of land for taxes Tuesday, Feb. 26, at which time a Chicago delegation will be given a hearing on the bill.

The House Committee on Judiciary ordered a favorable report on a substitute for the Plotke bill providing that in certain cases writs of attachment may be issued before the debt becomes due. Mr. Miller's bill, providing that streets may be opened through cemeteries, was ordered reported for passage.

The House Committee on Building, Loan and Homestead Associations heard a delegation from the State League of Building and Loan Associations. The bill under discussion was Mr. Steen's bill to provide for the assessment and taxation of money invested in and the property of building and loan associations. It was finally decided to send the bill to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Revell, McKenzie, Gibson, Delany, and Brignadello. Mr. Delany's bill providing that stockholders of building and loan associations may make as large payments as they may choose was referred to the same subcommittee.

The House Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions heard a delegation on the bills now pending for the regulation of convict labor. It protested against the manufacture of cigars and chairs by the convicts. H. A. Sanger, one of the Commissioners of the Joliet penitentiary, said the penitentiary cigar factory was a model shop so far as its sanitary condition was concerned. All the bills were finally referred to a subcommittee.

THAT BILL FOR A BAD BOYS' SCHOOL.

Provisions of the Measure Prepared by Mrs. J. M. Flower.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—The bill introduced in the House today by Mr. Eakin to enable Boards of Education to establish and maintain parental schools was prepared by Mrs. J. M. Flower, the educator and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. It applies only to cities having a population of more than 40,000. It provides that:

> In such cities the Board of Education shall have power, with the concurrence of the Council, to purchase the necessary grounds and erect the necessary buildings for a parental school, which shall be under the charge and control of the Board of Education and for which the Board of Education shall have power and it shall be its duty to provide the necessary furniture, fixtures, and apparatus, employ teachers and other officers and agents, and fix their compensation and prescribe the course of study and methods of discipline.

It is further provided that:

> Such parental schools shall be established, equipped, and maintained for the purpose of affording a place for the confinement, discipline, and instruction of boys of school age who shall be found guilty in the manner hereinafter provided of habitual truancy or of persistent violation of the rules of the public schools or who may be committed thereto upon the petition of their parents or guardians as hereinafter provided.

Boys of school age guilty of habitual truancy are to be committed to this school by an order of the County Court upon the petition of the truant officer or attorney of the Board of Education; or they may be committed upon the petition of the parent or guardian. Every boy so committed shall remain in such school until he arrives at the age of 15 years or is duly discharged. Clothing is to be furnished by the parent or guardian. The Board of Education is empowered to make all necessary regulations.

SOUVENIRS FOR COOK COUNTY FAITHFUL

Those Who Voted for Willits for Senator Receive Silver Match-Boxes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—Each of the Republican members of the Legislature who voted for George S. Willits for United States Senator received today a solid silver matchbox on which was engraved his monogram. The remembrances were sent to Senator Dwyer of Cook for distribution with the following letter:

> At the request of a few friends I send you for presentation to those Representatives of Cook County who were faithful to their home interests in voting for George S. Willits for United States Senator some simple souvenirs. Will you also for yourself and your associates accept the thanks of those of us who watched the contest at this distance with the keenest interest? If a proper pride had been exhibited we believe a better result would have been reached. And we cannot too highly express our approval of the splendid, loyal spirit of you who never forgot that you hailed from Cook County.
>
> SAM B. RAYMOND.

TAKE THEM OUT OF AUDITOR'S CHARGE.

Talk of a Separate Bureau for Private Banks and Building Associations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—There is a disposition among members of the Legislature to divorce from the Auditor's office that branch which now has charge of the building and loan associations and the examination of private banks. The idea is to establish a separate bureau to do this work, and from the general talk the matter will be made the subject for a discussion at a Democratic caucus.

FINALLY GETS THEM ALL IN LINE.

Chairman Caldwell Brings the Western Railroads to Agreement on Details.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—The meeting of passenger agents was held today for the purpose of forming the trans-Missouri Association and Colorado-Utah Association. Late tonight Chairman Caldwell was successful in bringing about a satisfactory arrangement with all lines concerned. With the Union Pacific becoming a member of the general agreement, all lines decided to raise the boycott against the company which has been in effect for three years, and circulars will be issued to connecting lines to the effect all excursion business between the Missouri River and Pacific coast points and intermediate points could return by diverse routes at the option of the holder of the ticket. The Union Pacific is accorded the privilege of the long haul on one-way business to Idaho, Montana, North Pacific coast points via Huntington, all lines having acceded this to Mr. Lomax, who left for Omaha tonight. Chairman Caldwell goes to Kansas City and St. Louis Friday.

PREFERRED DEATH TO A HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Joseph Pida Takes Carbolic Acid—Feared a Return of Her Malady.

Mrs. Pida, 26 years old, took carbolic acid yesterday afternoon and died a few hours after at the German Hospital. She was the wife of Joseph Pida, who is connected with an Indianapolis detective agency and lives at No. 449 Wells street. Mrs. Pida left a note written in German and addressed to her husband in which she said she had rather die than go to the hospital. For some time she had been troubled with heart disease and Jan. 28 was released from the County Hospital. The note also said she had purchased the poison while on the way to her home when released from the hospital. Yesterday morning her husband had told her she had better go to the hospital again, as her malady was again becoming serious. Her fear of the hospital was so great that she took the drug.

POPS AT WHITE HEAT

CALL THE BOND ISSUES RESULT OF A GOLD CONSPIRACY.

Manifesto of the Members of Congress and Other Leaders Recites Conditions and Urges All to Move Forward for Free Silver—Smallpox Discovered in Detroit, Having Been Diagnosed as Chickenpox—It Is Likely to Affect Health Board Bill—Slaps Pettigrew—Political News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Populist members of Congress and others issued an address tonight to the members of their party on the bond issue. Those signing the appeal are Lafe Pence, O. M. Kem, T. J. Hudson, William Baker, W. A. McKeighan, William V. Allen, John Davis, W. A. Harris, Jerry Simpson, John C. Bell, James H. Kyle, H. E. Boen, H. E. Taubeneck, J. H. Turner, J. B. Weaver. The address says:

> Greetings: As early as 1865-'66 a conspiracy was entered into between the gold gamblers of Europe and America to accomplish the following purposes:
>
> To fasten upon the people of the United States the burdens of perpetual debt; to destroy the greenbacks, which had brought us safely through the perils of war; to strike down silver as a money metal; to deny to the people the use of Federal paper and silver—the two independent sources of money supply guaranteed by the Constitution; to fasten upon the country the single gold standard of Great Britain; and to delegate to thousands of banking corporations, organized for private gain, the sovereign control for all time over the issue and volume of all supplemental paper currency. Thus they doubled the demands for gold; forced upon the country an appreciating money standard, entailing an indefinite period of falling prices; robbed enterprise of its just profits; condemned labor to idleness, and confiscated the property of debtors.
>
> For nearly thirty years these conspirators have kept the people quarreling over less important matters, while they have pursued with unrelenting zeal their one central purpose. At the present moment every device of treachery, every resource of statecraft, and every artifice known to the secret cabals of the international gold ring are being made use of to deal a final death blow to the prosperity of the country and the financial and commercial independence of this country. They seek to accomplish their fell purposes before the blow can be averted through the ballot. Their plans have been long matured and their line of action is fully chosen. They address themselves to the one subject—the money question—in all of its breadth and magnitude. This brings the country face to face with a perilous issue, which calls for immediate and united action on the part of the people. Every behest of patriotism requires that we shall at once meet the issue and accept the challenge so defiantly offered.
>
> To falter now is to invite disastrous failure. We earnestly urge the Populists throughout the country to concentrate their entire force and energy upon the tremendous contention presented, and thus meet the enemy upon his chosen line of battle. Invite the aid and coöperation of all persons who favor the immediate free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the issue of all paper money by the General Government without the intervention of banks of issue, and who are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing government bonds in times of peace. In a word, to extend the hand of fellowship to all who agree with you upon the money question, which is certainly the mightiest and most fundamental controversy evolved during the present century.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The names of the eminent counsel whom the Knights of Labor Executive Board say they have retained to fight the government's gold policy in the Supreme Court were disclosed tonight. They are: Ex-Judge Jere Wilson of Washington, who won Miss Pollard's case against Breckinridge; Congressman Lafe Pence, Senator Allen, and J. Ralston of Washington. The Knights will also attack all government payments of gold on silver certificate obligations.

HARD HIT AT MAYOR HAZEN PINGREE.

As Health Board Bill Comes Up Smallpox Discovered in Detroit.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The House Committee on City Corporations devoted several hours today to hearing arguments on the Detroit Health Board bill. Charles Flower, Mayor Pingree, and Col. John Atkinson spoke against the measure and John D. Conely, Senator Thompson, and ex-Secretary Schmedding of the Health Board in its favor. The arguments were for the most part a repetition of those made at the famous hearing a couple of weeks ago, the only new fact brought out being the falsity of the charge made by Detroit doctors at that time that their signatures to a petition for another purpose were detached from the original petition and attached to a petition asking the last Legislature to pass the present Health Board act. The latter petition was produced and shown not to have been mutilated. It is evident the bill will be sharply opposed in the House, where the home rule sentiment is strong.

The time in which bills can be introduced will expire next week, and they are coming in very rapidly, over seventy having been introduced in the House today. The Senate Committee on State Affairs favorably recommended the Barnard resolution, submitting to the people in April a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the contracting of convict labor; also a bill requiring express companies to deliver freight anywhere within the corporate limits of cities and villages without extra charge.

The House, by a vote of 54 to 33, failed to pass the joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment increasing the salaries of State officers. The vote was reconsidered and another attempt to pass the resolution will be made.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—Mayor Pingree and Dr. McLeod, City Health Commissioner, went to Lansing today to lobby against the bill to transfer the appointment of the Detroit Health Board officers from the Mayor to the Governor. Dr. John P. Corcoran was acting health officer in the absence of Dr. McLeod. As a result of Dr. Corcoran's activities for the day five cases, which had been reported as chicken-pox by Dr. McLeod, although diagnosed as smallpox by others, were declared by Dr. Corcoran to be smallpox and were quarantined accordingly. When Dr. McLeod learned of this action he wired Dr. Corcoran from Lansing to raise the quarantine and suspend action, but Corcoran declined to do it. Dr. Riopel, who has been examining physician for the health board, resigned today. He insists that his diagnose of alleged smallpox cases has been correct, although at variance with the opinions of other physicians, but he says he is tired of Dr. McLeod's methods. Among his charges he asserts McLeod urged him to keep smallpox cases quiet until after the Legislature had acted upon the pending bill. It is believed here that today's events will tend to convince the Legislature there is a necessity for taking Detroit's health affairs out of the present hands, as is advocated by the newspapers and physicians.

GIVE SENATOR PETTIGREW A SLAP.

South Dakota Republicans Indignant at His Course in Hawaiian Affairs.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Today by a vote of all the Republicans in the House except seven a resolution indorsing Senator Pettigrew's stand for free silver coinage was beaten without debate. Saturday the House received a telegram from Mr. Pettigrew congratulating it on the passage of the memorial which afterwards was killed, and which advocated the free coinage of silver. A motion at that time to send an acknowledgement to the telegram was beaten. Today Colvin, Populist, introduced a resolution acknowledging the telegram, approving Mr. Pettigrew's course upon the silver question, and pledging the members to "support him in his future efforts for the good of the common people." As soon as this resolution was called up Herrick, one of the Republican leaders, moved to table it, and the motion carried by a vote of 55 to 21. This is regarded here as a direct and intentional slap at the Senator, who unanimously was reëlected three weeks ago, and is due to his desertion of his party colleagues on the Hawaiian matter.

STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER BOARDS.

Republican Caucus Favors Pursuing This Course in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Republican caucus this morning adopted the minority report of the Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, which recommends placing them under the control of boards of three to be appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor of State, and the State Treasurer. The majority had recommended the boards should be appointed by the Governor—two members from each party to serve without pay. Several members who were not present declare themselves as not bound by the action of the caucus.

TO PROHIBIT TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

Bill Introduced in the New York Assembly Against Pooling.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—In the Assembly today there was introduced a bill to prohibit the formation of pools, trusts, and combines. It is fathered by Mr. Reinhard and provides that any combine, pool, agreement, confederation, or understanding, whereby the price of any public commodity is controlled, fixed, or limited, shall be deemed conspiracy and all contracts made shall be null and void. The offense is a misdemeanor, punished by a fine of $500 to $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both. Nothing in the bill is to be considered as preventing the organizing of workmen to secure higher wages.

Railroad Employes' Bills Beaten.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The American Railway Union was given a setback today by defeat in the Assembly of a bill to require weekly payments by all corporations doing business in the State; and also a bill to compel all railroads to add employés to their crews, the main object being to open employment for American Railway Union men. The Assembly also defeated the proposed memorial to Congress praying that body to delay acting on the bill enabling the Altamonte Water company to erect a dam across the St. Louis River near Superior. It had previously passed the Senate.

Insurance Premiums Go to Heirs.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Senate of Alabama today passed a bill requiring life insurance companies before they can contest the payment of a policy of insurance for fraud to deposit with the court all of the premiums they have received from the assured and in the event fraud is proved and the suit is decided in favor of the company all of the premiums shall be paid over to the heirs of the assured under the policy. The bill has passed both Houses and the Governor will sign it tomorrow. Insurance men pronounce it very radical legislation.

Half a Cent a Mile for Berths.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Assemblyman Francis has introduced a bill providing that all sleeping car companies doing business in Nevada shall not charge more than one-half cent a mile for the use of said cars. The chances for the passage of the bill are excellent.

Galesburg Republicans Wake Up.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Galesburg met tonight and decided to put a municipal ticket in the field this spring. It is years since this has been attempted.

Political Brevities.

Members of the Minnesota House visited the Reform School at Red Wing yesterday.

The Oregon Legislature again failed of results in its ballots yesterday for United States Senator.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill to abandon the convict farm and return convicts to the mines.

The joint resolution in the Kansas Legislature for a constitutional convention was defeated in the House yesterday.

The forty-third ballot in the Delaware Legislature for United States Senator was taken yesterday without result.

The Minnesota Senate has passed bills preventing poolselling and bookmaking, and amending the military code to make it conform to that of the regular army.

RETURN TO WHISKY TRUST BOOKS.

Receivers Receive Many Prominent Distillers at Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The receivers of the whisky trust were seen at their room in the National Hotel this evening. Gen. John McNulta, who acted as spokesman, said the three receivers of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lawrence, and himself, arrived here this morning from Chicago. With them came R. E. O'Brien of New York, who has been an expert bookkeeper in many railroad offices throughout the country. Edward H. Harrison of Chicago also accompanied them. They spent the entire day at the headquarters of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company and during that time received many calls from prominent business-men and distillers of Peoria and Pekin. The bookkeepers commented favorably on the system of bookkeeping of the company, as did the receivers on the occasion of their first visit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The war between the whisky trust and its former agent, the American Distributing company, broke into public view this morning before Justice Lawrence in Supreme Court chambers during the argument of a motion to vacate an order granted by Justice Ingraham, Feb. 8, directing Lawrence H. Quin, president of the L. H. Quin company, to appear before a referee and be examined in aid of an attachment. The attachment was granted by Justice Van Brunt Jan. 30, in an action brought by the American Distributing company against the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company to recover $17,156 due on a contract. The affidavit on which the attachment was granted, verified by Frank Curtis, the President, showed that the Quin company was organized to distribute the goods of the whisky trust, and that the trust required the plaintiff to pay for all the spirits purchased seven cents a gallon above the market price, and agreed to repay the seven cents at the end of six months to the plaintiff's customers, giving its "rebate vouchers." The trust further agreed that if the plaintiff company should be compelled to sell any spirits at the market rate it would repay the distributing company seven cents a gallon on all spirits so sold for which the plaintiff had paid seven cents above the market rates. Decision was reserved until tomorrow.

MINERS' FARM COMPANY METHODS.

Peculiar Financiering Disclosed by the Ramsay Suits.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—The shortage of the late Rufus Ramsay, late State Treasurer of Illinois, whereby a deficit of $363,539 existed at the time his bondsmen were compelled to make it good, has, according to the *Republic*, revealed a peculiar story of the unique methods of financiering followed both by Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Henry Seiter. When the Chicago bankers who were the defaulting Treasurer's bondsmen tried to collect from Henry Seiter the $243,778 of State money loaned to him by Mr. Ramsay Seiter was unable to pay. The bondsmen found Seiter's notes for the amount secured by the following collateral, which they held: 2,480 shares of stock in the Miners' Farming company; deed to 100 lots in Cook County, Ia., in the name of George Vernon; deed to 560 acres of land in St. Clair County, Ill.; and 20 shares of stock in the Lebanon Dairy and Creamery company. Mr. Seiter had organized the Miners' Farm company with 2,900 acres of land near Mitchell, Ill.

The company was organized with 2,500 shares of stock, of which amount 2,496 shares were kept by Mr. Seiter. The company was founded on the 2,900 acres of land, estimated to be worth $100 an acre, thus making the Farm company's stock worth at least $100 a share. This land was so voted, it is said, in the collateral of 2,496 shares of the Farm company's stock, which Mr. Seiter gave Mr. Ramsay on the loan. On this estimate the collateral was worth $248,000, providing the land was unincumbered. However, it is believed that not more than $70 an acre can be secured for it, and some estimate its value as low as $40 an acre.

On this land there was due on a contract and purchase money $52,000; there was due on mortgages $13,000, and on the same land there was a floating indebtedness of $65,000, made up of borrowed money spent on improvements and for running expenses, making the total indebtedness on the land itself $139,000. Therefore, if the land be worth $70 an acre, the most liberal estimate, the total value would be $203,140, only $73,140 more than the total indebtedness on it.

FIRE PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

One Boy Is Fatally Injured and Another Has a Leg Broken.

OELWEIN, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The public school building at Lamont, ten miles south of here, was destroyed by fire this morning, while the school was in session. The fire caught from the furnace and the building, a large frame structure, burned rapidly, the children having barely time to escape with their lives. Alfred Brown, one of the pupils, was fatally injured, and Clarence Lake, another pupil, had his leg broken. Loss on building, $6,000.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College. No. 315 Wabash.

FOR LITTLE CRIPPLES

"IN FAIRYLAND" TO BE GIVEN AT THE CARLETON CLUB TONIGHT.

Extravaganza in Three Acts the Latest Product of the Picturesque Imagination of Othilie A. Liljencrantz—Pretty Stage Effects Promised—One Hundred Children to Take Part as Characters in the Play—Outline of the Fairy Tale—Busy Scenes at the Rehearsal.

At the Carleton club tomorrow evening will be enacted a graceful little fairy extravaganza in three acts, entitled "In Fairyland," for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children. It will be a pretty, enjoyable entertainment, because it will introduce a merry rout of fairies, hobgoblins, elfins, witches, and all the supernatural beings who live in the imagination of children. But apart from the general interest in the enacting of the little play by the 100 children who have been trained to appear in its characters it will have a deeper interest and a more important significance, because its dialogue and lyrics, costumes, properties, scenery, and stage effects are the unaided efforts of a girl less than 20 years old.

Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, the young daughter of G. A. M. Liljencrantz, No. 3808 Elmwood avenue, is the name of the young girl who has accomplished this altogether unusual and extraordinary undertaking, and, moreover, it is the fifth play she has written and produced. Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the Western melodrama "Military Maneuvers," for marionettes, which was performed at the Carleton club last March and which was also the work of this ambitious little dramatist. At the age of 12 years she wrote a marionette play entitled "The Captive Princes," which, in her mature judgment at 18, she characterizes as "awfully bad," but it was good enough to attract the attention of her friends and encourage her to try again. Then followed "Almost but Not Quite," "The Witches' Ring," and finally "Military Maneuvers."

Latest of Them All.

The latest of all, "In Faryland," is undertaken on an unusually large scale and will enlist the efforts of a cast and chorus of 100, all of whom are children who have learned to play the parts under Ottilie Liljencrantz's "personal direction," as the impressarios say in professional life.

"In Fairyland" is highly imaginative and flings idealism in the teeth of the realists. Its plot relates how Prince Narcissus, the ward of the Fairy Queen, Titania, who lives in a wild glen outside the village of Arcadia, hears of the beauty and fame of Annaly, the daughter of King Cobalt, the chief of the Hobgoblins, who lives in a distant forest. The fairies and Hobgoblins are hereditary enemies, but contrary to the wishes of Titania the Prince goes to woo the goblin princess. On the borderland of the two kingdoms lives an old witch, Grimalkin, who is in quest of a fickle heart and a mischief-working tongue with which to brew a witch's potion. She informs the Fairy Queen of her ward's disobedience and influences her to sign the decree of his death.

In Act II. Narcissus has fled into the land of the Hobgoblins to escape the wrath of his guardian, where he falls into the hands of the revengeful Hobgoblins. He is thus caught between two fires, but the devotion of Princess Annaly and the influences of the good fairy bring peace to the hostile elves and unite the lovers.

Have the Ring of Poetry.

The most creditable part of the extravaganza lies in the treatment rather than in the matter of fact details of the plot. The young author has unconsciously used as the motif the enmity of the Montagues and Capulets in "Romeo and Juliet," only the dull cloud of tragedy is brightened by the light of joyous comedy. Many of the lines have the ring of poetry and there are many situations which are both pretty and effective. Notable among these are the first meeting of the Prince and Princess in the early scenes, and the reconciliation scene at the close. The lyrics are enjoyable little bits, and are sung to popular Swedish melodies which the young author arranged for their use. A good example of the lyrics is the "Fairy Lullaby," which is sung early in the play. Its first stanza is as follows:

Hush thee, hush thee, 'tis the gloaming;
Hush thee, hush thee, night is coming.
See! The sun hath shut her eye
And the owlet flutters by;
Hear the sparrow's drowsy cry,
Hush thee, lullaby, lullaby, lullaby,
Lullaby, lullaby!
The night is nigh, so lullaby;
See the weary flowers are drooping,
See their heavy heads low stooping;
O'er them the dews are weeping,
They know it not for they are sleeping,
Lullaby, lullaby.
So love, upon the morrow thou'lt sleep in death
And end thy sorrow.
Lullaby, lullaby.

The entrance song of the villagers is a joyful bit of verse. It is a chorus sung by a dozen children in quaint costumes, beginning as follows:

Sing ho! The month of May,
The merry month of springtime,
Sing ho! The days of play,
The days of love and ringtime.
When earth is sweet with daisies pied
And sunbeams twinkle o'er the tide,
When birds do sing with mates beside,
And violets in the long grass hide,
And lovers' vows are sighed.
Aye, and lovers' vows are sighed.

Last night Miss Liljencrantz was full of activity, conducting the final rehearsal. She bustled about among the 100 restless children, libretto in hand, showing one amateur actor how to speak his lines, another how to make his gestures, a third how to look imposing, and so on, quite after the fashion of a professional stage manager. She had only time to say her play-writing days had only just begun and that some day the play-going public would hear from her again.

"UNCLE DICK" IS HIMSELF AGAIN.

Ex-Governor Out of Danger, but Must Take a Good Deal of Rest.

ELKHART, Ill., Feb. 14.—Ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby's condition today shows steady improvement. He felt so much better by noon he was dressed and came down-stairs and sat with his family. During the morning he received a visit from his old friend and fellow veteran, Senator M. F. Kanan, who came down from Decatur to see him. The Governor became so hilarious Mrs. Oglesby feared unwonted excitement might be injurious to him. Many telegrams of inquiry and congratulation were received, and these the Governor opened and read himself with comments on the affectionate remembrance of his friends. The Governor said he felt much better. Though to all appearances the Governor is as well tonight as he ever was in his life he will not leave the house for some time. Dr. Taylor of Elkhart visited the patient several times today and advised rest above everything else, but it is believed all danger is passed.

Nervousness

Cannot be cured by the use of opiates and sedative preparations. It is too deeply seated. It is caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, upon which the nerves depend for sustenance. This is the true, the natural, and the only right explanation for nervousness. Purify, enrich, and vitalize the blood with

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

and nervousness will disappear. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give vitality to the blood and will send it coursing through the veins and arteries charged with the life-giving, strength-building qualities which make strong nerves. If you are nervous try Hood's Sarsaparilla and find the same relief of which hundreds of people are telling in their published testimonials. Get

Hood's and Only Hood's

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LITTLE CRIPPLES

IRYLAND" TO BE GIVEN AT CARLETON CLUB TONIGHT.

anza in Three Acts the Latest uct of the Picturesque Imagina- of Othilie A. Liljencrantz—Pretty Effects Promised—One Hundred ren to Take Part as Characters in Play—Outline of the Fairy Tale— Scenes at the Rehearsal.

Carleton club tomorrow evening will d a graceful little fairy extravaganza acts, entitled "In Fairyland," for it of the Home for Destitute Crippled It will be a pretty, enjoyable ment, because it will introduce a out of fairies, hobgoblins, elfins, nd all the supernatural beings who the imagination of children. But om the general interest in the enact- e little play by the 100 children e been trained to appear in its s it will have a deeper interest and mportant significance, because its and lyrics, costumes, properties, and stage effects are the unaided ef- girl less than 20 years old.

A. Liljencrantz, the young daughter M. Liljencrantz, No. 3808 Elmwood the name of the young girl who nplished this altogether unusual and nary undertaking, and, moreover, it n play she has written and produced. of THE TRIBUNE will remember the melodrama "Military Maneuvers," nettes, which was performed at the club last March and which was also the his ambitious little dramatist. At the years she wrote a marionette play "The Captive Princes," which, in re judgment at 18, she characterizes lly bad," but it was good enough to he attention of her friends and en- her to try again. Then followed but Not Quite," "The Witches' nd finally "Military Maneuvers."

Latest of Them All.

est of all, "In Faryland," is under- an unusually large scale and will e efforts of a cast and chorus of 100, om are children who have learned to parts under Ottilie Liljencrantz's al direction," as the impressarios say sional life.

airyland" is highly imaginative and alism in the teeth of the realists. Its tes how Prince Narcissus, the ward of Queen, Titania, who lives in a wild side the village of Arcadia, hears of ty and fame of Annaly, the daughter Cobalt, the chief of the Hobgoblins, in a distant forest. The fairies and ins are hereditary enemies, but con- he wishes of Titania the Prince goes to goblin princess. On the borderland wo kingdoms lives an old witch, in, who is in quest of a fickle heart ischief-working tongue with which witch's potion. She informs the ueen of her ward's disobedience and s her to sign the decree of his death. II. Narcissus has fled into the land obgoblins to escape the wrath of his. ughbor if he falls into the hands of the ul Hobgoblins. He is thus caught two fires, but the devotion of Prin- aly and the influences of the good ng peace to the hostile elves and lovers.

Have the Ring of Poetry.

ost creditable part of the extrava- s in the treatment rather than in the f fact details of the plot. The young as unconsciously used as the motif lty of the Montagues and Capulets in and Juliet," only the dull cloud of is brightened by the light of joyous Many of the lines have the ring of and there are many situations which pretty and effective. Notable among the first meeting of the Prince and in the early scenes, and the recon- scene at the close. The lyrics are le little bits, and are sung to popular melodies which the young author d for their use. A good example of s is the "Fairy Lullaby," which is rly in the play. Its first stanza is as

e, hush thee, 'tis the gloaming;
e, hush thee, night is coming.
e sun hath shut her eye
owlet flutters by;
sparrow's drowsy cry,
e, lullaby, lullaby, lullaby,
Lullaby, lullaby!
t is nigh, so lullaby;
eary flowers are drooping,
heavy heads low stooping;
n the dews are weeping,
w it not for they are sleeping,
Lullaby, lullaby.
upon the morrow thou'l't sleep in death
thy sorrow.
Lullaby, lullaby.

ntrance song of the villagers is a joy- of verse. It is a chorus sung by a hildren in quaint costumes, beginning ws:

ho! The month of May,
merry month of springtime.
ho! The days of play,
days of love and ringtime.
n earth is sweet with daisies pied
sunbeams twinkle o'er the tide.
n birds do sing with mates beside,
violets in the long grass hide,
lovers' vows are sighed.
ye, and lovers' vows are sighed.

ight Miss Liljencrantz was full of ac- onducting the final rehearsal. She about among the 100 restless chil- bretto in hand, showing one amateur ow to speak his lines, another how to s gestures, a third how to look impos- so on, quite after the fashion of a onal stage manager. She had only say her play-writing days had only un and that some day the play-going would hear from her again.

LE DICK" IS HIMSELF AGAIN.

ernor Out of Danger, but Must Take a Good Deal of Rest.

ART, Ill., Feb. 14.—Ex-Gov. Richard y's condition today shows steady im- ent. He felt so much better by noon dressed and came down-stairs and sat family. During the morning he re- visit from his old friend and fellow Senator M. F. Kanan, who came om Decatur to see him. The Gover- ame so hilarious Mrs. Oglesby feared d excitement might be injurious to any telegrams of inquiry and congrat- were received, and these the Gov- pened and read himself with com- n the affectionate remembrance of ds. The Governor said he felt much Though to all appearances the Gov- as well tonight as he ever was in he will not leave the house for some Dr. Taylor of Elkhart visited the pa- veral times today and advised rest verything else, but it is believed all is passed.

ervousness

be cured by the use of opiates lative preparations. It is too deeply It is caused by an impoverished n of the blood, upon which the depend for sustenance. This is e, the natural, and the only right ation for nervousness. Purify, en- d vitalize the blood with

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d's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

MAY NOT SAY GOLD.

HOUSE REFUSES TO PERMIT CHANGE IN THE FORM OF BONDS.

Sharp Debate on the Proposition—Wilson and Reed Favor the Insertion of the Word and the Saving of the Interest—Hopkins and Bryan Lead the Opposition and the Illinoisan Does Brilliant Work Against the Measure—Vote Stands 120 Yeas, 166 Nays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—It was an unpleasant valentine the House of Representatives sent to President Cleveland just before the dinner hour, when by a vote of 166 to 120 his request for authority to issue gold bonds was refused. This settles the bond question and the foreign syndicate will now proceed to complete the delivery to the United States of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin, in return for which they will take their pay in 4 per cent bonds computed at the rate of $17.80441 per ounce of gold. In other words, the United States will pay 3¾ per cent interest instead of 3 per cent, as would have been the case had the little word "gold" been inserted. The gold bonds were rejected by a majority of 45, whereas the adverse majority on the previous administration currency bill was only 27. On the vote today the Democrats were about evenly divided, while the Republicans voted two to one against the request of the administration.

The action of the President in giving an object lesson on the bond question, showing that $16,000,000 could be saved in thirty years by making gold the only payment, had a good effect on the House, and there is a bare possibility the resolution proposed by Mr. Wilson might have passed had the contract with the syndicate never been made or at least kept quiet until after the vote. As it was, the reluctance on the part of both Republicans and Democrats to authorize a distinctively gold bond was intensified by the terms of the extraordinary contract with the Morgan-Rothschilds combination. The option on all future bond issues up to Oct. 1 settled the matter so far as the Republicans were concerned.

Mr. Reed, while opposed to gold bonds and while he believed they would discredit future issues, stood by the President and honestly labored to induce his party associates to vote with him for the resolution. It was noticeable that the Republican vote in the affirmative was made up of Eastern men plus those who lived where they came in touch with the sentiment in great financial centers.

How Illinois Men Voted.

The three Democrats and one Republican from Chicago all voted for the gold bond, while the country members of the Illinois delegation, except Springer and Forman, recorded themselves in the negative. Until just before the vote was taken it was uncertain how the Republicans would vote as a body. Proposition was made that they should first vote for the Treasury certificates as proposed by Mr. Reed last week, and then vote against the gold bonds. After a great deal of quiet caucusing it was found impossible to secure united action in any direction. Mr. Reed had a third of the party strength behind him in voting to sustain the President, but they made their position clear, which was that they believed the administration had made a wretched bargain, from the evil consequences of which they were willing to relieve the government from patriotic motives.

The whole course of the debate in the House was sharp, decisive, and spirited, and in some respects the action was a model for future Congresses, for the report on the resolution was made yesterday, it was taken up at noon today, and finally disposed of before 6 o'clock. The course of the debate brought to the floor many of the party leaders, and there were some sharp contrasts with previous occasions when party matters were under discussion. Ex-Speaker Reed and Chairman Wilson portioned out the time for the affirmative, while Mr. Hopkins of Illinois led the forces against his nominal leader. The galleries were crowded to the most undesirable seats, and owing to the split in both parties the attendance on the floor was particularly large.

For some reason there was but little confusion, and the principal speakers were listened to attentively and released from the usual cat-calls and provoking interruptions. The opposition to the measure was led by Mr. Hopkins of Aurora, and, whatever may be thought of his policy, his leadership was brilliant. So true was this that gossip in the lobbies fixed on him as the successor to Mr. Reed as leader of the House as the result of his work this afternoon. His speech was temperate but forcible, and it was punctuated with applause, which indicated clearly the position likely to be taken by his party associates.

Hopkins Calls It a Bargain.

He claimed that the President had devised the whole scheme simply as a political plot to throw on Congress the responsibility of losing $16,000,000, and denounced the contract as a dangerous and suspicious bargain, which could not be indorsed even under the plea of an emergency. The low premium in the contract, compared with the selling price of 4 per cents when the agreement was made, furnished the Illinois man with a telling argument. He declared a gold bond would save the country $16,000,000 in interest but cost the present holders of government securities ten times that amount by the depreciation which would surely follow. As a result of his attack it was at once evident Chairman Wilson had made a serious tactical error in confining his resolution to the present issue, for it would have been easier after Hopkins' speech to make all future and past bonds payable in gold than this particular issue alone.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska, "the Boy Orator of the Platte," attacked the gold bonds, the President, the Democratic party, the Republicans, and about everything else within reach of his silver-tipped but loose-jointed tongue. He spoke, of course, from the standpoint of the rampant silver men, and the association with that element was particularly galling to the Republicans who were with Hopkins in opposing the gold bonds.

Bryan's speech was far different from what he intended it to be, owing largely to a characteristic bit of exaggeration when he declared his willingness to die to defeat the measure. Having been a Democrat until recently, when he turned Populist, he scored Cleveland as the man who had wrecked the party, making telling comparisons to negligent switchtenders and the like. Two gleams of riotous fun struck the House as a relief to the seriousness of a discussion of finance, and both of these interrupted the Nebraska orator. Incidentally he spoke of the administration and said "The President is a human being," when a genius on the Democratic side promptly shouted, "O, no," which brought down the House in a roll of laughter.

Similarly when Mr. Bryan was attempting to point a moral and adorn his tale by having the pound of flesh bond read from "The Merchant of Venice" the effect of the reading was ruined by another interruption of "Who wrote that?" The naivete of the question again convulsed the statesmen on both sides of the center aisle.

Reed Is Given Close Attention.

The scene of the afternoon was during the speech of Mr. Reed. He was accorded the strictest attention all over the vast chamber, and the silence was absolutely impressive. Though the ex-Speaker addressed himself to the Democrats, whom he was trying to aid, and though he spoke in a facetious vein, he scored the Democratic party bitterly for having brought the government into its present condition through a criminal failure to provide needed revenues. Mr. Reed managed, however, to read a needed lesson to both sides, and he did it with a quiet thoroughness which impressed all who heard him. He showed that the contract between the President and his friends while admittedly suspicious, if not dangerous, was not at issue. It had been made by the executive officers of the government and would be carried out whatever Congress did. The honor of the government, he said, was the thing at stake. Bonds sold to obtain gold should manifestly be paid in the same metal. Whether this country had bimetallism or not its policy had been and was to pay its obligations in gold, and the resolution under consideration was only a further declaration of that policy.

Mr. Reed sat down leaving his hearers in doubt as to how he would vote finally on this particular resolution, but there was no question as to the soundness of his views on the general question of finance. He was especially happy in one point, which was that its action was apparently out of the question the one thing to be done was for members on the floor to demonstrate to the world at large by their speeches whatever the action of Congress on particular measures the honor of the United States would be maintained and its obligations paid in the money which the holders of bonds were led fairly to expect.

The voting began at 5 o'clock on the simple proposition of the engrossment and third reading of the resolution, and before the calling of the roll had proceeded more than a few names it was evident what the result would be. Eighty-seven Democrats and 33 Republicans voted for the gold bonds; 92 Democrats, 63 Republicans, and 11 Populists were recorded in the negative, so the last attempt of the administration to secure relief from this Congress was defeated by a vote of 165 to 120.

When the Senate met today the high tension over the financial situation was clearly evident from the animated groups of Senators who discussed the subject. From this a rumor soon gained circulation that the suggestion had been made that a resolution be introduced directing and advising the executive branch of the government to cancel the contract with bankers for the sale of $62,400,000 of bonds. With the several financial bills on the calendar and on the table it was felt that decisive action one way or the other was not far off.

HAVE A SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Wilson and Reed Are Opposed by Hopkins and Bryan, Who Win the Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Although it was known an attempt would be made today to pass the resolution authorizing the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds in the House the early attendance on the floor was not large. As soon as the journal had been read Mr. Catchings from the Committee on Rules reported the special order under which the House was to operate. It was as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed as in Committee of the Whole to consideration of House resolution No. 255 (the bond resolution); that at the hour of 5 o'clock this day the previous question shall be considered as ordered on said resolution, and then, without intervening motion, votes shall be taken thereon until the same shall have been fully disposed of.

Mr. Catchings promptly demanded the previous question as soon as the resolution had been completed. On a rising vote the previous question was ordered—56 to 111. Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) made the point of no quorum, but withdrew, and before time for debate could be claimed under the rule the veto recurred on the adoption of the order. It resulted: 56 to 117. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kas.) again made the point of no quorum. With the arrival of members came a stream of visitors into the galleries, and at noon Mr. Catchings reported a quorum and the Hall of Representatives presented an animated appearance. The vote had resulted 152 to 28 in favor of the special order. Mr. Simpson, who remarked sarcastically he was trying to protect the President against the vindictive assaults of Republicons, recreant Democrats, and cuckoos, made no attempt to get the yeas and nays, and the special order was declared adopted.

Before the debate began the Speaker announced he would recognize two members of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Reed, in the affirmative, and Messrs. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) and Bryan (Dem., Neb.) in the negative to control four hours of the time alloted for debate, the remaining hour to be given to debate under the five-minute rule.

Wilson Reviews the Situation.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, who opened the debate, cautioned the House at the outset that unless the debate could be restricted to the resolution from the Ways and Means committee, the exclusion of all partisanship, it would be impossible to vote intelligently on the question at its conclusion. Mr. Wilson then proceeded to carefully state the case, covering the ground traversed by his report to the House yesterday, saying:

There is no dearth of revenues in the Treasury. There is an available cash balance in the Treasury of $165,000,000, a larger balance than June 30, 1893, of $36,000,000, when it was $129,000,000, including the oil reserve. Today the gold reserve stands at $42,213,000. The gold reserve was not threatened until the panic of 1890, when in a single month (November) $24,000,000 of gold was withdrawn. In the course of the panic (1890) the $53,000,000 of bank trust funds was passed to the available assets of the Treasury.

Since then bonds have been sold three times to replenish the gold in the Treasury, twice within six months. The previous operations of the Treasury resulted in the United States exchanging its own bonds for its own gold, and now Secretary Carlisle has done what Secretary Sherman did time and time again when he was refunding the public debt—he purchased gold in other markets than our own.

Mr. Wilson contrasted the situation of the Treasury in 1882 with its situation now in regard to the burden to be borne by the gold reserve.

Then no greenbacks were being presented for redemption and the reserve was only necessary for practical purposes to support the outstanding silver amounting to but $200,000,000. Today it supported the entire currency fabric, $500,000,000, of outstanding legal tenders and Treasury notes, $500,000,000 of overvalued silver, and all the national bank notes outstanding.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.)—You admit such $111,000,000 of gold has been purchased to maintain the gold reserve. How did the Treasury obtain the money to meet the deficiency in the revenues of $109,000,000?

"Still harping on my daughter." (Mr. Dingley insisted upon an answer.) As I stated on a former occasion, it was partly by the operations of the endless chain process by which gold was drained from the Treasury, some of the money obtained from the sale of bonds was transferred to other accounts and used to defray current expenses. Under the national bank act of 1874 the bank notes, being redeemable by the Treasury, could be used by conversion to drain the Treasury of gold as well as the legal tenders. A large amount of the gold received from the sale of bonds was used to meet the deficiency in the revenues.

Dingley and Wilson Mix Up.

Then Mr. Dingley, recurring to Mr. Wilson's former statement about the transfer of the bank trust fund to the available assets of the Treasury, declared not one dollar of that fund had been used to defray current expenses.

"The difference between your methods and ours," replied Mr. Wilson amid a burst of Democratic applause, "is that when we needed money we borrowed it. When you needed it you borrowed it from a trust fund."

Mr. Dingley insisted that fund was not used until 1893, whereupon Mr. Wilson cited him to Secretary Windom's report stating that Sept. 10, 1890, the only available cash in the Treasury was the amount of the trust fund turned over to that account in the preceding July. This ended the fencing and Mr. Wilson continued:

Secretary Carlisle in borrowing gold did only what Mr. Sherman had done. He sold 4 per cent thirty-year bonds at the rate of 104½, with the right to substitute at par 3 per cent gold bonds. If the government continued to maintain its traditional policy the 4 per cent bonds would be virtually in gold, because the government was bound to maintain all its currency on a parity. As the bonds will be paid in gold it is the sense of the Ways and Means committee that there ought to be no hesitation in making these bonds payable in gold and saving to the government the interest charges, amounting to over $16,000,000. The contract is already made by which gold is being put into the Treasury and placed on vessels for shipment to this country. It cannot be set aside. It was made under ample provision of law. The question presented here is whether we will substitute for a 4 per cent coin thirty-year bond a 3 per cent gold bond.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) asked if it would not be possible to raid the gold reserve in the future as it had in the past.

Mr. Wilson replied it had undoubtedly been possible since the first day of the resumption of specie payments, but said it would not be done if we can maintain confidence so that our currency will be as good as gold.

Hopkins Opposes New Methods.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) said the resolution was whether the government at this late day should by the extraordinary methods of President Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury change its established policy under thirty-five years of Republican rule and make its bonds payable in gold.

Why will not the President call the attention of these foreign capitalists to the fact that this country has a settled policy? [Applause.] If the statement Mr. Wilson made had been true, that coin was really as good as gold in the contract and means the same thing, why had not the President told these capitalists so? I oppose this resolution, because it will, in my judgment, destroy the credit of the United States. In the future it would be necessary to put the gold into every bond. The bondholder was directly interested in driving this country to a silver basis and sending gold to a premium. The Rothschilds by this method could double the value of their holdings. Secretary Folger extended the vast sum of $300,000,000 4 per cent bonds at 3 per cent in the open sunlight before the American people. [Republican applause.] Even the loans of this administration have before been made in the open market with the American people in the light of day. They were made for ten years at less than 3 per cent. Now there has been made a contract with a foreign syndicate by which the government received $9,500,000 less than similar bonds were selling for in the open market on the very day the President had sent his contract to Congress with the bribe of $16,000,000 to get its consent. A secret loan was negotiated for higher rates than any civilized country was paying on its debt, higher even than bankrupt Egypt, little Norway, or any other country.

The President penned this message not from patriotic purposes, but for politics and that alone. He wanted to throw the responsibility on Congress of making this loan negotiated by his former law partner. [Applause.] I say for one, and I hope I speak for the entire Republican party and the great mass of the Democratic party, that I cannot be made particeps criminis to this attempt of the President to prostitute the financial standing of this great country.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.)—How does it happen that by this contract this syndicate will have an option on future bond issues by the government?

Mr. Hopkins—Nobody but this syndicate and the President can answer that. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) sent to the Clerk's desk to read an amendment providing that nothing in the resolution should be construed as changing the avowed policy of the government to pay all its outstanding bonds in gold.

How Cannon and Grosvenor See It.

Mr. Hopkins then yielded to Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), who began by announcing he was in favor of maintaining the credit of the government. He sketched with biting sarcasm the abortive attempts made to pass legislation for the relief of the Treasury, saying the President's last message was responsible for the Springer "second birth." He denounced the contract made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and when he expressed the opinion that had a Republican Secretary of the Treasury made the contract this Democratic House would have impeached him the Republican side gave him round after round of applause.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.), member of the Ways and Means committee, opposed the resolution, saying:

Neither the honor, credit, nor integrity of the government is involved. This is an attempt to force a revolution in our financial policy. If gold bonds are issued at the demand of Lombard street never will another coin bond be issued by the government. Then, what is to become of the millions of coin bonds sold to our own people? Their value will depreciate. This is a resolution to depreciate them, and I will never vote for it. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.) in a three-minute speech argued in support of the resolution. Mr. Combs (Dem., N. Y.) also favored the resolution. He did not know whether the Secretary of the Treasury had made the best possible bargain, but he did know the necessity which drove him to obtain gold was imperative.

Next Hour of Opposition.

Mr. Bryan was then recognized to control an hour's time in opposition to the resolution. He yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.). Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) created an amusing diversion by sending to the clerk's desk and having read amid roars of laughter some extracts from Hood's poems. Mr. Simpson opposed the resolution in a short speech. After some further remarks by Messrs. Hulick (Rep., O.), Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), and Northway (Rep., O.) against the bill, Mr. Bland, the silver advocate, took the floor and in ringing sentences appealed to the House not to surrender to the gold kings. If this resolution passed Mr. Bland declared that the government would forfeit its right to coin silver. Mr. Springer insisted the only question at issue was whether Congress would save to the taxpayers $16,000,000.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.), a member of the Ways and Means committee, in time yielded by Reed, made a strong speech in favor of the resolution, the burden of which it was the duty of the government under its plighted faith at whatever cost to maintain the parity of all its currency.

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) in a five-minute speech aroused the opponents of the resolution to great enthusiasm. The Speaker then called upon the affirmative side to occupy some of their time. Mr. Cooper (Dem., Fla.) took the floor and in fervid tones denounced those who were "trying to scuttle the ship of state." Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) said it seemed nothing had been left out of the bond contract that was possible to put in it to oppress the people.

W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) said he could not see why Republicans should not vote for the resolution, although they were not to blame for the bad management that had brought about the difficulty. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) said the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed to go back on the whole policy of his party that had always pledged itself to maintain gold and silver at a parity. After reading the plank of the last National Democratic platform for bimetallism he said: "Mr. Speaker, I can imagine that your own heart has been warmed many times by that ringing sentence," whereat there was great applause and laughter.

Bryan's Speech and Its Humor.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) made a half-hour speech against the resolution, the passage of which, he began by saying, would withdraw $65,000,000 from circulation.

The President of the United States is a human being. ["Oh, no," Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.)] The President is therefore liable to err. He has erred. The Democratic party owes him nothing. [Democratic applause.] It owes him only the gratitude it would owe the guardian who has squandered a rich estate. He seeks to inoculate his party with Republican virus that his party may die of blood-poisoning. [Democratic applause.] But he has yet one attribute of sovereignty. He chasteneth whom he loveth. [Laughter.] This is a question in which is bound up the welfare of mankind. Pass this resolution and $16,000,000 would be saved to the people in fifty years. Pass it and they would be robbed of $16,000,000,000 in a third of that time by the men in whose interest it was passed.

The issue has come. You have got to meet this proposition. On these questions we find that the Democrats of the East and the Republicans of the East lock arms and proceed to carry out their policy without reference to the rest of the country. But, Mr. Speaker, if they do that they must expect that on the principle of self preservation the rest of the country will drop party lines and unite to preserve their homes and their welfare. [Applause.] The demand of our Eastern brethren, both Republicans and Democrats, is for a steadily appreciating standard value. They are the creditors, they hold our bonds and our mortgages, and as the dollars come up here and the debts increase they gather an unearned increment.

Reed Declares His Position.

Mr. Reed arose. Instantly the hum of voices ceased and a hush fell on the House. He began:

Mr. Speaker: That doctrine of the union of the South and West has been preached before and by prophets whose inspiration lasted longer than that of the gentleman from Nebraska. [Laughter.] But it has been a failure. It always will be a failure. We not only send our property West, but we send our children there, and no man who crosses from east to west can fail to be struck by the fact that there is a unity of sentiment between the two sections of the country that no language will ever blot out or destroy. The Southern and Northern Democrats may not be able to live together. I am glad they are not able to live together. But I say to you that the Republicans of the East and of the West and of the North and South have thus far found some method of living together, and they will in the future. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I admit the importance in many ways of the proceedings of this House at this time. I wish the results were not a foregone conclusion. I wish that there was something more than language left to us today. [Laughter.] But that being all that there really is at stake, as the matter will turn out, as gentlemen know, it seems to me important that whatever we say here will have a tendency to strengthen the credit of the government. We are not through with our difficulty. We have long months in front of us before the period of recuperation sets in. We ought not to say anything or do anything which will make that period of revival longer in coming than it ought to be. I therefore feel called upon for my part to reinforce the remarks so ably made by my friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon), as to what the government has done in the past with its bonds. Its bonds today ought to stand in the front rank of national bonds if honesty of effort in payment of the same could count for anything in the history of the country.

Gentlemen say we are at liberty to pay these bonds in something else besides the equivalent of gold. Whether we are or not the fact remains that, urged on by an inexorable law, we have thus far paid in gold or its equivalent, and every man in this House believes that we shall do so in the future. [Applause.] This does not in any way militate against anybody's belief as to bimetallism, whether international or national. For men who are in favor of the free coinage of silver are so because they believe free coinage of silver would bring silver to a parity with gold. Therefore all sides of this House in parties which are recognized in the government of the country [laughter] are agreed as to the result. And it is a great pity we should be in a condition so that anybody could make any other charge.

But diseases lurk ready to attack a system which has been weakened by other disease or by cold or exposure. Now the trouble of our situation is our body politic. Our government has been so reduced by two years of party rule of such a character that our expenses are not paid by our income, that the Government of the United States is for the time being running behind.

Criticism of the Past.

Whatever severity of criticism is bestowed upon the present situation a greater severity of criticism is to be bestowed upon the past, and this agreement, presented here for the inspection of the House, is in accord, it seems to me, with the government of this country for the last two years. It may be I judge harshly. It may be this agreement is the result of the unfortunate condition in which the government was found. It may be that no guilt attaches to this except so far as it is the result of causes which never ought to have been set in motion. However it is, that contract is not presented to us for approval or disapproval.

It is now proposed to reduce the rate of interest provided in this contract, provided we make the bonds sold "payable in gold." That word is practically there now, as every one agrees. This resolution does not involve the establishment of a policy; it is simply action on a single transaction of the government. Some tell us it would govern all future transactions, but I do not believe the Secretary of the Treasury will attempt another such contract after his experience with this.

The policy of redeeming our outstanding obligations in gold was established by a Democratic administration. The bonds issued under the contract made by Secretary Carlisle were to procure gold. Does any one imagine that gold will be refused when they are redeemed. When Secretary Sherman issued bonds for gold he announced that, being issued for gold, they would be redeemed in gold. The trouble seems to be many did not understand this. They did not treat the matter fairly when they spoke of it as affecting monometallism or bimetallism. A nation cannot be sued. But, like a gentleman, it has its honor to preserve. It cannot act dishonorably.

Mr. Reed called attention to the fact that on June 25, 1890, Messrs. Wilson, Bynum, Turner, Montgomery, and Tarsney (all of whom would be found voting for the bill) had voted for the free coinage of siver. A great laugh convulsed the House as Mr. Reed produced the record. The gentleman from Maine frowned, however, and disclaimed any intention of raising a laugh. "I simply mention this," he said, "to show the constraining influence of those in power." [Laughter.]

"And every one, who is now voting the other way, has been retired to private life" shouted Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) combated the statement by Mr. Bryan that the resolution would retire $65,000,000 in greenbacks. The debate was closed by Mr. Wilson, who admitted the contract made by the Secretary of the Treasury contained very hard terms for the government, but he believed those terms were the best that could be obtained.

The Speaker's gavel dropped. The hour of 5 o'clock had arrived and under the special order the clerk proceeded to call the roll on ordering the resolution to its third reading.

The third reading of the resolution was refused, 120-166, as follows:

Yeas—Adams (Pa.), R.; Aldrich, R., Apsley, R.; Babcock, R.; Baldwin, D.; Barnes, D.; Bartholdt, R.; Barwig, D.; Beltzhoover, D.; Berry, D.; Breckinridge, D.; Brickner, D.; Brosius, R.; Bynum, D.; Cadmus, D.; Campbell, D.; Caruth, D.; Catchings, D.; Causey, D.; Chickering, R.; Clancy, D.; Clark (Ala.), D.; Cobb (Mo.), D.; Coombs, D.; Cooper (Fla.), D.; Cooper (Ind.), D.; Cornish D.; Covert, D.; Crain, D.; Curtis (New York), R.; Daniels, R.; Davey, R.; Deforest, D.; Dingley, R.; Draper, R.; Dunn, D.; Durborow, D.; English (Cal.), D.; Erdman, D.; Everett, D., Fielder, D., Forman, D., Geary, D., Geissenhainer, D., Gillet (N. Y.), R., Gillett (Mass.), R., Goldzier, D., Gorman, D., Graham, D., Gresham, D., Griffin (Mich.), D., Grout, R., Haines, D., Hall (Minn.), D., Hammond, D., Harris, D., Hayes, D., Hendrix, D., Henry, D., Kribbs, D., Lapham, D., Lefever, R., Lockwood, D., Lynch, D., Martin (Ind.), D., Marvin (N. Y.), R., McCreary (Ky.), D., McGann, D., McKaig, D., Meyer, D.; Montgomery, D.; Morse, R.; Mutchler, D; O'Neill (Mass.), D.; O'Neill (Mo.), D.; Page, D.; Paschal, D.; Patterson, D.; Payne, R.; Pearson, D.; Pendleton (W. Va.), D.; Pigott, D.; Powers, R.; Price, D.; Quigg, R.; Ray, R.; Reed, R.; Reilly, D.; Reyburn, R.; Richards (O.), D.; Robinson (Pa.), R.; Russell (Conn.), R.; Ryan, D.; Schermerhorn, D.; Sickle, D., Sorg, D., Sperry, D., Springer, D., Stevens, D., Stone (Charles W.), R., Stone (William A.) R., Stone (Ky.), D., Storer, R., Strauss, D., Tarsney, D., Tracey, D., Turner (Ga.), D., Turpin, D., Updegraff, R., Wadsworth, R., Wanger, R.; Warner, D., Washington, D., Wells, D., Wilson (W. Va.), D., Wise, D., Wolverton, D., Woomer, R., Wright, R. Democrats, 87; Republicans, 33. Total, 120.

Nays—Adams (Ky.), R., Aitken, R., Alderson, D., Alexander, D., Allen, D., Arnold, D., Avery, R., Baker (Kas.), Pop., Baker (N. H.), R., Bell (Colo.), Pop., Bankhead, D., Bell (Tex.), D., Black (Ga.), D., Blair, R., Bland, D., Boatner, D., Boen, Pop., Bowers (Cal.), R., Bretz, D., Broderick, R., Bromwell, D., Brookshire, D., Brown, D., Bryan, D., Bundy, D., Bunn, D., Caminetti, D., Cannon (Cal.), D., Cannon (Ill.), R., Capehart, D., Clark (Mo.), D., Cobb (Ala.), D., Cockrell, D., Coffeen, D., Coffin, R., Cooper (Wis.), R., Cox, D., Crawford, D., Curtis (Kas.), R., Davis, Pop., Dearmond, D., Denson, D., Dinsmore, D., Dockery, D., Dolliver, R., Donovan, D., Doolittle, R., Edmunds, D., Ellis (Ky.), D., Ellis (Ore.), R., Enloe, R., Epps, D., Fletcher, R., Funk, R., Fyan, D., Goodnight, D., Grady, D., Griffin (Wis.), R., Grosvenor, R., Grow, R., Hager, R., Hainer, R., Pall (Mo.), D., Hare, D., Harris, D., Hartman, R., Hatch, D., Haugen, R., Heard, D., Henderson (Ill.), R., Henderson (Ia.), R., Hepburn, R., Hermann, R., Hitt, R., Hooker (Miss.), D., Hopkins (Ill.), R., Hopkins (Pa.), R., Hudson, D., Hulick, R., Hull, R., Hunter, D., Hutchinson, D., Ikart, D., Islar, D., Johnson (N. D.), R., Kem, Pop., Keifer, R., Kyle, D., Lacey, R., Lane, D., Latimer, D., Lawson, D., Layton, D., Lester, D., Linton, R., Little, R., Livingston, D., Loud, R., Loudenslager, R., Lucas, R., Maddox, D., Maguire, D., Mahon, R., Mallory, D., Marsh, R., McCleary (Minn.), R., McColloch, D., McDearmon, D., McKeighan, Pop., McLaurin, D., McMillin, D., McNagny, D., McRae, D., Micklejohn, R., Mercer, R., Meredith, D., Money, D., Moon, R., Morgan, D., Moses, D., Neill, D., Northway, R., Ogden, D., Pence, Pop., Pendleton (Tex.), D., Perkins, R., Pickler, R., Randall, R., Richardson (Mich.), D., Richardson (Tenn.), D., Ritchie, D., Robbins, D., Robertson (La.), D., Russell (Ga.), D., Sayers, D., Settle, D., Shell, D., Sibley, D., Simpson, Pop., Smith, R., Snodgrass, D., Stallings, D., Stephenson, R., Stockdale, D., Strait, D., Strong, R., Swanson, D., Talbert (S. C.), D., Tate, D., Tawney, R., Taylor (Ind.), D., Terry, D., Thomas, R., Tyler, D., Van Voorhis (N. Y.), R., Van Voorhis, (O.), R., Walker, R., Waugh, R., Weadock, D., Wheeler (Ala.), D., Wheeler (Ill.), R., Whiting, D., Williams (Ill.), D., Williams (Miss.), D., Wilson (O.), R., Wilson (Wash.), R. Democrats, 92; Republicans, 63; Populists, 11. Total, 166.

A cheer went up from the opponents of the resolution as the result was announced. Mr. Bland moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table, which was carried without division, and then, on motion of Mr. Wilson, at 5:40 the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF GOLD PAID IN

Prospects for a Rapid Advance in the Amount Is Good.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—There was only $7,000 paid into the United States Subtreasury today on account of the new bond issue. This was in accordance with the wishes of the syndicate in charge of the loan. With the $5,000,000 about to be sent here on the Etruria from England the syndicate will be far ahead of the government demands upon it, and the first ten days will see about a quarter of the whole covered into the government vaults. While the syndicate has called a halt on the public transfers of gold there is something of a rush to place the bonds and make sure that the gold will be ready on demand. In the city the Assay Office closes out its gold receipts on the bond issue so far by turning over $4,765,000 to the Subtreasury. This figure differs from the figure previously announced by the Assay Office force and shows the confusion which was growing in that government bureau. The option of making the payments for the bonds at the rate of 300,000 ounces, or between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 per month, gives the syndicate a commanding position in the foreign exchange world and enables it to do some dictation in the general money market. It was announced today without names that "a member of the Stock Exchange" had bid 113½ for $50,000 in the new government fours. If the whole loan can be disposed of at this advance of 9 per cent the syndicate will make about $6,000,000 within a short time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—The negotiations now pending in the East incident to placing a new issue of United States bonds to the amount of $65,000,000 have caused a reduction here in rates of exchange on New York and a consequent heavy call on the local gold supply. Mr. Jackson of the Subtreasury says there is nothing particularly alarming in the situation, the sudden call being due to the fact that American gold is wanted abroad for the purchase of the new bonds by the syndicate. New York being the natural market California is called upon to supply the gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions that United States gold coin now below the limit of tolerance in weight may be received at the Subtreasuries at its face value. Only foreign coins and bars will be received at the New York assay office, where its value will be ascertained. Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $145,239,934; gold reserve, $45,641,811.

PLAN TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Secretary Gresham Sends the Senate the Outcome of the Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Vice-President today received a communication from the Secretary of State, in response to a Senate resolution concerning the international agreement to prevent collisions at sea. The Secretary says France, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, and Russia have promised to promulgate the regulations and Japan has already promulgated them. Great Britain, Austria, and Italy express a desire to postpone action until a later day. Mr. Bayard thinks the British Government will ultimately accept the agreement. The correspondence shows that Austria and Italy acted in accord with Great Britain in asking for a postponement of the date of putting the agreement into effect.

ONLY NEEDS THE CASH

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE CHICAGO NEW POSTOFFICE MEASURE.

Rapid Action of the Executive—McGann Secures the Pen Used, to Be Placed in the Structure—Plans Are Laid and Will Be Pushed Looking to Speedy Work in Securing an Appropriation—Postmaster Hesing Talks of What Is Needed and Opposes Rental of Quarters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Before retiring last evening the President put his signature to the Chicago public building bill, and when Private Secretary Thurber reached the White House this morning the bill was a law. Congressman McGann was an early visitor at the Executive Mansion, not only to learn the fate of his pet measure but to secure the pen with which the President had signed the bill. Arrangements had been made to this end several days ago, and the wooden handle, tipped with black gutta percha, which contained the steel stub pen, will occupy a conspicuous position in a glass case when the new building is erected. It did not take long for the good news to spread around town and all the members of the Chicago delegation were quickly apprised of the favorable consideration shown the proposition by the President. While expressing their gratification at this act of the Chief Magistrate, Democrats as well as Republicans sounded the praises of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for the part it has taken in making a success of this popular enterprise. Credit was given without stint to the paper for its course despite the seeming obstacles in the way of success and which had resulted in such a signal victory for pluck and perseverance.

Simultaneously with the authoritative announcement that the bill had been signed telegrams were sent by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General respectively to representatives of their departments at Chicago for information in regard to floor space, rental, and other details to be laid before the Appropriations committee of the Senate to provide money with which to carry on the work authorized by the statute. So far as the Treasury Department is concerned it is understood the officers of that department are likely to transact their business at the Appraiser's warehouse while the present building is being demolished, and Special Agent Crane was requested to furnish all information possible at short notice.

Instead of letting red tape interfere at the Postoffice Department a telegram of inquiry was addressed to Postmaster Wash Hesing for certain statistics which would be useful before the Senate committee on the sundry civil bill. This bill is in charge of a subcommittee consisting of Senators Cockrell, Missouri; Gorman, Maryland; and Allison, Iowa; and it is the intention of Senator Cullom to lay all the facts in the case before them for action in regard to an appropriation at this session of Congress.

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There was a prompt reply by Postmaster Hesing to Senator Cullom's inquiry by wire, and the figures received will be given to the Senate committee for its information and guidance. In his telegram, which reached the Capitol late this afternoon, Postmaster Hesing said:

Have forwarded full particulars to Congressmen McGann and Sayers with the request the information be at once placed at your disposal. Council has passed the order giving permission to use the north end of the Lake-Front for a temporary building and consent of the abutting property-owners can be obtained. No building in Chicago will answer our purpose. We need 150,000 square feet of floor space, and the lowest rental will be fully $50,000 a year. A building 500x250 feet can be constructed in four months on the Lake-Front for $150,000, and contractors will wait for their money until Jan. 1, or whenever the appropriation becomes available. At least $700,000 of the $4,000,000 should be appropriated now. This would provide plans, lay foundation, and erect as much of the superstructure as could be done during the next fiscal year. Present building can be taken down for the salvage. Do not allow anybody to influence you to vote money for a rented building. Temporary quarters such as has been suggested will be much more desirable in every way and give better facilities for handling the mail and transacting the public business.

This was the information most desired for the enlightenment of the Treasury officials who had grouped under three heads their requirements as follows: First, an appropriation of $75,000 for plans to be prepared without reference to the general appropriation; second, regarding the temporary housing of the public offices; and third, an appropriation for the foundation and first story of the proposed building.

Just as soon as it can be done the Secretary of the Treasury will advertise for the removal of the present structure, the time to be gauged by the success met with in securing temporary accommodations for the offices now in the building.

Among the members of the Illinois delegation there is an impression that about $1,000,000 will be sufficient for all purposes during the next fiscal year, which begins July 1, 1895, and an item for this sum is being talked of for the sundry civil appropriation bill. This measure is almost ready to be reported to the Senate, the subcommittee in charge having practically concluded its labors, but in deference to the wishes of Senator Cullom they have held the subject open waiting for the President's action on the Chicago bill.

["Now for the appropriation to begin the erection of the temporary Postoffice building on the Lake-Front," said Postmaster Hesing yesterday when he learned of the signing of the Postoffice bill. "The Chicago delegation in Congress will press the appropriation matter to a finish. I have no doubt it will pass the House some time next week and be approved by the Senate immediately. Even if it cannot be run through as a special act its delay is not far distant. The Congress adjourns March 4 and there is not the least doubt but that it will be a part of the general appropriation bill. All parties are consenting to it. When it once passes the Congress we will not have to wait on the money to be available, which will be July 1. There are enough public spirited men in Chicago to advance all the money necessary to begin the erection of the building on the strength of the appropriation. The inquiry of the Treasury Department as to the cost of office room for the other departments now occupying this building is a good evidence that the Treasury will not be behind in accelerating the removal of them from the old ruin. I expect to see the demolition of the old structure during the coming summer."]

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Among the bills signed by the President today was one authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey of Kalamazoo River from Lake Michigan to Saugatuck. Improvement of the mouth of Kalamazoo River has been in progress since 1869 under appropriations for improving Saugatuck Harbor with a view to receiving a twelve-foot navigable channel into Lake Michigan. In round numbers about $150,000 has been applied to this purpose, but the proposed channel has not been secured nor is it possible to do so with such small appropriations as have heretofore been made. This harbor is the national outlet for the products of a highly cultivated section of country and would show a very busy commerce if improved as proposed as far as Saugatuck, about three miles above the mouth.

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St. Valentine's day and the last card reception at the White House were simultaneously marked on society's calendar in Washington. The President and Mrs. Cleveland welcomed the officers of the army, navy, and marine corps as the especial guests of honor this evening. As usual there was a fine showing of gold lace, the clanking of many dress swords, the glisten of epaulets, and the customary parade of bullion decorated chapeau as the officers with the ladies of their families passed through the blue room to greet the head of the greatest Nation on earth. The arrival of the President and receiving party was preceded by the Secretary of the Navy, who escorted Mrs. Perrine into the blue room back of the line, where they were joined a moment later by the Secretary of the Interior and Miss Benedict of New York. Mrs. Cleveland's gown was that worn by her for the first time on the occasion of the last State dinner a week since. It was of rose pink spangled in gold with gold spangled lace on the low neck corsage. A coronet of filigree gold was the only ornament worn. There was an aggregation of good gowns that, combined with the predominance of gold lace on the officers' uniforms, produced a fine effect.

CARLISLE ON TREASURY CONDITIONS.

The Secretary Gives the Senate Facts Concerning Gold and Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Secretary Carlisle today sent to the Senate his reply to a resolution for information as to what portion of the gold reserve in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1893, had been used for current expenditures, and how much of the fund realized from the recent sale of bonds has been so used and the amount required to replace the money so used. The Secretary in the course of his answer says the original reserve, augmented by the gold proceeds of the sales of bonds, was diminished during the period of twenty-five months to the extent of $172,674,315, of which $105,002,143 was directly or indirectly devoted to current expenses, and $67,672,172, which had been converted into notes by the process of redemption, was still on hand. The report says:

It is proper to state in this connection that when United States notes or Treasury notes of 1890 were redeemed in gold they were received into and held as part of the general cash assets in the Treasury the same as any other money belonging to the government, and under the acts as of May 31, 1878, and July 14, 1890, they are paid out when necessary to defray the public expenses. Whenever it has been possible to do so the redeemed notes have been used to procure gold coin by exchange with banks and other financial institutions, and in this way a large amount of gold was restored to the gold reserve fund during the summer of 1893 and some since that time.

A table submitted shows of the total assets in the Treasury in excess of certificates and Treasury notes outstanding July 1, 1893, were $160,450,681, and Jan. 1, 1894, $133,297,277. Of the first amount $95,485,413 was gold and of the second $80,891,600. The cash balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1894, available for the current expenses of the government, but not including the gold reserve fund, is given as follows:

Silver dollars and bullion	$ 7,650,305
Fractional silver coin	14,483,636
United States notes	34,914,157
United States Treasury notes of 1890	28,369,950
National bank notes	4,759,972
Minor coins	1,104,186
Deposits in banks	15,081,275
Bonds and interest paid	12,247
Total (cents omitted)	$106,375,740

The actual amount of gold in the Treasury July 1, 1894, was $64,873,024, and Jan. 1, 1894, $80,891,600. The amount of gold received from the sale of United States bonds from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894, both inclusive, was $117,380,282. The amount of Treasury notes and United States notes redeemed in gold before the same dates was as follows: Treasury notes, $17,804,025; United States notes, $123,941,059; making a total of $141,745,104. The cash balance of gold on this account Dec. 31, 1894, was $86,244,445.

The amount of United States notes and Treasury notes in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1894, exclusive of United States notes held for the redemption of currency certificates outstanding, was $6,289,086. Adding to this $141,745,104, the amount of such notes redeemed to Dec. 31, 1894, as above stated, and $45,117,738, the amount of like redemptions during the following month, gives a total of $193,151,928 of such notes as available during the whole period, exclusive of ordinary receipts. The amount of these notes remaining in the Treasury Jan. 31, 1895, the date of the resolution, was $85,627,989, showing of a total of $186,862,842 redeemed in gold from Jan. 1, 1894, there has been paid out the sum of $107,523,939, and there was remaining in the Treasury a balance of $79,338,903. Of the amount paid out $67,985,453 was for current expenses and $39,538,486 was in exchange for other kinds of money, including gold. The report also shows that July 1, 1894, the unexpended balances of appropriations aggregated $78,291,105, and the total amount available for expenditures on that date was $364,616,414, making the total available appropriation July 1, 1894, $442,907,520. The expenditures during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1894, amounted to $186,952,480, leaving an unexpended balance Jan. 1, 1895, of $255,955,039.

RETAIN ATLANTIC COAST FAST MAIL.

Senate's Debate on the Appropriation for Postoffices Is Warm—Few Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Senate voted today to make no changes in the present railway mail system. The subject has been the chief point of contention of the postoffice appropriation bill. The bill, as reported, gave to the Postmaster General complete discretion in expending $3,200,000 for postal cars, and cut off the present fast mail line from North to South. All of the amendments were defeated, however, by decisive votes. By similar votes the Senate sustained the present fast mail line from New England to the South.

Discussion was early resumed on the two important amendments to the postoffice appropriation—first, to give the Postmaster-General discretion over the $3,200,000 for railway postal cars, and second, for the purchase and maintenance by the government of all postal cars. The presiding officer intervened at this point to present the response of Secretary Carlisle to the comprehensive resolution presented by Mr. Gorman for information as to the condition of the Treasury. As on yesterday, the amendment was generally discussed, Messrs. Vilas, Teller, Platt, Carey, and others participating. The votes on the various railway mail amendments were taken at 3 o'clock.

A point of order having been made against the committee amendment giving the Postmaster-General discretion over the $3,200,000 for postal cars on the ground that it was general legislation, the presiding officer submitted to the Senate the question, and the amendment was voted to be not in order—yeas, 17; nays, 39. Mr. Vilas' substitute proposing government purchase and management of postal cars was laid on the table—yeas, 51; nays, 10. The amendment of Mr. Blackburn, proposing a 10 per cent reduction in postal car rates, was also laid on the table—42-19.

Discussion then turned to the committee amendment proposing the abandonment of the special appropriation of $196,000 for the fast mail service from Springfield, Mass., via New York, Washington, and Atlanta to New Orleans. Mr. Sherman said the Atlantic coast service had heretofore enjoyed the privilege of a fast mail service. The West now wanted a similar service, and he proposed an amendment for a fast service, connecting Cincinnati, Louisville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, and other points. Mr. Cullom also gave notice of an amendment giving a fast route connecting Chicago with various points.

Mr. Blackburn said if the Senate now undertook to start a general policy of subsidies to railroad routes it would cost $750,000 at the outset. Mr. Wolcott humorously remarked this subsidy had to be retained or the other two routes would "slow up." If subsidies were being passed about he would propose one for a fast route from Chicago to Denver, and he proposed an amendment to that effect. Mr. Cullom also added to his previous notice that he would ask a subsidy for a fast line from Chicago to Kansas City, as well as from Chicago to New Orleans. Mr. Sherman's amendment was defeated—yeas, 22; nays, 33.

The committee amendment striking out the $167,000 subsidy for the Atlantic coast line fast mail service from Springfield, Mass., via New York, Atlanta, and New Orleans and intermediate points, was defeated, 27 to 33, thus leaving the service as heretofore established. In view of the defeat of Mr. Sherman's fast mail amendment Mr. Cullom and Mr. Wolcott did not push their amendments further.

Mr. Vilas offered an amendment fixing the pay of railway mail clerks as follows: First-class, not exceeding $800; second-class, $1,000; third-class, $1,200; fourth-class, $1,300; fifth-class, $1,500; sixth-class, $1,600; seventh-class, $1,800. Ruled out of order. Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) offered an amendment that railway mail clerks hereafter appointed shall reside on their routes—agreed to.

Mr. Blackburn sought to secure an amendment reducing by 10 per cent the allowance for the Atlantic coast fast mail line. The amendment was pending when the postoffice bill was laid aside.

INCOME TAX SUIT TEST IN COURT.

Arguments in the Case of John G. Moore, the New York Broker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The case of John G. Moore, the New York broker, who instituted suit against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to test the constitutionality of the income tax law, came up on an appeal before the District Court of Appeals today. The points discussed in the hearing were mainly reiterations of those raised in the equity court several weeks ago. The lower court had erred, it was said, in holding that the act imposing the tax was constitutional; that the double taxation, as in the case of the complainant, was lawful; and that the income tax was an indirect tax, though not apportioned among the several States, as provided by law. Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont made the argument for Mr. Moore. He sought to show that the tax was a direct one and that even if it were an indirect tax it was not levied constitutionally in that it makes an arbitrary distinction between classes of individuals, and therefore lacks uniformity. He also upheld the legal right of the petitioner to bring the suit in its present form.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney held that there was no ground for the equitable proceedings in the case. The $4,000 limitation, he declared, does not apply to corporations, and the tax applies to their net profits, not to the dividends. Mr. Edmunds made a short closing argument and the court took the case under advisement.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Platt Presents a Petition Giving Details of Choctaw Executions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—In the Senate today Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) presented a petition and gave dramatic details concerning barbarous executions in the Choctaw Indian country. He said the facts, if known, would shock the civilized world, as they presented barbarities unparalleled in this country. The petition urges that a law be passed giving an appeal to Indian courts. Mr. Platt said the time had been reached when such a law was imperative in order to end the shocking condition of affairs. A favorable report was made by a special committee allowing $115,000 to the widows and children of those killed at Ford's Theater disaster in Washington. Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) brought forward his irrepressible resolution for a Senate investigation of the Honduras Lottery company's operations in controlling Florida elections. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) sharply criticised the course of Mr. Call, who, Mr. Morgan said, was seeking to take the advice and assistance of politicians anxious to thrust a Federal inquiry into the State affairs of Florida.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Christian Carroll, Stillwater, Minn.; Solomon F. Heninger, Shelton, Neb. War—Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Third Artillery, to be Colonel; Maj. Edward B. Williston, Third Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. John R. Avrick, Third Artillery, to be Major; First Lieuts. William Everett, Fourth Artillery, and Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery, to be Captains; Second Lieuts. E. T. Wilson, First Artillery, and M. G. Zalinski, Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenants. Navy—To be Assistant Naval Constructors: Washington L. Capps of Virginia, Frank W. Hibbs of Minnesota, B. P. Hobson of Alabama, Thomas F. Ruhm of Tennessee, H. G. Smith of Ohio, John D. Bueret of Michigan, Robert Stocker of Minnesota, Elliott Snow of Utah, George H. Rock of Michigan, Lawrence Spear of Ohio, H. G. Gillmore of Wisconsin, Joseph E. McDonald of Illinois, and Homer L. Ferguson of North Carolina.

Work of American Republics Bureau.

The annual report of Clinton Furbish, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, shows the bureau has issued handbooks of the Argentine Republic, Ecuador, Hayti, Nicaragua, and Santo Domingo; twelve monthly bulletins, and the first volume of the code of the commercial nomenclature of 852 pages. The handbooks of Honduras, Salvador, and Paraguay are in print, as is the second volume of the code of nomenclature.

Washington Notes.

In the Senate bills were passed for public buildings at South Omaha, Neb., to cost not exceeding $100,000; at Newport, Ky., $75,000; at Paris, Ky., $50,000.

The credentials of Augustus O. Bacon as Senator from Georgia for the time beginning March 4 next were presented in the Senate by Mr. Walsh of Georgia.

ASKS THEM TO SEND MAIL EARLIER.

Postmaster Hesing's Circular to Business-Men—New Machine Tried.

Postmaster Hesing is preparing a circular to be sent to all of the large patrons of the Chicago office urging upon them the necessity of prompt deposit of their mail in the office. They have been in the habit of waiting till an hour or so before the closing of the mail they wish to reach before sending their wagons to the Postoffice and half of it cannot be distributed and canceled in time to catch the mails desired and lays in the office all night. Every one about the Postoffice yesterday afternoon was interested in the trial of a new dating and cancellation machine. The Postoffice has half a dozen machines that cancel and date at the same time at the rate of 40,000 letters and 60,000 postal cards an hour, but the letters must be sorted according to size and thickness. Yesterday an improved machine was put in operation which takes letters of all sizes and thicknesses, and it canceled and dated them at the rapidity of the old machines. It worked so successfully that Postmaster Hesing will recommend the purchase of several.

Accomplished Historian.

Niebuhr, the historian, read with ease twenty different languages, and could converse in ten or twelve.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
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RESENT THE NOTICE.

PRIVILEGE TRADERS ASK DIRECTORS TO RESCIND THEIR ACTION.

Petition Will Be Presented to the Directory of the Board of Trade—Corn Opened Easy but Developed Quite a Show of Strength—Wheat Followed Corn Up and Down—Oats Make a Fractional Gain—Light Trade in All the Pits—Street Market Quotations.

The notice to the trade regarding privileges which was posted late Wednesday by the Board of Trade directors did not meet with the approval of the people who favor trading in puts and calls. It was construed as a new regulation instead of a notice of the attitude of the directors regarding existing rules governing trade on the Exchange floor. There is a wide variance of opinion as to the spirit and intent of the notice. The people who are making a fight for privilege trading insist that the administration is attempting to force on the board a policy which was discredited and discountenanced by a majority vote of 99 at the election held last week. They claim that the board has expressed itself on the question at issue and that in view of that fact the directory had no right to post the notice warning the trade against "putting" or "calling" wheat on the Exchange floor. This feeling was embodied in an extremely pointed petition which was circulated on the floor and which naturally secured a large number of signatures. The petition was addressed to the President and directors of the board and was as follows:

> WHEREAS, At a ballot vote of the association held the 4th inst. a majority was cast against a proposed amendment to the rules to suppress privilege trading, and in view of the fact that such trading has voluntarily ceased in this building, thereby removing any grounds for criticism against us for furnishing facilities for these transactions, and believing that the best interests of the board is to allow the matter to rest, we, the undersigned, do respectfully request you to repeal the regulation adopted at a special meeting on the 13th inst. and to take no further action on this subject.

The directors and members of the board who favor legislation which will make trading in privileges impracticable say that the complaint made by the people on the other side is illogical and uncalled for.

"This is just the situation," said a director last night. "After the proposition to make privilege trading punishable under our rules was defeated some of the people who led in defense of privileges came to us and urged us to have the call room closed against trade in puts and calls. They said that, although they voted against the amendment prohibiting privilege trading everywhere, they did not wish to have the board as an organization countenance the business in any form, shape, or manner. They wanted the privilege trade driven out of the building, but that outside the building the trade should be ignored. Now there are two ends to the put and call business as it was carried on. The privileges were bought in the call room after exchange hours one day, while just at the close of 'Change the next day, if the privileges were good, the grain was "put" or "called" on them. This latter half of the business was carried on in the pits. If the privilege people were honest in their wishes to have the board as an organization cleared of any responsibility for a business which is discountenanced by State law the petition signed today would never have been drafted. It is illogical for them to ask us to close the call room against one composite part of the privilege trade and allow the other to be carried on openly in the main exchange hall."

Corn the Dominating Market.

Corn was again the active and dominating market. It was quite irregular with a range almost as wide as on Wednesday. The opening was easy, with a concession on the May option of ¼@⅜c. Receipts at 302 cars overran the estimates and offerings in the country were said to be free. On the decline there was some buying credited to St. Louis and country account. Wheat pit traders took a hand in the corn business and the market firmed up until the May delivery sold to 45½c. There was a fairly good call for cash corn with prices ⅛@¾c higher, but irregular. The sugar refineries started in paying 41½c for No. 3 corn. No. 3 yellow sold on track at 41¼@42c. Through billed No. 3 sold at 39@39½c. To go to store No. 3 sold at 41@42c and No. 3 yellow at 41½@42c most of the cash business was done before the break in options after noon. May corn closed at 45⅛c bid, ⅜c higher than at the previous close. The Liverpool market showed but little change, being ¼c lower on spot. The corn movement as compared with that of last year continues light, but the general idea in the trade yesterday was that there was no adequate foundation for the recent rally. Primary points had receipts of 255,000 bu, against shipments of 76,000 bu and clearances of 43,000 bu.

Wheat opened decidedly easy and followed corn throughout the day. The trade was professional and local in character and there was nothing offered outside of strictly routine news. The opening, influenced somewhat by curb trading, was weak and considerable long wheat was sold out. May worked down to 53⅜c, but on the advance in corn rallied to 53⅝@53¾c. Early sellers turned buyers. Cables were not significant, coming steady with no important changes in quotations. The movement statistics favored holders. Primary points had receipts of 151,000 bu against clearances of 205,000 bu. Duluth and Minneapolis had 157 cars against 312 the same day last year. Local receipts were 9 cars, with 18,000 bu inspected out of store. There was a little local milling demand, but no trade. On the break in corn May wheat eased off until it only showed ⅛c advance at the close. This was the net advance of the day at all the Western markets, while the Eastern markets closed without change.

Further Fractional Gain in Oats.

Oats traders did little else but watch corn and make their transactions accordingly. The market was higher most of the day. There was no special news or feature, business being of a moderate order. May opened easier at 28⅞@29c, soon advanced to 29⅝c, sagged to 29¼c, remained at that for some time, and closed at 29⅜c bid, a net advance of ⅛c. June was quiet, opening at 29c bid and closing at 29⅛c asked. July was as good as nominal, starting in at 28c, and resting at 27⅞c. Receipts were large, at 231 cars, with a fair estimate of 150 cars for today. Carlots in store and to go there were in fair demand and a trifle higher, with sales of No. 2 at 28⅛@28⅜c, and do white at 31@31¼c. Sample lots were ¼@½c higher. The shipping and local buyers took hold readily, and offerings were large, but only ample. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 27⅞@30c, do white at 30⅞@31¼c, No. 2 at 28⅛@30c, and do white at 31@32c.

Rye was firm and in excellent demand to the extent of the small offerings. Spot goods sold a shade higher. For No. 2 to go to store 52½c was asked and 52c bid. No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 53½c. May was held at 53¼c and 53⅛c was bid. Arrivals were 6 cars grading No. 2.

While choice barley sold in a few cases at the outside prices of Wednesday the market in general was barely steady. The demand was somewhat slow and mainly for small lots. Receipts were moderately large, according to the postings, at 46 cars, 12 being No. 2. A car of extra choice No. 2 sold at 56½c, and other sales were at 55½@56c. A car of No. 3 which should have graded No. 2 went at 56½c, with further sales at 54@55½c. No. 4 sold at 53c. Choice No. 1 Minnesota barley to arrive was offered both in small lots and round lots at 56c, with buyers indifferent. Late in the day a small lot to arrive sold at 54½c.

There was not much enthusiasm in the flaxseed market. Cash was easier and futures neglected. Arrivals were fair for this season at 12 cars, with nothing inspected out. Some rather common No. 1 seed sold early at $1.39½, but good No. 1 Northwestern on track went at $1.41, and late in the day at $1.40, a decline of 1c. Rejected sold at $1.37. For May $1.40 was bid and $1.41 asked.

Timothy seed was in light supply, dull and steady. Poor to choice sold over a range of $5.00@5.60. Contract prime was nominally $5.75, and fancy seed would have sold over that. Clover was quiet and unchanged. Prime February and March were quotably $8.55@8.60, and fair to good $7.75@8.35.

Bran was in good demand and light supply with sales at $13.75@14.00 on track, and $14.50 f. o. b.

The market for provisions was dull and extremely narrow. The range for pork was but 5c with half that amount on ribs and lard. Pork opened considerably lower than the previous close on the overrun in hogs. The cash demand for products was slack, buyers evidently holding off for lower prices. The week's packing is placed at 320,000 hogs against 210,000 the same week of last year.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The *Price Current* summary was as follows: "Weather conditions retarding marketing of grain and enlarging demand for corn and other feeding material. Milling call for wheat continues good, but small offerings restricted operations and flour stocks are lessening. Wheat crops generally protected. Some recent drawbacks in portions of Kansas."

An official report as to the condition of the French grain crops at the end of January was issued today. It shows that the condition of wheat in 28 departments was very good, in 54 good, in 8 fairly good, and in 2 middling. The condition of rye in 32 departments was very good, in 48 good, in 4 fairly good, in one passable, and in 1 middling.

A. N. Young said yesterday that he would not buy any more barley on this crop unless an unexpected demand for malt sprung up. The malting trade is still as slow as it has been almost throughout the season. Pat Rice said that he would continue buying, as his firm intended to keep their malt houses running right along. Most of the maltsters will shut down soon.

Puts on May wheat sold at 53⅛c and 53⅜@53½c, and calls at 53⅝@53¾c and 53⅞c. Puts on May corn 44⅞@45c, and calls at 45¼@45⅝c.

New business at the seaboard was given as 1 load of wheat and 2 of corn.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 2 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 33,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 15, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Feb....	50⅝	50⅝@ 50⅞	50⅞	55
May....	53⅜	53⅜@ 53⅞	53¾	58½
July....	54⅛	54 @ 54⅜	54⅜	60⅜
CORN.				
Feb....	42⅞	42⅝@ 43⅞	43	34
May....	44½	44⅜@ 45⅝	45¼	36¼
OATS.				
Feb....	27⅛	27⅛@ 28¼	27⅞	....
May ...	29	28⅞@ 29⅝	29⅜	29⅞
MESS PORK.				
Feb..	10.07½	9.90 @ 9.95	9.95	11.95
May...	10.25	10.10 @10.15	10.15	12.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Feb....	6.50	6.45 @ 6.47½	6.47½	7.27½
May...	6.65	6.60 @ 6.62½	6.62½	7.10
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Feb....	5.12½	5.05 @ 5.07½	5.07½	6.20
May....	5.32½	5.25 @ 5.27½	5.27½	6.25

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat......	8	....	1	9
Spring wheat......	....	....	....	....
Corn..............	9	286	7	302
Oats..............	173	56	2	231
Rye...............	6	....	....	6
Barley............	12	29	5	46
Total............	208	371	15	594

Inspected out: 17,847 bu wheat, 23,409 bu corn, and 12,136 bu oats. From private houses, 27,440 bu oats.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls..	8,417	8,276	11,223	2,068
Wheat, bu..	10,846	18,267	9,794	6,203
Corn, bu.....	124,140	106,170	25,251	30,992
Oats, bu......	141,900	54,925	95,652	60,692
Rye, bu.......	6,500	....	14,201	....
Barley, bu..	47,980	18,313	14,770	15,983
T. Seeds, lbs.	78,600	33,000	117,172	93,069
C. Seed, lbs.	....	15,670	19,212	26,794
Oth. S'd, lbs.	....	....	31,731	....
F. Seed, bu..	3,070	750	435	....
B. Corn, lbs.	....	16,400	4,530	300
Cheese, lbs..	137,420	17,920	179,920	115,570
Butter, lbs..	221,348	96,652	240,949	352,415
Eggs, cases..	2,140	1,327	162	1,378
Hides, lbs...	367,406	261,247	617,015	285,700
Wool, lbs....	25,160	18,000	207,889	98,160

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs Decline 3c and Rule Steadier—Large Movement in Potatoes.

Another slice was taken off the price of eggs yesterday—about 3c all around. At the decline there was more disposition to purchase and a steadier feeling prevailed. Arrivals were fairly large and stocks are now accumulating. It is thought generally that prices have touched bottom, as they are about where they were when the advance began. The work of taking potatoes from cars on track went on briskly. The feeling was easier, with concessions asked and often granted. News has been received on the street to the effect that in Wisconsin large quantities of potatoes have been frozen and it is expected that similar reports will come in from other States. The movement in all kinds of vegetables was liberal. Fruits met with a fair sale. Butter and cheese ruled dull and steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 23½c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@19c; thirds, 12@15c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 20c; firsts, 15@17c; seconds, 10@12c; packing stock, 8@9c.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9¼@9¾c per lb; twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10½c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 6@7½c; blackberries, 6c; raspberries, 19c; California peaches, 7@8½c; apricots, 6@8c; prunes, forty to fifty to the pound, 10@10½c per lb; raisins, 3@4c.

EGGS—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 20c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 20½c; not strictly fresh, 17@18c; cooler stock, 17@18c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.50; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.00; canvas backs, $6.00@10.00; geese, 50@60c; rabbits, 90c@$1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.75 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.75; lemons, common to choice, $2.50@3.25 per box; Jersey cranberries, $10.00@11.00 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.75 per box; California oranges, $2.75@3.75 per box.

HAY—Receipts, 639 tons; shipments, 51 tons. Demand moderate and offerings rather light; market quiet and steady. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50. No. 2 at $9.00@9.50. Mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00. Upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 calfskin, 8½c; No. 2 do, 7c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 8@9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 10@11c; geese, 8½@10c; ducks, 10½@12c; live turkeys, 7@8c; springs, 7½@8c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8½@10c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads from store: Hebrons, 70@75c per bu; Burbanks, 73@78c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—New cabbages, $1.00@2.00 per crate; celery, 20@30c per doz; cucumbers, $2.75 per doz; cauliflower, fancy, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, $1.50@2.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, $1.00 per 4-doz case; California tomatoes, $1.50 per crate; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80c@$1.00 per brl; squash, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS OF EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

New York, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 70,150 bu; receipts, 17,550 bu. Spot quiet, but held steadily, exporters taking 1 load No. 2 red on p. t., quoted ⅝c over May, f. o. b., afloat, No. 1 Manitoba, and No. 1 Northern quoted 9¾c over; No. 1 hard, 11c over. Futures quiet, with narrow variations. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 135,303 bu, against 10,037 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 8,510 bu; receipts, 1,300 bu. Spot in small supply and held higher, with a fair inquiry, exporters taking 2 loads. Sales: 8,000 bu No. 2 at 50⅝c delivered from store; 7,000 bu yellow at 49½c in elevator; 13,000 bu steamer mixed at 49¼c afloat; 17,000 bu ungraded i. p., ⅛c under May afloat; 10,000 bu do, May price. Futures opened weak. OATS—Exports, nil bu; receipts, 12,600 bu. Spot was salable at full prices. Sales: 16,000 bu No. 2 white at 36½@37c, latter central; February and March do at 36⅛c; May do at 36¼c; No. 2 mixed nominally at 33⅞c; 25,000 bu ungraded at 36¼@42c for white and 33¼@35½c for mixed; 5,000 bu white clipped at 39c afloat. Futures quiet but stronger. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
March..	57	57	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
May.....	58⅛	58 3-16	58 9-16	58⅜	58⅜
July.....	58 13-16	58 13-16	59 1-16	58⅞	58⅞
August..		59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
Sept.....		....	....	59⅝	59⅝
Dec.......		62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	62⅛
CORN.					
May.....	48⅞	48⅞	49 5-16	49⅛	49⅜
July.....	49⅛	49½	49⅛	49⅛	49⅜
OATS.					
March..	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
May.....	33	33	33¼	33¼	33

BUTTER—Receipts, 6,354 packages. On fancy fresh creamery the market was steady, receipts increasing, but general trade continues very quiet. Creamery Elgin, and other Western extras, 26c; do Western seconds to firsts, 20@24c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@18c; Western dairy firsts, 14@15c; do thirds to seconds, 10@11c; Western factory fancy, 14c; do fresh firsts, 11c; do thirds to seconds, 8½@10c.

CHEESE—State full cream, large, fancy, fall make, colored, 11½c.

EGGS—28@28½c.

SUGARS—Raws were dull and nominally unchanged. Centrifugal, 96 test, quoted at 3c; muscovados, 89 test, at 2 11-16c, and molasses sugar 89 test, 2 7-16c. Refined quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Prices were marked up 1 to 2 points at the opening, followed by a further rise of that much more, and closed dull at 1 to 2 points advance over yesterday's final figures. The Liverpool spot market this morning was firm at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 3d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Future deliveries were very steady at 1½ points on yesterday's values, closing quiet and steady. Receipts at the port today were 10,445 bales. On the spot the market was quiet but steady. Middling uplands at 5⅝c and do Gulf at 5⅞c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February...	300	5.45	5.45	5.44@5.45
March.........	15,500	5.50	5.47	5.48@5.49
April.........	3,500	5.52	5.51	5.51@5.52
May...........	22,700	5.58	5.56	5.56@5.57
June..........	9,100	5.62	5.59	5.60@5.61
July..........	7,800	5.65	5.63	5.63@5.65
August.......	7,400	5.69	5.67	5.67@5.68
September..	100	5.73	5.73	5.72@5.73
October......	3,700	5.82	5.78	5.78@5.79

COFFEE—On the contract market dealings were very light. At the opening some months were 5 points higher, but lost the improvement later in the day and closed quiet. Havre opened steady to ⅝f higher, closing unchanged. Hamburg was quiet at ¼ pfg advance. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 28,000 bags. The Rio market was quiet and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9 11-16d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 6,857 bags. American visible supply, 485,481 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May.............	500	14.50	14.45	14.45@14.50
July.............	250	14.45	14.45	14.50@14.60
September....	1,500	14.55	14.50	14.50@14.55
March...........	250	14.70	14.70	14.65@14.70

PETROLEUM—Weak; Pennsylvania oil sales none; March option sales none; closed 105¾ bid; Lima oil sales none. At Oil City National Transit certificates opened 106¾, highest 107¼, lowest 105⅝, closed 105⅝; sales, 6,000; clearances, 24,000; shipments, 104,000; runs, 66,796.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull but steady. No engagements reported.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14.—WHEAT—A very dull wheat market is what traders participated in today. From first to last there was not a bright spot except for a few minutes, when a bulge in corn had a favorable effect on wheat. The market was of an unusually lifeless character; there was no gossip to effect prices. Futures were dull, and the cash market was equally so; the millers were not in the market, and they are drawing quite heavily now from elevator stocks bought recently, which affects the spot demand. Futures gained about ⅜c. May closed yesterday at 55⅝c and opened today at 55⅝c. July closed yesterday at 56¾c and opened the same today with 57c the highest point for the day. The cash market was dull and sales offerings were light. The price is firm, at about 57¼c for No. 1 Northern. Receipts were 102 cars against 197 cars last year. Close: February, 56¼c; May, 56½c; July, 56⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. FLOUR—There is a fair business in flour, with prices steady and about unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot and month, 57@57¼c; March, 57¼@57½c; May, 58¾@58⅞c; steamer No. 2 red, 54@54¼c; receipts, 7,798 bu; shipments, 40,000 bu; stock, 754,383 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 56@58c; do on grade, 54¼@57½c. Corn firm; spot and month, 47@47¼c; March, 47¼@47⅝c; May, 48¼@48¾c; steamer mixed, 46½c bid; receipts, 3,669 bu; shipments, 25,714 bu; stock, 508,886 bu; sales, 110,000 bu; Southern white corn, 48@50c; do yellow, 50@51c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 35¼@36c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c; receipts, 4,288 bu; stock, 247,804 bu. Rye quiet; No. 2, 56@57c; receipts, 612 bu; stock, 32,149 bu. OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet; demand small; unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat was dull, advancing late with corn and closing ⅛c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, and February, 51⅝c; May, 52⅝c; July, 52c. Corn opened weak, ⅛c off, but turned strong on country deliveries, closing ⅛c up; No. 2 mixed, cash, and February, 40⅝c; May, 42c; July, 42⅜c. Oats dull, firm; No. 2, cash, 30c; May, 30c; June, 30½c. Rye No. 2 offered east side at 56c. Barley, unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, February, 53½c; May, 54⅝@54¾c. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 43c; May, 44¾c; No. 3 mixed, 43c; No. 3 yellow, 43c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 31½c; No. 2 white, 34c. Rye—Dull; cash, 54c. CLOVERSEED—Active, higher; prime cash, February and March, $5.25@5.27½. Receipts—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; cloverseed, 31 bags. Shipments—Corn, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 144 bags.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat very dull; No. 2 hard and No. 2 red, 52½@53c; rejected, 47@48c; sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi River: No. 2 hard and No. 2 red, 58c. Corn steady to ½c higher; No. 2 mixed, 41c; No. 2 white, 40½@41½c. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed, 29¼@30c; No. 2 white, 31½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 52c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Corn easy; No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 40¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30¼@30⅜c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30c. Rye scarce, nominal; No. 2, 54@55c. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 56,000 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, 18,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat none; corn, 7,800 bu; oats, 36,300 bu; rye none; barley, 3,500 bu.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS ABROAD.

Provisions and Breadstuffs, with Movements and Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 6½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2½d; No. 1 California stocks exhausted. Futures opened quiet and unchanged and closed quiet and unchanged from yesterday's prices. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s ¼d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed firm with near and distant positions unchanged to 1 farthing higher; business heaviest on early positions; February, 4s; May and April, 4s; June and July, 4s ¾d. Flour—Steady; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 30s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear, middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s.

ARGENTINES THE FEATURE AT LONDON.

Good Stock Market for the Day—American Rails Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The stock markets were good today, with strong buying of Argentines and other South Americans the feature. Paris was mainly responsible for the rise and the revival of activity in the Kaffir boom. It is learned an important French syndicate is being formed with a capital of 100,000,000 francs to operate in the South African market. American rails advanced, but closed under the best. The increase in the coin bullion in the Bank of England this week is entirely due to the beginning of the collection of revenues; £106,000 net in gold was exported during the week, the details being: 110,000 to South America and 50,000 to Roumania, while 20,000 came in from Australia, 24,000 from China, and 10,000 from the continent. The decreases in other deposits show that money is a trifle less superabundant. Closing prices—Canadian Pacific, 50⅞; Erie, 10⅛; Erie seconds, 61; Illinois Central, 88; Mexican ordinary, 16¾; St. Paul common, 56⅞; New York Central, 102¼; Pennsylvania, 51⅛; Reading, 5; Mexican Central new 4s, 58¾. Bar silver, 27 5-16d. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 1¼ per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England issued today shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Total reserve increased 636,000 pounds; circulations decreased 343,000 pounds; bullion increased 244,555; other securities decreased 9,000; other deposits decreased 647,000; public deposits increased 1,280,000; notes reserve increased 671,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability which last week was 70.10 per cent now is 70.50 per cent. Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres, 248; Madrid, 950; Lisbon, 23@25½; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 104.90; and Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 48 pfgs.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—4 p. m.—Three per cente rentes, 103f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

General Advance in Cattle Prices—Hogs Go Up and Down.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 11....	15,326	151	74,551	14,296
Tuesday, Feb. 12....	3,874	395	35,095	10,590
Wednesday, Feb. 13	9,699	305	29,343	18,210
Thursday, Feb. 14..	7,000	300	35,000	14,000
Week thus far....	35,899	1,151	173,988	57,096
Same p'd last week.	33,520	1,016	100,522	38,667
Same p'd 1894.......	54,153	1,123	90,292	47,258
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 11.....	3,583	50	13,572	2,226
Tuesday, Feb. 12....	676	....	9,305	414
Wednesday, Feb. 13	2,650	3	10,176	1,918
Thursday, Feb. 14..	3,000	....	11,000	3,000
Week thus far....	9,909	53	44,053	6,598
Same p'd last week.	9,317	.....	37,095	3,721
Same p'd 1894.......	13,232	73	36,238	2,161

Today's receipts are estimated at 6,500 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Small receipts and an active demand caused a general advance of 10c. Exporters were free buyers, largely at $4.80@5.20. Native steers sold at $3.50@5.35, bulk $4.30@5.15; Texas steers, 874@1,235 lbs, $3.35@4.15; Texas bulls, $2.65@3.15; native cows and heifers, $1.25@4.15, bulk $2.20@3.00; veal calves, $2.50@5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.70, bulk $2.90@3.50.

HOGS—The market opened strong to a shade higher, but closed weak and 10c lower. Shippers and speculators were the principal buyers early, but after outside orders were filled packers hammered the market and left 11,000 pigs and mixed hogs in the pens. The quality was rather better. Heavy sold at $3.85@4.45; bulk, $4.10@4.35; mixed and butchers', $3.85@4.35; bulk, $4.00@4.20; light, $3.75@4.25; bulk, $3.95@4.10; pigs, $2.90@3.95.

SHEEP—The market for sheep and lambs was active, but prices were 15@25c lower than last Tuesday. Lambs sold at $3.00@5.50; bulk, $4.90@5.35; sheep, $2.25@4.40; bulk, $3.75@4.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,784 head; on sale, 19 cars; offerings all held for tomorrow. Market nominally weak. European cables quote American steers at 11@12c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@10c. Exports today, 500 beeves. Calves—Receipts, 200 head; active and firm; veals, poor to choice, $5.00@8.50; fair barnyard calves, $3.12½. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15,750 head; on sale, 52 cars or 10,000 head; slow, both sheep and lambs ⅛c lower; about 1,500 head unsold. Sheep—Poor to prime, $3.00@4.75; lambs, common to choice, $4.87½@6.00. HOGS—Receipts, 10,158 head; barely steady; inferior to choice, $4.30@4.90.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 14.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,700; yesterday, 1,467; shipments, 586; steady; $3.60@3.95; bulk, $3.70@3.85; quality fair, many pigs. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 82; shipments, 48; steady; cows, $1.25@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.50; oxen, $1.75@2.65; veals, $3.00@4.00; feeders, $2.00@3.00; yearlings, $1.75@2.70.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; market active; beeves 10@15c higher. HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; market opened strong, but closed 5@10c lower; light, $3.60@3.85; mixed, $3.75@3.90; heavy, $3.90@4.00.

ARE READY TO BUILD.

CONTRACT LET FOR THE NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED IRON WORK.

It Is to Be in Operation by January, 1897—Big Profits by the American Biscuit Company—Surplus Now About $1,350,000—Lack of Organization Among Lake Street Bondholders Plays Into the Hands of the Stockholders—Firm Market.

The contract for the construction of the iron work of the Northwestern Elevated railroad was let yesterday for nearly $1,500,000. The Union Bridge company of New York takes the contract and sublets a portion of it to the Elmira Bridge company of New York. The Columbian Construction company has the contract for the complete building of the road, and it is through that company that all the work is being done. It is the Columbian Construction company that let the contracts for the superstructure yesterday. Those contracts call for a four-track structure from the intersection of Wilson and Evanston avenue, which is the present northern terminus of the road, to Chicago avenue, and a two-track structure from Chicago avenue to a connection with the Lake Street terminal. The plans of the Metropolitan Elevated are directly reversed in this case, the four-track portion being laid on that portion of the line the farthest from the down-town district. The theory is that it is necessary to run slowly down-town any way, and the speed will be made on the outlying portions of the line. The road is about seven miles in length and the contracts call for it to be completed before the expiration of 1896. In speaking of the contracts yesterday an officer of the company said they had been let at an exceedingly low figure and that it meant the Northwestern Elevated railroad would be bonded for a surprisingly small amount—an amount far less than the other elevated roads. The mortgage securing the bonds authorizes an issue of $15,000,000, but only such an amount will be issued as is necessary. The structure will be much lighter than any of the roads so far erected, because it has been decided to use electricity as a motive power from the start, while all the other structures were planned originally for steam motive power.

The annual meeting of the American Biscuit company was held yesterday. The following directors were elected: J. L. Loose, L. D. Dozier, H. F. Vories, D. F. Bremner, W. W. Shaw, F. L. Sommer, Joseph Garneau Jr., Robert A. Johnston, M. Carpenter, J. S. Loose, J. J. Langles, J. F. Frost, A. Manwal, S. D. Works, F. W. Crocker. J. L. Loose was elected President; D. F. Bremner, Vice-President; L. D. Dozier, Second Vice-President; H. F. Vories, Secretary, and W. W. Shaw, Treasurer. The company had an exceedingly prosperous year. Earnings were equal to paying all fixed charges, the regular dividend, and carrying a considerable addition to the surplus account. That surplus account has now reached large proportions. The balance sheet of the company showed that the accumulated surplus is now in the neighborhood of $1,350,000. The company attempts to run as a close corporation and on the ground that its securities are not listed endeavors to keep absolutely secret all information regarding its business. The stock is traded in considerably, however, and late quotations have been on a basis of 68 to 70. In the minds of some of the stockholders the secrecy which is maintained, regarding the affairs of the company is in the interests of certain insiders who desire, in view of the heavy earnings, to add to their holdings at prices below what holders would likely part with their stock for if they knew how prosperous the company's business really is. The insiders vigorously deny any such intentions as that and declare they are accumulating no stock and are keeping the business of the company a secret purely for the good of the stockholders.

Once more the program for the change in the management of the Chicago gas companies has failed to be carried out. It was announced positively that the changes in the Board of Directors would be made yesterday. Meetings were held, but according to statements of gas officials no action was taken. The reason given was that several Eastern directors who had expected to be here had been unable to reach the city because of blockaded railroads. There is getting to be a good deal of speculation in the gas bonds in the local market. Quotations for them have advanced sharply in the last ten days and the demand now is stronger than it has been in a good while before. There has been some strong buying by people who probably have some knowledge of just what is going on in the gas situation, and, in addition to that, there has been a good deal of buying of a character that savors more of speculation than of investment. The tip has gone out in some quarters that the Gaslight and Coke bonds will sell close to par after the control of the company passes into the hands of the distinguished local financiers. The Consumers' bonds are also declared to be booked for quite as sharp an advance. The repeated delays in transferring control to the new Board of Directors are beginning to raise a little doubt in the minds of some of the speculative buyers. The market was strong up to the close yesterday, the Gaslight 5s advancing to 93⅞ and the Consumers' 5s to 85¼.

The fact that the Slaughter committee has behind it only $1,000,000 of the Lake Street Elevated bonds, and the further fact, which was pretty sharply emphasized at the meeting of bondholders Wednesday, that none of the bondholders have seemed to consider it worth their while to go fully into the situation and definitely learn where they stand, what their rights are, what the stockholders propose to offer them, and what opportunities they have for asserting the priority of their lien, are taken to indicate that the people who are at present in control of the situation and the stock are likely to have things pretty much their own way on a reorganization. Mr. Yerkes holds a club in the shape of a threat to run an electric line underneath the Lake street structure which would draw off three-fourths of its business and when the time comes good use would be made of that club. A controlling interest in the stock is consolidated in the hands of the people who now control the property. They likewise have secured a majority of the defaulted coupons. They are thoroughly familiar with the situation and know all the tricks that can be used to give advantage to their position. The bondholders are scattered and disorganized. Most of them have sold their coupons without any clear idea of just how that affected their rights. None of them appear to have taken the trouble to have carefully read the mortgage which secures their bonds, nor do they appear to be represented by any one who is thoroughly wide awake to the situation and ready to protect the rights of the bondholders to the fullest extent. Under these conditions it will not be at all surprising if the bondholders find ultimately that they must accept such terms as Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Louderback choose to dictate. If a majority of the bondholders would put their bonds into the hands of a committee and that committee would thoroughly inform itself on all the points in the situation it might be left for the holders of these securities to dictate the terms of a reorganization. They certainly have that right in the priority of their lien, and they have quite as good a card to play as Mr. Yerkes has with his electric line. The terminal of the Lake Street is absolutely essential to the Northwestern Elevated project, and if the bondholders would control the situation, as they have the power to do, they could probably force the Northwestern interests to protect themselves by making the bonds of the Lake Street company good.

The general market was inactive but firm. There is little floating stock in the market and quotations advance whenever there is much demand. The demand, however, is not large and the result is that prices are about stationary.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

20 C & S S R T Co.. 12½	50 In P & P Co pfd.. 19
5 N C S R R Co ... 252	50 L St El R R act.. 9¼
100 W C St R R act...111⅞	40 D M Co, Ill.......143

BONDS.

$9000 L St El 5s,c off 48	$1000 Con Gas 5s... 85¼

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

100 L St El RR act... 9⅞	50 W C St R R act..111⅞
10 do............ 9⅞	100 do act..............111⅞
50 do act......... 9⅞	200 do act..............112
50 do act......... 9⅞	1 D M Co, Ill cash.143¼
10 do............ 9⅞	50 do act..............143
100 do act.... ..... 9⅞	15 do..................143
50 do.............. 10	5 M & C B Co pfd. 29
50 do act........ 10⅛	110 In P & P Co...... 8
100 do act........ 10⅛	10 C & S S R T Co.. 12⅞
50 do act........ 10⅛	10 do.............. 12⅞
10 do............ 10⅛	100 do act........ 12⅞
50 do act........ 10⅛	100 do............ 12⅞
50 do act........ 10⅛	250 do act........ 12⅞
150 do act........ 10	100 do act. 12⅞

BONDS.

$12000 W C St RR d6s.101¼	$5000 CGL&CC5sb30 93⅞
2000 C GL & C C 5s 93⅞	5000 L S E RR5sc off 48

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

10 L St El R R...... 10⅛	50 W C St R R act..112
50 do act........... 10⅛	

BONDS.

$2000 L S El R R 5s coupon off........ 48¼	$10000 CGL&C Co 5s 93⅞
	2000 Con Gas 5s... 85¼

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 L S E R R act ... 10⅛	50 L S E R R act.... 10⅛
200 do act. 10⅛	350 do act. 10⅛
200 do act........ 10⅛	10 C & S S R T C.... 12⅞
100 do act 10⅛	50 W C St R R act..111⅞
25 do 10⅛	50 do act............112
300 do act.......... 10⅛	10 D M Co, Ill.......143¼
50 do act.......... 10⅛	110 do...............143
25 do 10⅛	50 do................142⅞
50 do act......... 10⅛	

BONDS.

$2000 C GL& C Co 5s 93⅞	$1000 LSERR5s c off 48¼

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 14.	Feb. 7.
New York............$	78,522,497	$ 87,678,452
Chicago................	16,738,000	13,836,000
Boston..................	12,815,409	12,034,436
Philadelphia..........	10,752,304	9,174,795
St. Louis...............	3,394,357	3,296,960
Baltimore..............	1,537,675	1,833,949
New Orleans...........	994,299	1,474,850

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 35c premium; St. Louis, 60c premium.

WALL STREET WAITS ON CONGRESS.

Speculation Held in Check Pending the Action on Finances.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—There was no change in the general aspect of speculation in stock circles today, and business was once more held in check pending action on the finances by Congress. The contract with the bond syndicate made public from Washington was received with favor both here and at London. Foreigners were disposed to take a more cheerful view of American affairs. In the limited movement in stocks interest was concentrated chiefly in Northwest, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Sugar, Chicago Gas, Tobacco, and the Cordage shares. Northwest moved up fractionally at the start in sympathy with the remainder of the list, but the bearish pressure was soon renewed and the stock fell away nearly a point and touched the lowest figures yet made. Lackawanna dropped 1⅛ and Michigan Central advanced 1¾. The other prominent railways moved within restricted limits and the changes were confined to fractions.

The rally in tobacco was credited to buying by inside brokers who were noted as heavy sellers at the commencement of the recent decline. Nothing official in regard to the business of the company could be obtained. The trading in sugar was of the same character that has been noted for several days. The brokers generally used by insiders took no part in the transactions in the stock and their principals took less interest in its movements than they have for many months. The belief is general in the trade that the German Government has arranged for an increase in the export bounty sufficient to more than offset the differential duty.

Exchange brokers reported today a firmer tone to the sterling market, with no sales below the basis of 488¼ for sight bills. One of the most prominent gold shipping firms stated today that no gold would be shipped from this side while the gold transactions in connection with bond sale were in progress, but that it is possible when the shipments from the other side for this purpose are completed exports of gold from this side might be at once resumed.

Money on call easy at 1@2 per cent, last loan 1½, closed 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488½ for demand and at 486⅞@487 for sixty days. Posted rates, 487½@488 and 489@489½; commercial bills, 486. Silver certificates, 59⅝ bid.

Government bonds firm; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm.

The total sales today were 121,484 shares.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Fb. 14	Feb 13
Atchison..........	1,900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞
Amn. Cot. Oil......	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Amn. Sugar	29,500	90⅜	89½	89⅞	90⅜
Do pfd........	100	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	91¼
Amn. Tobacco......	5,200	90	88⅜	89⅞	87⅞
Do pfd........	208	107	105⅜	106⅜	105
Amn. Ex..........	4	111½	111½	111½	110
Amn. Cable	5	92	92	92	93
B. & O............	300	62½	61⅞	61⅞	62¼
Bay State Gas......	1,000	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
C., B. & Q........	5,200	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝	70⅞
C. & N. W.........	25,119	92⅝	90⅛	90⅝	92⅝
Do pfd........	155	137	137	137	138
C., M. & St. P	10,700	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	55⅞
Do pfd	10	117	117	117	117½
C., R. I. & P	1,400	62	61⅝	61⅝	61⅞
C., St. P., M. & O..	200	30⅛	30	30	30
Can. So	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	......
Ches. & Ohio.......	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	......
C., C., C. & St. L...	200	36	36	36	35⅝
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	800	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	87
C. & E. I. pfd	100	90	90	90	......
Can. Pacific	250	49	49	49	49
Con. Gas (N. Y.)...	10	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	127
Chicago Gas	12,117	74⅛	73⅜	73⅝	73⅝
C. C. & I. D. Co	31	7	7	7	......
Con. Coal	20	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	......
D., L. & W.........	100	159	159	159	......
Den. & Rio G pfd..	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	......
Dist. & C. F. Co....	2,700	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
Edison	100	97	97	97	99
Genl. Elec	1,300	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	......
G't Northern pfd ...	100	101	101	101	......
Int. C. & Co........	15	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	38⅞
Ill. Cent	5	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	86
Iowa Cent.........	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Lake Shore........	50	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	137⅞
Louis. & Nash......	6,800	53	52⅛	52⅝	52⅝
L. E. & W. pfd	200	70	70	70	70
Long Island T'c'n	900	9	9	9	9¼
Mich. Cent........	100	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	92
M., K. & T. pfd.....	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	......
Manhattan	500	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	106⅞
Mo. Pac...........	1,000	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	......
M. & St. L.........	100	26	26	26	......
N. Y. & N. E	1,400	30⅛	30	30⅛	30
Nor. Pac	200	3	3	3	......
Do pfd.........	125	16	16	16	16
N. Y., L. E. & W....	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Do pfd.........	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	......
N. Y. Cent	11	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
North Amn. Co.....	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	......
N. Y., Ont. & W....	600	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞
Nat. Linseed.......	200	16	16	16	18
Nat. Lead.........	1,000	29⅞	29	29	29⅞
Phila. & Reading..	1,300	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	......
Pac. Mail.........	1,500	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
Pullman	100	155	155	155	153⅞
Southern Ry	600	10⅛	10	10	10
Do pfd.........	1,100	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	32
So. Pac...........	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
St. L. & S. W. pfd..	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Texas Pacific	300	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Tol. A. A. & N. M..	400	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	......
Union Pacific......	600	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	......
U. S. Rubber.......	100	42	42	42	42⅞
U. S. Cordage......	2,100	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Do pfd.........	2,800	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Do gtd	510	14	12⅞	12⅞	14⅞
U. S. Leather, pfd..	100	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62
W. & L. E.........	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Do pfd.........	200	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	37
Wabash pfd	300	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	13
Western Union	700	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	87⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.... 142	Fargo..................100
American............110	United States 42

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg... 115	U. S. 4s, coup.........110⅝
U. S. 5s, coup.......115	U. S. 2s, reg............ 95
U. S. 4s, reg.........110⅝	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 A&P gtd4s......... 46	6000 NY&H1sttr.........117½
5000 Atch4s............ 64½	2000 NYLE& W n 2d c 60
15000 Atch2d 4sClaA.... 18	3000 NC&SL 5s..........100
2000 BCR&N1st.104½@105	3000 N YC&StL 4s 101¼
6000 Con Gas C1st 5s.. 85¼	1000 NYC1st.............121⅛
1000 C&NW sf 5s.........110⅛	1000 N Starch 1st 6s.... 93⅞
3000 CSPM&Ocon........122	2000 NYOWref 5s.......... 90
9000 CB&Qdb5s.........100	1000 NP Term 5s......... 98⅞
5000 CRG&P ex 5s.......100⅛	6000 NP5scon............. 26⅛
5000 CMist............... 63⅞	5000 NP 2d con........... 85⅞
1000 C&O-R&Alstcon 4s......... 91⅛	2000 OSL&UN con t 5s 23
7000 CC&I5s.............. 94	1000 P&W 1st.............. 82⅛
1000 CP5sof'97.......... 101	1000 R&Den6s............118⅞
3000 CP1s of '98.........103⅛	1000 RG Wn 4s............ 64⅞
1000 C&WI 1st............107	7000 SPM & M 1st c 6s red to4½s..100⅞@101
2000 CNJgm5s..111⅛@111⅞	8000 SPM& M 2d..........118
1000 CStL&NO5s...........115	21000 SL&SW 1st.. 65⅞@66
1000 CSL&NOistcn7s..109	54000 SLSW2d inc.. 19@19⅛
3000 C&Elgn5s.. 96⅛@96⅞	10000 SA&AP4s............ 53
2000 DSS&Am5s........... 93	5000 SP&NP6s rg ctfs.117
2000 Erie 4th m 115⅛	39000 So Ry 5s...... 86@86⅛
40000 ETV&G cn gd 5s. 102⅛@102⅞	1000 T&P 5s............... 84
	13000 T&P 2d inc........ 22⅛
3000 GR&I 4½s..........106	1000 TSL & K C1sttr. 57⅛
20000 GBW&StPinc...... 3	7000 T&NO cons5......... 89
4000 GEdeb5s............ 88⅞	19000 U SC1st......... 50@50⅛
5000 H&TCgm5s........... 62	3000 UPsf................. 97⅛
2000 IllC4s-1952......... 98⅛	1000 UP1s of '96......... 103⅛
5000 I&I& I1st........... 81⅛	1000 U P g 6s col tr n. 85⅛
5000 K&O1st..............114	8000 Wab1st 5s... 105⅛@105⅜
7000 Laclede G5s........ 91⅛	1000 Wab 2d.............. 66⅛
2000 L E & W 5s 1st....115	1000 Wab db-SrB.......... 21
11000 LE&W 2d5s......... 113⅛	2000 Wis C 1st............ 45⅛
7000 MK&T1st4s.. 79⅞@80	2000 WNC 1st5s....109@109⅛
11000 MK&T2d4s......... 45⅛	15000 WNY&P1s. 103⅛@103⅞
1000 MK&E1st............ 83	14000 WNY& P 2d trust 24⅞@24⅞
2000 MC5s of 1931......118⅛	
10000 Mex I1st4s........ 71	2000 W S gtd4s.......... 104⅛
6000 M Pcon6s........... 90⅛	

2 TO 3 P. M.

6000 Atch 4s.. .....64⅛@64⅞	4000 NYLE&Wnew 2 c 59⅞
1000 Atch 2d in.......... 17⅛	5000 P&Rgm 4s... 61⅛@62
5000 C GL&CCo 1st5s. 94	5000 P&R2d pf in.. ..... 11⅛
44000 COgen4½s.. 72⅞@73⅛	15000 P & R 3d in.... 7⅛@7⅛
5000 C& Ocon5s...........105	5000 RW&O cn.....117@118
5000 CMist................. 65	5000 S Ry 5s.............. 86⅛
5000 CB&Q.Nebex4s... 86⅛	15000 SL&SW2din 18⅞@19
1000 LNA & C cons...... 95⅞	1000 SPM&Mist-MC5s101
1000 M&E cons..........140⅛	6000 Tex P1st5s.. 83⅞@84
5000 N Y & N JT5s......104	10000 UP new 6s.. 86⅛@87
10000 N&Wgm6s..........106⅛	1000 Wab1st 5s...........105⅛
1000 NP1st cp............112⅛	10000 Wab 2d 5s ..... 66@66⅛
10000 NY&NE 1s..........114⅛	3000 WNY&P 1st.. ......103⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Closing prices and sales of stocks and bonds:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison..	425	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Am. Sugar....... .	4,300	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝
Do pfd..........	200	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Bell Tel...........	235	191	192	190⅛	191⅛
C., B. & Q.........	3,800	71	71	70⅞	70⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry. pfd.	30	99	99	99	99
Erie Tel...........	50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Mex. Cent	600	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
W'tingh'e Elec.....	50	30	30	30	30

BONDS.

15000 Atch 4s.. ....64⅞	6000 C B Q c 5s.100@100⅛
5000 do 2ds.............17⅞	5000 Wis C inc.......... 70
33000 Mex C 4s 56⅛@56⅞	200 G E 5s...............87⅛
10000 Gas 2d 5s 51	8000 M H & O 6s........104⅞
30000 Gas inc........26@27⅛	3000 Wis C 1st 5s........45
5000 N Y & N E 1st 6s 107⅞	4000 Mex C 1st inc......10⅛
1000 C B & N 1st 5s..104⅛	

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Bulwer, 9c; Chollar, 30c; Crown Point, 35c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.80; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 27c; Hale and Norcross, 70c; Homestake, $17.00; Mexican, 68c; Ontario, $9.50; Ophir, $1.40; Plymouth, 25c; Quicksilver, $1.00; Quicksilver preferred, $13.50; Sierra Nevada, 35c; Standard, $2.25; Union Consolidated, 45c; Yellow Jacket, 42c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $36.12½; Butte and Boston, $9.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $8.00; Osceola, $21.50; Quincy, $100.00; Tamarack, $145.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—Alta, 32c; Alpha Consolidated, 6c; Andes, 21c; Belcher, 85c; Best and Belcher, 70c; Bodie Consolidated, 89c; Bullion, 9c; Bulwer Consolidated, 11c; Caledonia, 5c; Challenge Consolidated, 29c; Chollar, 43c; Confidence, 95c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.70; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 55c; Gould and Currie, 25c; Hale and Norcross, 77c; Justice, 8c; Kentucky Consolidated, 3c; Mexican, 75c; Mono, 20c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $1.35; Overman, 12c; Potosi, 48c; Savage, 36c; Sierra Nevada, 81c; Silver Hill, 5c; Silver King, 10c; Union Consolidated, 42c; Yellow Jacket, $1.10.

Smelter Clearing-House to Disband.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—All attemps made to reorganize the smelter clearing-house have fallen through and the organization will be disbanded tomorrow, the day originally set for it to expire by limitation. The old system of contracting ores direct with the smelters will again be the rule.

Names Repeated.

In London nearly 264 streets are named after the Queen, while there are 241 Cross streets, 240 Albert streets, 212 Church streets, and 191 Queen streets.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 3 red, 57c. Oats firm; No. 2, 46½@47c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, white, 35¾c; No. 2 mixed, 34c.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14.—RESIN—Firm; strained, $1.05; good, $1.10; spirits firm, 29c. Tar—Quiet; $1.00. Turpentine—Firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

NEED OF THE LICENSED BROKERAGE LAW FOR ILLINOIS.

Many Firms Cannot Secure All the Indemnity They Desire Without Going Outside the State or Patronizing Underground Companies—Convenience of Amendment to the Law—Iowa Alliance Governing Committee Decides on a Rating Schedule—Indiana's Pooling Bill.

The passage of the bill licensing brokers to do business in Illinois for companies having no agencies in the United States, which is now before the Legislature, must meet with the approval of the large business-men of the State. As the law now is no agent or broker is allowed to represent a company which is not admitted to do business in Illinois. This works all right with such concerns as can secure all the insurance they desire to carry, but there are many firms which exhaust the insurance obtainable in Illinois and still need more. They are put to the necessity of going out of the State to get surplus lines written, or of patronizing "underground" companies. The new law, if passed, will permit brokers to take out a license on payment of $200 for writing this sort of business. When an application is received for insurance the person so applying will be required to make affidavit he has applied for insurance to a number of companies, naming the companies to which he has applied, and that he has been refused. The licensed broker may then write this business on giving proper guarantee that loss occurring under the policy will be settled promptly, and on paying to the State 5 per cent of the premium received.

There are many concerns in Chicago and some in other portions of the State which cannot get all the insurance they should carry. A big house, when stocks are heavy, will exhaust all the available insurance. The companies in writing policies attach the 80 per cent coinsurance clause requiring the firm to take out insurance to the amount of 80 per cent of the goods in stock, or failing to do this to carry that amount of insurance itself. On a stock of $1,000,000, under the coinsurance clause, a firm would be compelled to carry $800,000 insurance. Companies limit their liability in varying amounts of from $5,000 to $50,000. In giving a policy to every company writing in Chicago a firm, perhaps, would get only $500,000, and that would mean the firm in the event of a total loss would lose not only the 20 per cent above the 80 per cent required, but would lose in addition the $300,000 which it is compelled to carry itself through the working of the coinsurance clause.

There are a number of foreign companies which have no general agencies in the United States which notwithstanding would be glad to write this business. In passing the licensed brokerage law the State would reap a considerable harvest, and merchants would receive an advantage in being able to do this business at home. It is estimated there is millions of dollars in insurance which cannot be secured now in the State, and an estimate put upon the amount of premiums which would be received upon this business is $200,000. That would give to the State $10,000 each year. It is reported Weed & Kennedy, the insurance brokerage firm of New York, having headquarters at No. 50 Pine street, are thinking seriously of coming to Chicago. If this law is passed this firm undoubtedly will open an office here. They represent, among other companies, the Aachen and Munich, the Netherlands, the Svea of Sweden, the Helvetia of Switzerland, the Kent of England, and the Quebec.

COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS LABORS.

Iowa Alliance Governing Body Agrees Upon a Rating Schedule.

The Governing committee of the Iowa Alliance completed its labors yesterday and adjourned. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Des Moines March 14. David Beveridge, who is in charge of the rating bureau of the alliance in that State, completed his report on the towns which have been rerated. At the close of his report there was a lengthy discussion on the schedule which will be put into effect in future rating in Iowa. He was asked as to what schedule he preferred and he said he would prefer a combination of several schedules. The Governing committee decided to leave the matter of rating to him. He will adopt certain features of the universal schedules, other features of the Iowa schedule, and will sandwich in with these certain features of his own. The work in the State, he reported, was progressing satisfactorily.

ARMENIA OF PITTSBURG IN NEW YORK.

After Several Years' Absence from the Field It Returns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Armenia Insurance company of Pittsburg again has decided to enter the New York insurance field and has placed the agency with Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard, already agents for the North American of Boston, the Scottish Union and National, the American of New York, the Lumberman's, and the Citizens' of Pittsburg. The Armenia withdrew from New York several years ago during a period of heavy losses.

State Controller Roberts' action in declaring all Lloyds subject to the State insurance tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the amount of premiums seems to be an old law which now has been brought to light. The majority of the Lloyds has placed the Controller's circular in the hands of lawyers and will not comply with the tax law until the Controller files the regular legal proceedings. A few Lloyds have decided to pay the tax at once and thus avoid all possible litigation. Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce has appointed Isaac Vanderpoel First Deputy Superintendent, vice Michael Shannon, who died. Mr. Vanderpoel has been connected with the insurance department for twenty years, and is considered well fitted for the position.

The insurance department nearly has completed the examination of the new Hudson River Mutual and probably will issue a certificate of approval early next week. The assurance Lloyds have sent a representative to Illinois to confer with Commissioner Durfee regarding the legal admittance of these Lloyds into that State.

Indiana's Anti-Pooling Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The insurance bill of Mr. Moore of Putnam, which is aimed at pooling among insurance companies for the purpose of raising rates, came up in the House today after having been in the hands of the committee for nearly a month. The committee recommended indefinite postponement. Mr. Halleck of Henry showed that since the alleged combination of the insurance companies Indiana rates had been increased in some instances as much as 100 per cent. Before action was taken on the report the House adjourned. Chairman McBeth of the committee is an insurance agent. Mr. Moore thinks there was an intent to smother it in committee.

Will Contest Denison Hotel Loss.

The report comes from Indianapolis that the day of the fire a broker who placed the insurance on the building took to a local office a number of policies marked for cancellation. At 5 o'clock he returned and secured the policies on some pretext, though the fire had already started in the hotel. The companies in which these policies were carried, it is reported, will contest the payment of loss.

May Be Forerunner of Rebate War.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Fire Underwriters' Association today, by a vote of 18 to 21, repealed the brokerage rule, which was supplemental to the union regulation on the subject. Many look upon today's action as the forerunner of a war between the friends and the opponents of the union. It also was the sentiment to expel any member violating the rule on rebating.

Theater Owners' Mutual Formed.

The Theater Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance company is the name of a new corporation which has applied for a special charter in Massachusetts. There is said to be applications in now for $150,000 worth of insurance.

General Insurance Notes.

The Tennessee Senate yesterday passed a bill prohibiting insuring lives of children under 12 years of age.

The loss in the North Chicago Street railroad company's barns will be in the neighborhood of 65 per cent to insurance companies.

A bill will be reported in the Massachusetts Legislature to allow soldiers and sailors who come within the provisions of the pension law to secure insurance brokers' license without charge.

An effort is being made in Philadelphia to secure the passage of a law establishing a State Fire Marshal's office on lines practically identical with the Massachusetts law. There are now six States trying to pass this legislation.

SOME ODD THINGS IN OREGON.

A Locomotive Equipped with Life Preservers.

Out in Oregon there is to be found the only place in the country where a locomotive has life preservers hung upon its sides. This singular sight is to be seen at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River. An extensive system of jetties is being constructed there, and a breakwater that runs for five miles into the Pacific Ocean is being built. All this is to deepen the Harbor of Astoria, so that the largest ocean steamers may find easy access to the wharves of Oregon's chief seaport city and also to secure a harbor for shipping and ward off the storms of the ocean. This work of building an enormous breakwater has cost immense sums of money, but its beneficial results are already beginning to be seen and there is no doubt of its ultimate success. A railroad track is built on the top of the breakwater as fast as it is finished sufficiently to lay tracks. Inasmuch as the workmen are far out to sea, and as there is constant danger that some of the train's crew may fall overboard, it was thought well to hang along the sides of the tender to the locomotive half a dozen large life preservers for instant use in case of accident. Several times in the last few months they have been brought into play, and thus have demonstrated the wisdom of equipping the locomotive in this strange fashion. This is not the only unusual sight to be seen in the equipment of locomotives on the Pacific coast. As the traveler approaches San Francisco he will notice on the tenders of locomotives a reel of fire hose. A dozen or more locomotives in one yard will be seen with their tenders fitted up in this manner. It is a precaution adopted in case of fire. The locomotive is turned into a fire engine, and thus the safety of round houses and stations and other property is the more enhanced. The Eastern man is surprised at the sight, but soon forgets it as locomotive after locomotive is seen equipped thus.

There are more singular things in Oregon, however, than life preservers on locomotives. The State has only just begun to be developed, and its citizens tell many queer tales. James M. Turney, one of the best-known citizens of Portland, told a New York *Sun* reporter who visited that city early last fall that on more than one occasion fishermen had gone out from Astoria and sailed out to some iceberg that was floating down from Alaska, and actually had chopped frozen fish from its sides, which were afterward sold in the markets. The fish were found to be preserved perfectly and brought good prices, the expense of freight from Alaska having been saved. Mr. Turney told another singular story illustrating the resources and richness of Oregon. He said that a well-known banker named Ladd of Portland had occasion not long ago to drill on his country place, in one of the richest valleys of the State, for water. He sank an artesian well. He went 2,000 feet under the ground and passed through two thick layers of stone before he got a satisfactory supply of water. He was amazed to find at a depth of 2,000 feet a tree perfectly preserved, and has sample of the wood to prove his assertion. Mr. Turney said:

"No one has any adequate idea of the richness of Oregon. It has been proved that she distances both California and Washington in the quality of her fruits. We are doing an enormous mining business and the State fairly teems with gold and silver. Our lumber cannot be surpassed and there are no more fertile valleys in the world than those which are only half known even to ourselves. When the mouth of the Columbia River becomes improved we shall be in a position to draw commerce away from San Francisco and the Puget Sound, and with our superior shipping facilities from Portland we shall come to the front with great rapidity. Oregon has no superior as a State. The climate and soil are unsurpassed, and the hard times have been felt less in our State than probably any other. Our growth is steady and healthy, and we are bound to get our share of immigration, because there is no more agreeable place in the world to live in than the State of Oregon."

WILL BE A BENEFIT TO BUFFALO.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal to Work Big Things for That City.

"The enlargement of the Erie Canal, as now proposed in the bill authorizing the State of New York to borrow $9,000,000 for that purpose," M. M. Drake of Buffalo said at the Grand Pacific last night, "will assure the supremacy of Buffalo as the lake port and of New York as the seaport in the grain trade of the country for the next generation."

Mr. Drake was at the head of the committee from the Merchants' Exchange in Buffalo which took up an apparently hopeless fight on behalf of the Erie Canal before the New York Constitutional convention last fall. The great Produce Exchange, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Chamber of Commerce in New York, and the Board of Trade in Oswego joined hands with the Buffalo organization, and against the general indifference of cities along the canal secured the adoption of a constitutional amendment authorizing the State to borrow money to enlarge the canal. That amendment was ratified by the people in November in the largest majority given any constitutional amendment. Since that time the State politicians have listened more attentively to the demands of the commercial organizations, and a bill authorizing the borrowing of $9,000,000 has been favorably reported in both Houses of the Legislature and is now in its third reading. It will undoubtedly pass and go before the people next November. By a year from next spring the money will be available to commence the work.

The improvement contemplated is the deepening of the canal to nine feet over the miter sills and aqueducts, where full eight feet will be given. All the locks except the groups at Lockport and Cohoes will be lengthened, and it is likely that a large lift lock will be adopted at these points. The improvements will be completed about the time that the twenty-foot channel on the great lakes between Buffalo and Duluth and Chicago is ready.

"When these great government works are in use," Mr. Drake continued, "the actual cost of transportation for a bushel of corn from Chicago to New York will not be over 3½ cents. Of this the lake rate will be 1 cent, the canal rate 2 cents, and the Buffalo transfer and elevator charges a half cent. I believe that this is the cheapest transportation in the world. On no big ship canal between Chicago and tidewater could vessels afford to carry grain at 3½ cents per bushel. There will be no call for an expenditure of vast sums by the government for a ship canal to the Atlantic after the Erie Canal has been enlarged. Nor can any route, either by way of the Mississippi River and New Orleans or by the St. Lawrence, compete with the Erie Canal in the grain trade. Nothing can dislodge us from our plain of vantage for many years, even if it can be done then. I might add that in thus securing its supremacy the State of New York does not ask a dollar from the General Government, but is shouldering the burden itself, as in my opinion the State should do."

Evansville & Richmond

BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before February 15th, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,

24 Nassau-st., New York.

FEBRUARY 5th, 1895.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES
88 La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

BLUE AND GRAY M

AUDITORIUM SHELTERS MEN
FOUGHT IN BOTH ARMIE

Columbia Post G. A. R. Brings T
Representative Men from Both
and Confederate Armies, Who
Their Words There Is No Chas
Warner, Congressman Black,
McKelway, Rabbi Hirsch, Gen. L
ator Gordon, and W. E. Mason

Men who followed Grant and men w
lowed Lee made merry together at th
torium last night. This at a reunion o
Blue and the Gray," arranged by Co
Post No. 706, G. A. R. The veterans,
from the North and South, enjoyed a
lent dinner and then listened to s
from men like Gen. John C. Black,
States District Attorney; Senator J
Gordon of Georgia, who won the
General in the Confederate army; S
McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn *Eag*
Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi.

It was certainly a remarkable feast
that showed how completely ancient
forgotten. The idea was first prop
Columbia Post by Charles H. McC
who fought in the Iron Brigade. Co
Post is a new one—organized in O
1890—and it is a strictly military or
tion famous already for its smartness
and parade. Its commander is H. G.
ton and headed by him the post took
idea of a reunion banquet with great
banquet committee consisting o
McConnell, E. H. Bigelow, and M. H.
was appointed and invitations sent to
nent soldiers in the North and the Sou

The result was the feast of last nigh
McConnell sat as toastmaster and t
Emil G. Hirsch delivered the invocat
for the dinner, it was all that skillfu
and dainty service could make it. The

Blue Points
Amontillado
Cream of Chicken, a la Reine.
Radishes. Olives. Celery. Salted A
Salmon, Boiled, Hollandaise.
Cucumbers. Potatoes Parisienn
Haute Sauterne, Barton & Guestier
Filet Mignon, Mushrooms.
Asparagus.
Spring Lamb Chops.
French Peas.
St. Estephe Claret, Barton & Guesti
Siberian Punch.
English Snipe, Sur Canapee.
Lettuce Salad.
Pommery & Greno Sec.
Pudding, Aux Fruits.
Glace Fantasie. Assorted C
Fruit. Roquefort. Brie.
Coffee. Cigars.

Maj. Warner Is First Speaker

After dinner Commander Purinton
few words of introduction and Toast
McConnell assumed his duties. Th
speaker was Maj. William Warner of
City, ex-Commander in Chief of the
Army. "1861–1865" was Maj. W
topic. During his speech he said:

> The heart of every lover of his countr
> with just pride at the thought that the
> 1861 and 1865 of the North and the Sou
> displayed such skill and bravery in batt
> endurance and patience through years o
> tion and suffering, such manhood in defe
> such magnanimity in victory, were one
> bone of one bone, flesh of one flesh—Am
> all. Divided then, now neither yield to th
> in their love of country. They join han
> hearts in all that tend to the strengthen
> upbuilding, and the prosperity of a "Nati
> ceived in liberty and dedicated to the prop
> that all men are created equal."
>
> As actors in the mighty drama of '61 a
> we can recall its acts without passion an
> its results without regret. Whether we
> under the Stars and Stripes or under th
> and Bars, we are one family dwelling toge
> the national household, joint sharers in
> dens and partakers in common of its bl
> Upon us and our children rest the p
> duty of aiding in shaping the policy and c
> ling the destiny of the government esta
> by the fathers. Let us highly resolve
> charge that duty as patriots and friends.

Gen. John C. Black responded to the
"The Stars in Their Courses." Of the
of the civil war he said:

> The conflict was irrepressible. It grew
> different ideas, different teachings, differ
> roundings, different interests. Their f
> palling, irreconcilableness was perceived
> few. Eight generations of men grew up
> and died in peace and brotherly concord
> the great dynamic antagonisms were pr
> all about them for the inevitable war
> seeds of strife were sown in all the colon
> Puritan and Cavalier, Pilgrim and Hu
> alike. And in that war the scourge of retr
> justice lashed the bared loins of the Natio
> the offense died and triumphant freedom
> its white wings for unchecked upward
> And victor and vanquished alike perceiv
> God's purposes ran through the long and
> struggle.
>
> On the massive heights of Gettysbur
> where Chickamauga pours its unending
> to the greater tides, where Shiloh keeps th
> ord of the fierce manhood struggle of th
> the Nation has purchased the lands mad
> by the struggles of its sons, and is beau
> the last resting places of the brave. Side
> sleep the blue and the gray. Thither will
> through ages the children of the warrior
> point their exploits, glory in their valor,
> at the successes won, and ponder wh
> fought and fell. Over them the stars i
> courses shall move, the serene sentinels
> destiny which man works out under God'
> for all that dwell upon the earth. They
> well whose lowly beds are kept by fame an

McKelway on the Duties of Pea

Next came St. Clair McKelway, ed
the Brooklyn *Eagle*. He spoke of
Duties of Peace." In the course of his
Mr. McKelway said in part:

> All of the duties of peace are really
> headed in the purification of politics, for
> turns the freedom of labor and the rating
> hood above money—the estimate of w
> worth, not of worth by wealth. Th
> ical boss is the ultimate of a p
> socialism which effaces political
> viduality. He has an affinity wi
> effacement of industrial and business
> uality. Yet individuality is so necess
> America that revolutions restore it in p
> the bayonet reëstablishes it in riots and
> and panics and bankruptcies give it play
> ness. Individuality, another name for ind
> ence and for freedom, may be for awhil
> borne, but it is indestructible, as gover
> and social systems are not. The problem
> us is to harmonize American labor, Ameri
> ital, and American politics with this inde
> ble principle, for it is certain to surviv
> without it they are certain to go to the l
> earlier republics and of earlier civilizatio

When the name of Senator Blackb
Kentucky was reached the toastmas
nounced the Senator had been detai
Washington by pressure of official bu
His place on the program was filled
Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch,
spoke on the subject, "Just Over the
His main allusion to the title
in reference to the enmity between the
and Germans, and he said in no other c
could the spectacle be seen of a peopl
divided now reunited. He spoke, too,
necessity of purity in municipal politi
said the safety of the country could
preserved by the people going to the
ries and polls and making their power
the affairs of the Nation.

Gen. Lee Praises the Soldier.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, President
Mississippi Agricultural and Mec
College, whose batteries at second Bu
Jefferson Davis declared to have sav
day for the Southerners, responded
toast "The American Soldier." After
ing the deeds of the Nation's warriors i
contests Gen. Lee said:

> My friends, this occasion brings out a
> trait in the character of the American
> This meeting of the Grand Army shows
> old comrade feeling of the Northern so
> cherished. They meet to fight their batt
> again and to recall what was done in the
> The deeds of those days are now crystalli
> history. Tonight Southern soldiers are
> vited guests as an evidence that all unp
> feeling is gone and all differences adjuste
> a pleasant scene.
>
> The Southern soldiers also have gather
> these. They, too, cherish their comming
> comrades. They know their record as
> cannot be questioned, and they feel as
> that an indissoluble bond, which only de
> break, must ever exist between those wh
> shared common dangers and who have
> themselves heroically amid the carnage o
> battlefields.
>
> Whatever criticism may be justly mad
> the judgment, no adverse criticism can b
> upon the valor, heroism, and patriotism
> American soldier.

Ex-Congressman William E. Ma
sponded to the toast "The New Co
He made some characteristic and hu
allusions to his inability to take part
War of the Rebellion and then asked w
the struggle. His answer was, the same
that won the Waterloo—the power of H
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won because slavery did not harmoni
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showing upon one canvas the slave pen,
tion block, and the American flag. Mr.

hin the provisions of the pension law to urance brokers' license without charge. rt is being made in Philadelphia to passage of a law establishing a State hal's office on lines practically iden- th the Massachusetts law. There are tates trying to pass this legislation.

E ODD THINGS IN OREGON.

motive Equipped with Life Preservers.

Oregon there is to be found the only the country where a locomotive has ervers hung upon its sides. This sin- ght is to be seen at Astoria, at the of the Columbia River. An extensive of jetties is being constructed there, eakwater that runs for five miles into fic Ocean is being built. All this is the Harbor of Astoria, so that the est ocean steamers may find easy the wharves of Oregon's chief sea- and also to secure a harbor for ship- ward off the storms of the ocean. k of building an enormous break- cost immense sums of money, eneficial results are already begin- be seen and there is no doubt of its success. A railroad track is built on the breakwater as fast as it is fin- ficiently to lay tracks. Inasmuch as men are far out to sea, and as there nt danger that some of the train's l fall overboard, it was thought well ove hung along the sides of the tender to the ve half a dozen large life preservers nt use in case of accident. Several the last few months they have ought into play, and thus have rated the wisdom of equipping the ive in this strange fashion. This is only unusual sight to be seen in the nt of locomotives on the Pacific As the traveler approaches San Fran- will notice on the tenders of locomo- reel of fire hose. A dozen or more ives in one yard will be seen with nders fitted up in this manner. It is a ion adopted in case of fire. The loco- is turned into a fire engine, and thus ty of round houses and stations and roperty is the more enhanced. The man is surprised at the sight, but gets it as locomotive after locomotive equipped thus.

are more singular things in Oregon, r, than life preservers on locomotives. s has only just begun to be devel- and its citizens tell many queer tales. M. Turney, one of the best-known citi- Portland, told a New York *Sun* re- who visited that city early last fall more than one occasion fishermen e out from Astoria and sailed out to eberg that was floating down from and actually had chopped frozen m its sides, which were afterward the markets. The fish were found preserved perfectly and brought ices, the expense of freight from Alaska been saved. Mr. Turney told another r story illustrating the resources and of Oregon. He said that a well- banker named Ladd of Portland had n drill on his country n one of the richest valleys of the or water. He sank an artesian well. t 2,000 feet under the ground and through two thick layers of stone be- got a satisfactory supply of water. He eased to find at a depth of 2,000 feet a fectly preserved, and has sample of ed to prove his assertion. Mr. Turney

one has any adequate idea of the rich- Oregon. It has been proved that she es both California and Washington in ality of her fruits. We are doing an us mining business and the State eems with gold and silver. Our tim- ot be surpassed and there are more valleys in the world than those which ly half known even to ourselves. the mouth of the Columbia River improved we shall be in a posi- draw commerce away from San Fran- d the Puget Sound, and with our su- shipping facilities from Portland we ome to the front with great rapidity. has no superior as a State. The cli- nd soil are unsurpassed, and the hard- have been felt less in our State than ny other. Our growth is steady althy, and we are bound to get our f immigration, because there is no greeable place in the world to live in the State of Oregon.'

BE A BENEFIT TO BUFFALO.

rgement of the Erie Canal to Work Big Things for That City.

e enlargement of the Erie Canal, as roposed in the bill authorizing the State York to borrow $9,000,000 for that se," M. M. Drake of Buffalo said at the Pacific last night, "will assure the su- y of Buffalo as the lake port and of ork as the seaport in the grain trade country for the next generation." Drake was at the head of the commit- n the Merchants' Exchange in Buffa- hich took up an apparently hopeless fight half of the Erie Canal before the New Constitutional convention last fall. The Produce Exchange, the Board of Trade Transportation, and the Chamber of erce in New York, and the Board rade in Oswego joined hands the Buffalo organization, and t the general indifference of along the canal secured the adoption constitutional amendment authorizing tate to borrow money to enlarge the That amendment was ratified by eople in November in the largest ity given any constitutional amend- Since that time the State poli- s have listened more attentively demands of the commercial organiza- and a bill authorizing the borrowing of 0,000 has been favorably reported in Houses of the Legislature and is now in ird reading. It will undoubtedly pass for within a few days, and if it r from next spring the money will be ble to commence the work. improvement contemplated is the ning of the canal to nine feet over the sills and aqueducts, where full eight will be given. All the locks except the at Lockport and Cohoes will be hened, and it is likely that a large lift will be adopted at these points. The im- ments will be completed about the time twenty-foot channel on the great between Buffalo and Duluth and Chi- s ready.

hen these great government works are Mr. Drake continued, "the actual of transportation for a bushel of corn Chicago to New York will not be over ents. Of this the lake rate will be 1 the canal rate 2 cents, and the do transfer and elevator charges a cent. I believe that this is the est transportation in the world. big ship canal between Chicago and tern could vessels afford to carry grain cents per bushel. There will be no or an expenditure of vast sums by the ral Government for a canal to the Atlantic the Erie Canal has been enlarged. can any route, either by way the Mississippi River and New s or by the St. Lawrence, compete the Erie Canal in the grain trade. No- dislodge us from our plain of vantage many years, even if it cost the State ney. And in thus securing its suprem- the State of New York does not ask a r from the General Government, but is ing the burden itself, and in my opin- the State should do."

ansville & Richmond
BONDS.
olders of these bonds wishing to avail nselves of the proposed settlement the Evansville and Terre Haute Rail- Co. must deposit their bonds with us before February 15th, 1895. rculars and full information can be at our office.
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alle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

BLUE AND GRAY MEET

AUDITORIUM SHELTERS MEN WHO FOUGHT IN BOTH ARMIES.

Columbia Post G. A. R. Brings Together Representative Men from Both Federal and Confederate Armies, Who Show in Their Words There Is No Chasm—Maj. Warner, Congressman Black, Editor McKelway, Rabbi Hirsch, Gen. Lee, Senator Gordon, and W. E. Mason Speak.

Men who followed Grant and men who followed Lee made merry together at the Auditorium last night. This at a reunion of "The Blue and the Gray," arranged by Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R. The veterans, fighters from the North and South, enjoyed an excellent dinner and then listened to speeches from men like Gen. John C. Black, United States District Attorney; Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia, who won the rank of General in the Confederate army; St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi.

It was certainly a remarkable feast and one that showed how completely ancient strife is forgotten. The idea was first proposed in Columbia Post by Charles H. McConnell, who fought in the Iron Brigade. Columbia Post is a new one—organized in October, 1890—and it is a strictly military organization famous already for its smartness in drill and parade. Its commander is H. G. Purinton and headed by him the post took up the idea of a reunion banquet with great zeal. A banquet committee consisting of Mr. McConnell, E. H. Bigelow, and M. H. Hagar was appointed and invitations sent to prominent soldiers in the North and the South.

The result was the feast of last night. Mr. McConnell sat as toastmaster and the Rev. Emil G. Hirsch delivered the invocation As for the dinner, it was all that skillful cooks and dainty service could make it. The menu:

Blue Points
Amontillado Sherry.
Cream of Chicken, a la Reine.
Radishes. Olives. Celery. Salted Almonds.
Salmon, Boiled, Hollandaise.
Cucumbers. Potatoes Parisiennes.
Haute Sauterne, Barton & Guestier.
Filet Mignon, Mushrooms.
Asparagus.
Spring Lamb Chops.
French Peas.
St. Estephe Claret, Barton & Guestier.
Siberian Punch.
English Snipe, Sur Canapee.
Lettuce Salad.
Pommery & Greno Sec.
Pudding, Aux Fruits.
Glace Fantasie. Assorted Cakes.
Fruit. Roquefort. Brie.
Coffee. Cigars.

Maj. Warner Is First Speaker.

After dinner Commander Purinton spoke a few words of introduction and Toastmaster McConnell assumed his duties. The first speaker was Maj. William Warner of Kansas City, ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army. "1861–1865" was Maj. Warner's topic. During his speech he said:

The heart of every lover of his country swells with just pride at the thought that the men of 1861 and 1865 of the North and the South, who displayed such skill and bravery in battle, such endurance and patience through years of privation and suffering, such manhood in defeat, and such magnanimity in victory, were one people, bone of one bone, flesh of one flesh—Americans all. Divided then, now neither yield to the other in their love of country. They join hands and hearts in all that tend to the strengthening, the upbuilding, and the prosperity of a "Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

As actors in the mighty drama of '61 and '65 we can recall its acts without passion and view its results without regret. Whether we fought under the Stars and Stripes or under the Stars and Bars, we are one family dwelling together in the national household, joint sharers in its burdens and partakers in common of its blessings. Upon us and our children rest the patriotic duty of aiding in shaping the policy and controlling the destiny of the government established by the fathers. Let us highly resolve to discharge that duty as patriots and friends.

Gen. John C. Black responded to the toast, "The Stars in Their Courses." Of the causes of the civil war he said:

The conflict was irrepressible. It grew from different ideas, different teachings, different surroundings, different interests. Their full, appalling, irreconcilableness was perceived by but few. Eight generations of men grew up, lived, and died in peace and brotherly concord while the great dynamic antagonisms were preparing all about them for the inevitable war whose seeds of strife were sown in all the colonies by Puritan and Cavalier, Pilgrim and Huguenot alike. And in that war the scourge of retributive justice lashed the bared loins of the Nation until the offense died and triumphant freedom spread its white wings for unchecked upward flight. And victor and vanquished alike perceive that God's purposes ran through the long and deadly struggle.

On the massive heights of Gettysburg, and where Chickamauga pours its unending waters to the greater tides, where Shiloh keeps the record of the fierce manhood struggle of the war, the Nation has purchased the lands made holy by the struggles of its sons, and is beautifying the last resting places of the brave. Side by side sleep the blue and the gray. Thither will repair through ages the children of the warrior dead to point their exploits, glory in their valor, rejoice at the successes won, and ponder why they fought and fell. Over them the stars in their courses shall move, the serene sentinels of the destiny which man works out under God's rules for all that dwell upon the earth. They sleep well whose lowly beds are kept by fame and love.

McKelway on the Duties of Peace.

Next came St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. He spoke of "The Duties of Peace." In the course of his speech Mr. McKelway said in part:

All of the duties of peace are really comprehended in the purification of politics, for on that turns the freedom of labor and the rating of manhood above money—the estimate of wealth by worth, not of worth by wealth. The political boss is the ultimate of a political socialism which effaces political individuality. He has an affinity with the effacement of industrial and business individuality. Yet individuality is so necessary to America that revolutions restore it in politics, the bayonet reëstablishes it in riots and strikes, and panics and bankruptcies give it play in business. Individuality, another name for independence and for freedom, may be for awhile overborne, but it is indestructible, as governments and social systems are not. The problem before us is to harmonize American labor, American capital, and American politics with this indestructible principle, for it is certain to survive, and without it they are certain to go to the limbo of earlier republics and of earlier civilizations.

When the name of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky was reached the toastmaster announced the Senator had been detained in Washington by pressure of official business. His place on the program was filled by the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who spoke on the subject, "Just Over the Line." His main allusion to the title was in reference to the enmity between the French and Germans, and he said in no other country could the spectacle be seen of a people once divided now reunited. He spoke, too, of the necessity of purity in municipal politics, and said the safety of the country could only be preserved by the people going to the primaries and polls and making their power felt in the affairs of the Nation.

Gen. Lee Praises the Soldier.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, President of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, whose batteries at second Bull Run Jefferson Davis declared to have saved the day for the Southerners, responded to the toast "The American Soldier." After reviewing the deeds of the Nation's warriors in many contests Gen. Lee said:

My friends, this occasion brings out a glorious trait in the character of the American soldier. This meeting of the Grand Army shows that the old comrade feeling of the Northern soldier is cherished. They meet to fight their battles over again and to recall what was done in the sixties. The deeds of those days are now crystallized into history. Tonight Southern soldiers are their invited guests as an evidence that all unpleasant feeling is gone and all differences adjusted. It is a pleasant scene.

The Southern soldiers also have gatherings as these. They, too, cherish their commingling as comrades. They know their record as soldiers cannot be questioned, and they feel as you do that an indissoluble bond, which only death can break, must ever exist between those who have shared common dangers and who have borne themselves heroically amid the carnage of many battlefields.

Whatever criticism may be justly made upon the judgment, no adverse criticism can be passed upon the valor, heroism, and patriotism of the American soldier.

Ex-Congressman William E. Mason responded to the toast "The New Country." He made some characteristic and humorous allusions to his inability to take part in the War of the Rebellion and then asked who won the struggle. His answer was, the same power that won the Waterloo—the power of Heaven. In the civil war one side lost and the other won because slavery did not harmonize with the battle hymn of the republic. The decree had gone forth from the never failing fountain of equity that no picture could be painted showing upon one canvas the slave pen, the auction block, and the American flag. Mr. Mason said the country was to be saved, not by recalling the animosities of the war, but by the people turning their backs on the past. He continued:

If we speak to our children of the past, let us be honest with them, and say it was the fault of the Nation. It was not the Supreme Court of South Carolina or Georgia, but the Supreme Court of the United States that decided the negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. It was the mistake of the Nation, the Nation paid the debt. The prophecy of Lincoln was fulfilled—"Every dollar of wealth piled up by the unrequited toil of the slave was wasted in the war, and every drop of blood drawn by the lash was repaid by one drawn by the sword."

Let us serve notice on all future administrations that every treaty made by this government must be kept inviolate, and that the breaking thereof is to the personal dishonor of every American citizen. Let all parties unite on the proposition that the man who debauches the ballot-box is as much an enemy of this Nation as the foreigner who invades our soil, and that the enemy of the common school is as much the enemy of this Nation as if he fired upon our flag. Let us give notice that this is not a government of the rich or a government of the poor—the learned or the ignorant—the white or the black—but where, in time, under the providence of God, every man shall be equal before the law.

One Country and One Flag.

"One Country and One Flag" was the toast assigned to Senator Gordon, the eloquent Georgian. In his peroration Senator Gordon said:

What is our country? What do we mean by "one country"? Do we mean the physical unity of the square miles embraced within the States and Territories over which the "one flag" floats? Undoubtedly, but we mean far more than this. Does our country mean its lands stretching into limitless acreage from sea to sea and the groaning granaries upon them burdened with increasing abundance? Does it mean cattle upon our plains or the cotton upon our plantations, or all combined, for the feeding and clothing of the millions?

Do we mean by "our country" its exhaustless mines and thriving cities and homes and churches and institutions of learning and railroads spanning the great continent or even the great continent itself, washed by both oceans and embracing all the climates and riches of all the zones? Yes, we mean these, but far more than these.

In a higher and nobler sense we mean by "our country" that incomparable government which has made of this land the only real home of human freedom. We mean that ours is the only land where true liberty is the birthright of all and where all unite in the enforcement of its laws in order to protect and regulate their own liberties. In a word we mean that it is the one country where liberty and law, like the twins of Siam, are bound together by a ligament so strong and vital that the death of either is the death of both.

REBEKAH LODGE GIVES A BIG DANCE.

Three Hundred Guests Enjoy Themselves at the Masonic Temple.

Superior Rebekah Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, gave its fourth annual ball last night. The hall on the seventeenth floor of the Masonic Temple never presented a more brilliant appearance than when the grand march began at 9:30 o'clock. Forrest's Orchestra furnished the music for the twenty-one numbers on the program, beginning with a plain quadrille and waltz and ending with the familiar "Old Dan Tucker" and "Home, Sweet Home." Refreshments were served during the half-hour intermission between the tenth and eleventh numbers. The 300 guests were received by a committee consisting of:

Sister Nannie Green, N. G.; Sister Sarah Harper, P. G.; Sister Louise Tyler, Sister Miss McGowan, Sister W. G. Shumaker, Sister Lorena Gratrix, and Sister Addie Richards.

ALPHA DELTAS HAVE THEIR BANQUET.

Chicago Graduate Chapter Members Enjoy Themselves at the University Club.

The twelfth annual banquet of the Chicago Graduate Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi was held last evening at the University club. Thirty-five members were present. President Charles L. Easton, Union, '63, was toastmaster. The toasts were as follows:

"Reminiscences of Prof. Swing" .... Abram M. Pence, Miami, '60
"Letter Writing" .... Willard I. Brigham, Peninsular, '83
"You Can't Make a Silk Purse Out of a Pig's Ear" .... Ira C. Wood, Amherst, '88
"Brotherhood" .... Homer E. Tinsman, Peninsular, '83

The officers of the Chicago Graduate Chapter are:

Charles L. Easton, President; C. F. Kimball, Vice-President; H. W. Austin, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors, Charles A. Capwell, Rochester, '71; W. D. Washburn, Peninsular, '80; C. W. Hinkley, Cornell, '79; Prof. George S. Goodspeed, Brown, '80; Dr. George F. Fiske, Amherst, '81; the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Dartmouth, '82; H. A. Towner Jr., Williams, '92.

School of Oratory Reception.

Prof. and Mrs. R. L. Cumnock of Evanston gave their annual reception last evening to the members of the School of Oratory. Many members of the university faculty and townspeople were in attendance.

THREE MEN ARRESTED AS FOOTPADS.

Several Articles Found on Them Identified as Stolen.

A. J. Johnson, alias "Whitie," and James Donovan, alias "Slim," arrested by Detectives Hersch and Niggemeyer, are locked up at the Central Station confronted with numerous charges of street hold-ups and burglaries. A number of gold watches and other pieces of jewelry were found in the possession of the alleged footpads when they were arrested and a portion of this property has been identified. During the last two weeks a large number of robberies have been reported in the Maxwell Street District and other portions of the West Side. In nearly every case the descriptions given by the victims were almost identical and of three persons with revolvers. The detectives arrested Johnson and Donovan, but found that the third had flown from the city. The two prisoners protested their innocence. Secreted in Johnson's coat was a number of foreign souvenir spoons. These were identified yesterday as belonging to Prof. Fred Starr of the Chicago University, who lives at No. 5800 Jackson avenue. They, along with a large quantity of other things, were stolen from his house about a week ago. John J. McGrath, No. 394 South Paulina street, was attacked by three footpads at Paulina and Polk streets ten days ago, and while two of them held revolvers to his head the third deprived him of $150, his watch and chain, and his overcoat. He called at the Central Station yesterday and found his watch and chain. They had been found on Donovan. A woman's gold watch, which was identified yesterday by Mrs. J. Stapleton, whose husband is a policeman at the East Chicago Avenue Station, was also found on Donovan. A ring which belongs to her was found in the possession of Johnson. About a week ago her house, No. 132 Osgood street, was entered and about $200 worth of jewelry and clothing was taken. Both watch and ring were taken at that time.

PORTIONS OF TWO CREWS ARE SAVED

Picked Up at Sea and Brought to Baltimore—Ravages of Storms.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—Capt. Hawkett of the steamship Queensmore, from Liverpool, brought to port eight of the crews of the schooner Marion F. Sprague, from Lambert's Point for Boston, and the schooner Alma Cummings, from Port Royal, S. C., for Boston. Both schooners were lost and the men took to the boats.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 14.—A telegram received here says the bodies of two boys were found along the Pennsylvania railroad, at a point in Westmoreland County. They were frozen to death. They are supposed to be the two sons of John Cauffield of this city.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 14.—It is known thus far that the recent storm has cost Gloucester nineteen lives and two vessels, besides thousands of dollars' damage to vessels which were saved.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—Considerable stock has already perished on the ranges of Colorado in consequence of the cold and it is feared the loss will be heavy unless a change takes place soon. Many settlers in Eastern Colorado are suffering from cold and hunger.

DENIES STATE'S RIGHT TO TAX IT.

Corporation Opposes New York's Effort to Collect $52,500.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Deputy Controller Morgan gave a hearing today upon the case of the Chicago Junction Railroads and Union Stock-Yards company, which has challenged the right of the State to collect taxes upon its capital stock. Edward O'Brien appeared for the company and argued that no part of its business is transacted in the State. Deputy Attorney-General Hasbrouck appeared for the State. The company now owes the State $52,500, the amount of taxes due for four years. The company has offices in Chicago, Jersey City, and New York. It is organized under the laws of New Jersey, and its directors hold their meetings in Jersey City.

SOCIETY.

A reception was given the members of the Menoken club last night by President and Mrs. Francis M. Woods. The emblem of the club, adopted for the occasion and typical of the name of the club—Menoken—was a canoe filled with cream and red roses, with which colors the house was decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Woods were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Evans, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Coyne. Frank F. Holmes acted as master of ceremonies and was assisted by a committee, who were J. A. Painter, F. W. Bryan, A. H. Dunham, H. B. Stroher, F. F. Holmes, and A. B. McCourtie. Mrs. Woods received in a white brocade gown with ostrich trimmings, violets, and diamonds. Mrs. Bryan wore pale blue and heliotrope, with duchess lace and diamonds. Mrs. Evans wore black satin with diamonds. Mrs. F. E. Coyne's gown was light gray and pink, with diamonds. In the afternoon from 3 to 6 Mr. and Mrs. Woods gave a children's party. The dancing, which was one of the chief features of the entertainment, was conducted by Miss Murphy, Miss Grace Clark, Miss Anna Gunderson, Miss Harris, and Miss Blount. During the grand march each child was presented with a silver pin in the shape of a canoe with the word "Menoken" engraved upon it and to which was attached ribbons of the color adopted for that evening. At the evening reception dancing, cards, and games were participated in, after which a banquet was served. Much of the progress of the club is due to the untiring efforts of the President, who has striven to provide the club with attractive entertainments.

The West End Woman's club held its annual reception last evening at the club-house, No. 542 Monroe street. The auditorium hall and reception-rooms were decorated handsomely with light blue and white roses in semblance of the club colors, which are blue and silver. The guests were received by the officers of the club, who constituted the Reception committee, as follows: Mrs. Alson E. Clark, Mrs. Mark Sherwood, Mrs. James Frake, Mrs. M. B. Loomis, and Mrs. D. W. Graham. The Mandolin Orchestra was in attendance and during the evening a number of vocal selections were rendered by Mr. Baker. The most of the club members and their husbands were present and among the outside guests were: Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. William Talcott of Rockford, Ill., and Mrs. George Carpenter.

There were two juvenile parties given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, No. 5657 Washington avenue, Hyde Park. The first reception was in honor of Master Paul Harper and was held from 12 o'clock to 2:30. From 3 to 6 Master Samuel Harper received. There were 100 or more guests, most of them children of members of the university faculty. They were agreeably entertained by President Harper's melodious performances on the cornet and by the singing of Gilbert Porter, the soprano of Trinity Church choir.

⁂

Mrs. J. B. Grommes, No. 619 Dearborn avenue, gave a young people's dance last evening for her daughters, Misses Frieda and Bertha Grommes. A valentine box was opened and valentines distributed before the dancing began. The german was led by A. L. Bournique. The favors were unique and appropriate to St. Valentine's day.

A waltz reception and cotillion was given last night at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The affair was in celebration of St. Valentine's day.

⁂

Mrs. Barbara Armour and Mrs. Meredyth Whitehouse, No. 117 Lake-Shore drive, gave a tea yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by the following women, who also presided over the tea table: Mrs. George Armour, Mrs. Thomas Bellas, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. Dudley Winston, and Mrs. David Kelley.

⁂

An entertainment for charity will be given by the Ladies' Union of the Ethical Society tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 40 Dearborn street. Mrs. Mary H. Ford will talk on "Trilby." A musical program will be rendered by a number of well-known artists.

The Historical Evening of Song, to be given at the Auditorium Feb. 25 under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, bids fair to be as popular as the War Song Concert, given a few weeks ago. Most of the boxes and a large number of the tickets already have been sold. The box office at the Auditorium will be open Feb. 18 for the sale of tickets and also to exchange tickets already sold for reserved seats.

The Euterpe Musical Society gave the first of a series of three productions of Planquette's comic opera, "The Chimes of Normandy," at Rosalie Hall last evening. The attendance was large. The society will distribute the proceeds of the entertainments among various charitable institutions. They have thus far netted $500 from the sale of tickets, and it is expected that fully as much more will be taken in at the box-office before the last performance has been given.

A waltz reception was held by the Woodlawn Park club last evening. Nearly 300 guests were present. The dance program consisted of ten numbers. A supper was served at the conclusion of the dancing. The Reception committee were: T. A. Evoy, E. T. Nicholas, G. J. M. Porter, and H. H. Northrop.

⁂

Miss Henrietta Keith, daughter of Capt. John G. Keith, entertained a number of young friends with a "valentine" party Wednesday evening at the residence of her parents, No. 522 Jackson boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Calliger, No. 3801 Langley avenue, gave a valentine party last evening for charity.

⁂

Miss Lillian H. Brecher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brecher, was married last evening at the residence of her parents, No. 4559 Lake avenue, to Mr. A. W. Steiner of Milwaukee. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Moses. A reception was held from 8 to 10 o'clock, after which Mr. and Mrs. Steiner left for an extended tour through the South. They will reside permanently in Milwaukee, where they will be at home March 15.

⁂

The entertainment at the studios of Messrs. Watrous and Clark, No. 58 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, Feb. 23, for the sick poor of the Diet Kitchens, promises to be novel and interesting. Among other features will be duets for pianos; native Indian and East Indian dancers; plantation songs, and banjo accompaniment. Tea will be served by young Japanese girls, the cups to be carried home as souvenirs. The Diet Kitchens for relief to the sick poor have done good work during the distressing weather.

⁂

One of the most interesting social and historic occasions Philadelphia has had in a long time will be the meeting and dinner to be held in the Bellevue Hotel by the Society of Colonial Dames this evening to commemorate the landing there in 1643 of the first settlers of Pennsylvania. This will be the first meeting held by the Society of Colonial Dames, comprising the most notable and influential women of Philadelphia, to which men are invited. Each colonial dame will invite her husband, or if a widow some relative, and the men of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Colonial Wars also will have seats around the table. The women of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution also will be present, so that it will be a memorable occasion.

⁂

Mrs. Yznaga has written from Florida to friends in New York that her daughter, the Duchess of Manchester, with her twin daughters, the Ladies Alva and Alice Montagu, and the young Duke, will come over for a visit in the summer, and probably will be at Newport for some weeks.

Notes of Society.

Dr. Rufus W. Bishop sails for Europe Saturday next on the Normandie.

Mrs. J. C. Walter, No. 2720 Prairie avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Frank L. Stevens, No. 2939 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Paul Morton, No. 47 Forty-ninth street, will hold a reception today.

Mrs. M. C. Follansbee, No. 4029 Indiana avenue, will hold a reception today.

The marriage of Miss Nora Waixel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Waixel, No. 3639 Michigan avenue, to Mark J. Gusky of Pittsburg, Pa., will be solemnized Tuesday, March 5, at the Auditorium Hotel.

Mrs. Fernand Henrotin, No. 353 La Salle avenue, will give a luncheon Tuesday.

The Lake View Cycling club gave a musical last night in celebration of "Ladies' Night."

The members of the Evanston Boat club gave a party last evening at the club-house.

Mrs. Hiero B. Herr, No. 4669 Lake avenue, gave the second of a series of musicales last evening.

Mrs. Orson Smith, No. 41 Bellevue place, gave a drive whist party preceded by a luncheon yesterday.

The Mistletoe club will give its annual ball Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, at Beehr's Academy, No. 164 Warren avenue.

The Loyola club will meet Thursday evening, Feb. 21, at the residence of Mrs. Theodore Amberg, No. 288 Park avenue.

Mrs. Wilson L. Mead and Mrs. George S. Thurber will give a reception Thursday, Feb. 21, from 3 to 6 o'clock at No. 26 Delaware place.

Mrs. T. C. Hammond, No. 11 Bellevue place, gave a luncheon yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Watterson.

Mrs. George C. Aldrich, No. 25 South California avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for her sister, Miss Martha Aldrich of Fond du Lac, Wis.

The social meeting of the Ceramic club will be held today. Besides the reading of a paper important matters of the association will be discussed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Carrie Moore to L. H. Frensdorf of Hillsdale, Mich. At home Friday afternoons and Sunday evenings in March at No. 4017 Indiana avenue.

It is intended to make the "Washington Promenade," which takes place Friday evening, Feb. 22, at the Chicago Beach Hotel, an annual event among students of the University of Chicago, it being the only social event of the year to which members of all classes are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Many men and women of the stage swelled the gathering which attended the nineteenth annual benefit of the Elks at the Schiller Theater yesterday afternoon. The elk's head and antlers, the badge of the order, was distributed plentifully through the audience, but the wearers were far outnumbered by local playgoers who have learned by experience that an Elks' benefit matinée is sure to furnish an afternoon of diversified and interesting entertainment. The one of yesterday afternoon proved no exception to the rule, and a pleased audience and $1,500, which will go to swell the charity fund of the order, were the result.

Most of the local theaters contributed to the program and some local entertainers appeared. The contribution from the Schiller was the third act of Edwin Milton Royle's comedy of "Friends," which contains E. D. Lyons' graphic portrayal of a crazed opium eater. From "1492" were Edward M. Favor, Walter Jones, and Gilbert Gregory, all of whom performed amusing specialties. Col. John D. Hopkins sent from the new theater Barney Fagin and his pickaninnies in their familiar specialties, and La Regalоncita, the child dancer and her two sisters, in a one-act Spanish sketch called "Coucharez." Hastings and Marion and Miss Bonnie Thornton in vaudeville "turns" represented Thomas Grenier and his Lyceum Theater. Miss Elita Proctor Otis of the Mestayer company recited Bret Harte's "His Letter" and gave an imitation of Mme. Theo, both of which were received with great favor. J. W. Kelly, "the rolling mill man," was on hand with his laughable specialty. There were numerous other entertainers, including Mrs. Rosalie Magnussen-Lancaster, who played Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 12; Miss Carrie Ullman and Miss Millie Roberta McKnight in vocal solos, John Gilbert in a monologue, and Robert Dunbar in a humorous song, "On the Goodwins." The Schiller orchestra furnished the entr'acte music.

⁂

Light opera will furnish the only genuine novelty which will be included in the circle of the down-town play-houses next week. Miss Louise Beaudet, who sang the leading allegorical rôle in "America" at the Auditorium during the World's Fair, will come to the Schiller at the head of her new company and present for the first time in Chicago "The Dragoon's Daughter." Its libretto is an adaptation by J. Cheever Goodwin of the French story "Jeanette," and its music is by Herman Perlet. Another operatic production, in this instance a revival, which promises to be of interest will be Offenbach's "La Perichole," which Miss Lillian Russell and her company will make at the Chicago Opera-House Monday evening. Only one more change will be made at the down-town houses—the coming of Hoyt's satirical farce, "The Texas Steer," to the Grand to take the place of Mr. Richard Mansfield, whose time will expire tomorrow evening. The continuance next week will include "The Foundling" and "Lethe" at Hooley's, "Shore Acres" at McVicker's, and "1492" at the Columbia. A number of new features will be added to the performance at the Royal English Circus.

⁂

And still the all-day vaudeville houses in the outlying districts increase. The newest of the list will be Hall's Bargain Theater, as Havlin's will be known after next Sunday. The features of the opening bill, which have already been published, promise to be the best. The new all-day bill at Hopkins' (People's) will be renewed this week with some excellent specialties, and new material is promised for both the Empire on the West Side and the Casino on Wabash avenue.

⁂

The order of plays for Mr. Beerbohm Tree's first week at the Chicago Opera-House has been arranged. Monday and Tuesday evenings and at the Wednesday matinée "The Ballad Monger" and "The Red Lamp," two dramas which will introduce the star in almost antithetical characters, will be presented, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinée Sydney Grundy's drama "A Bunch of Violets" will be seen for the first time in Chicago, and Saturday evening the play will be "Captain Swift."

⁂

The list of plays for the outlying combination houses next week contains nothing new. It includes Hallen and Hart in "Later On" at the Haymarket, "The County Fair" at the Lincoln—its first engagement on the North Side—and "The Span of Life" at the Alhambra. Sam T. Jack's Extravaganza company, just back from a Mexican tour, will present "The Bull Fighters" at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House."

Amusement Notes.

Thomas G. Allen Jr. will lecture at Central Music Hall tomorrow evening on "Across Asia on a Bicycle."

The sales of seats for the new week's openings at the various theaters will begin this morning at the box offices.

The sale of seats for the Ysaye concert at the Auditorium next Tuesday evening would seem to indicate a good audience.

Requests for the reservation of boxes and seats for the Abbey-Grau season of grand opera, which opens March 11, are now being filed at the Auditorium.

Mr. Richard Mansfield repeated "Beau Brummell" at the Grand Opera-House last evening. "Prince Karl" will be tonight's bill and "Arms and the Man" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be given Saturday afternoon and evening.

The "request" program to be played by the Chicago Orchestra under Mr. Thomas' direction at the Auditorium in the rehearsal this afternoon and tomorrow evening's concert, August Yunker, soloist, comprises these numbers: "Country Wedding," Goldmark; concert piece for viola, Hans Sitt (new); march, "Funebre," Chopin-Thomas; Overture, "Midsummer-night's Dream," Mendelssohn; prelude and closing scene, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner; Rhapsody, Liszt.

WILL MORTON FOUND MURDERED.

Said to Have Been Killed While Hunting in Florida.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 14.—The Reliance club received a dispatch tonight that Will Morton, the Yale man who coached the Reliance football eleven in 1893-'94, had been found murdered in Florida. Morton, it was known here, had gone to Florida on a hunting expedition. He was found in the cabin of a little sloop on a bayou of the Indian River, and it was apparent he had been dead several days when the discovery was made. Morton played on the Yale eleven in 1891, having been taken to the university from Dartmouth, and he played second base in the Yale nine up to 1893, when he graduated. He was brought to Oakland by the Reliance club and staid with the eleven for three months at a salary of $100 a week.

NAMES ITS OFFICERS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DIRECTORY ENDS ITS WORK HERE.

All the Old Men with One or Two Exceptions Are Re-elected—Victor F. Lawson Is President and Melville E. Stone Continues as General Manager and Secretary—Illinois Press Association Combines Business with Pleasure and Hears Papers on Various Topics.

The Board of Directors of the Associated Press yesterday elected the following officers:

President, Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Record* and Chicago *News*; First Vice-President, Horace White, New York *Evening Post*; Second Vice-President, John B. McLean, Cincinnati *Enquirer*; General Manager and Secretary, Melville E. Stone; Assistant General Manager and Assistant Secretary, Charles S. Diehl.

Col. Belo declined reëlection as Second Vice-President on account of his health. The board after disposing of a number of routine matters adjourned subject to call. Nearly all the Southern members left for their homes last evening. A large number of Western and Southern members of the association have also gone East to attend the meeting of the National Publishers' Association, which will be held in New York in a few days.

END OF A ROW AMONG WOMEN.

Ballot-Box Stuffing Charged Against Female Journalists.

The Illinois Woman's Press Association met in the Palmer House last night to finish the election of officers begun a month ago. There were intimations of a lively session as soon as the meeting was called to order by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith. When the report of the Committee on Progress reported the report was objected to on several counts and when it was referred for revision the Chairman of the committee, Miss Belle Gordon, withdrew from the meeting. Miss Caroline Huling said the report was not acceptable, because it put persons down for papers on subjects which they knew less about than the other members and because it put the same persons on forever and never put others on the program at all. This caused it to be referred despite Miss Gordon's request to have it annulled. When the election of officers was reached a formal charge of ballot-box stuffing was made in the election at the last meeting of the Third Vice-President, the Recording and Financial Secretaries. The minutes of the meeting substantiated the charge, as they showed three votes more than there were voters. A reëlection was ordered for these officers. The election resulted as follows:

Third Vice-President, Mrs. Grace Duffie Roe Boylan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ida A. Nichols; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. Jeannette Abbott; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Eames De Graff; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances Owens.

EDITORS HAVE AN ENJOYABLE SESSION.

Papers, with Serious and Laughable Sides, Are Read and Discussed.

The Illinois Press Association got to work so early yesterday at the Lexington Hotel and worked so assiduously that long before 5 o'clock it had cleaned up a program which was supposed to be long enough to occupy the time up to 10 o'clock at night. As a result many theater and other social parties were formed.

After a lot of miscellaneous business was gone through with the serious work of the day began. The Executive committee held a secret session while the main body listened to and discussed a number of papers which were read. John M. Stall, Quincy *Farmers' Call*, read a paper on "Rural Free Mail Delivery." He said free delivery in populated localities increased the sale of stamps and made the postoffice self-supporting. Incidentally it helped swell the circulation of the local papers. Then two papers were read by E. P. Kimball, Virden *Record*, and C. D. Tufts, Centralia *Democrat*, on the subject: "Physicians and Their Relations to the Press." Both papers scored the code of ethics adopted by physicians in 1847, which forbids them to advertise, and suggested that newspapers should never refer to any physician as "Dr." by simply as "Mr." Various other propositions, all looking toward the ignoring of physicians until they came into the fold and advertised were also proposed. Both papers met with great favor from the members, who added other suggestions to those in the two main papers.

C. W. Coughlin, Plainville *Observer*, and Irwin A. Ewing, Monmouth *Review*, read papers on "The Semi-Weekly," and then a recess for luncheon was taken. In the afternoon, Walter Colyer, Albion *Journal*, read a carefully prepared paper on "Preferred Positions and Reading Notices." He declared that a certain class of advertisers who all wanted their advertisements "top of column, net to pure reading matter," with other variable adjuncts, ought to be planted in a cemetery, "top of a row, next to the best people, and with no other mound in sight." The paper was witty and full of wise suggestions, and made a hit.

The event of the afternoon, however, was a good talk by Mr. Lord of Lord & Thomas on "Foreign Advertising." He drew on his great experience and gave the assembled editors much sage and sound advice. Then Mr. Bliss, Hillsboro *News*, captured his audience by a bright, breezy paper on "The Editor as a Candidate." Mr. Bliss ran for office at the last election as a Democrat and got snowed under. He told how it felt. According to Mr. Bliss it does not feel good. He has a great vocabulary, and he used it skillfully in making word pictures that drew alternate applause and laughter. W. R. Jewell, Danville *News*, read a short paper on "Street Car, Fence, and Other Fake Advertisements," and when he got through it was found that the business of the session was all over. So the members put in the time planning a summer meeting to be held in the month of June. It is to last one week and the place selected is Delavan Lake, Wis. The matter will be settled this morning as will the mass-meeting anent the Nicaragua Canal. Committees will report, new officers be elected, and the thirtieth annual meeting of the association become a thing of the past.

PLANS TO KILL RUSSIAN THISTLES.

Inter-State Conference Meets at St. Paul and Adopts Resolutions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.—The inter-State Russian thistle conference, called by the Governor of Minnesota to devise ways and means for the suppression of that weed, met at the Capitol today. Commissioners were present from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and North Dakota, and for the United States L. H. Dewey, Assistant Botanist, Department of Agriculture. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, including a memorial to Congress upon the subject. A committee to consider the several drafts of bills was also appointed. The difficulty of forming a law that will suit the varying conditions of the several States was stated by the Committee on Laws this afternoon and they were given more time to draft a bill, which will probably be reported tomorrow. Late this afternoon the Resolutions committee reported and the conference adopted resolutions which recommend that the Governors of the several States represented be shown the necessity for prompt and vigorous action to repel the foreign invasion upon agriculture. The attention of the legislative bodies will be called to this matter by special message from Gov. Clough. It was deemed advisable and necessary that the Legislatures of the several States interested shall adopt joint resolutions to be forwarded to the Governors of all States of the Union, urging concerted action upon the lines of destruction, and preventing distribution of the thistle, and that all owners of real property be required to clear their own premises of the weed; that where such undertaking shall become of such magnitude and cost as to be beyond the financial capacity of such owners of real estate, then the character of the weed justifies and requires the appropriation of public money to assist in such undertaking. The attention of Congress is called to the terrible affliction.

Preparing for the Sesqui-Centennial.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Action was taken at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University regarding the preparation for the 150th anniversary of the founding of Princeton and work will be begun at once. It is announced the college will be enlarged in all its departments, but more especially in the endowment funds and staff of professors.

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Pearline for bathing; Pearline for washing clothes; Pearline for washing everything that you'd put water to. Pearline is safe for the most delicate skin or most delicate fabric. Not only safe, but it makes a saving. There's no wearing rub, rub, rub, or tiresome scrub, scrub, scrub.
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Millions NOW USE Pearline

HAS NO RIGHT TO SUPPRESS VICE.

Victor Yarros of New York Makes a Sensational Address.

Victor Yarros of New York told the Sunset club last night he did not believe in crusades against vice. Dr. Carlos Martyn had just declared that the time was ripe in Chicago for concerted action against every form of viciousness, and had aroused enthusiasm by denunciations of gambling and municipal mismanagement when Mr. Yarros broke loose.

"Take the negative side of this question," he said. "I oppose these crusades against vice not because I admire vice but because I love liberty. I deny that any one has the right to suppress vice. The Spencerian position is that a man has a right to be as vicious as he pleases, always providing he does not encroach upon the rights and comfort of others. I indorse that. The progress of society has established a man's right to be as bad as he pleases at his own expense. No municipality has the privilege to attack any man's right to absolute freedom of action. The individual can do as he pleases with his own life, always providing he doesn't interfere with other people. In all ages the attempt has been made to suppress vice by law. It has failed in the past as it fails now—as it always will fail. Vice cannot be suppressed by law. Gambling is neither a vice nor a crime. An instinct so deeply rooted in the human mind, as is the instinct of chance, cannot be vicious. Some gambling is absolutely innocent, yet there are those who would have it suppressed by force. 'Virtue needs no artificial props; it can look after itself. The object of vice is to make virtue the more attractive, and that object is not best served by dragging vice into view and parading it.' Prohibition has done absolutely nothing for the cause of temperance. The so-called 'crusade against drink' has been futile. Temperance has been helped by the great good sense of the people rather than by the high-handed action of fanatics. Employers of labor have done more to put down drunkenness than all the temperance societies put together. With the employers it has been a matter of business. A drunken workman was unreliable and unprofitable, therefore he was discharged. It is no encroachment on the personal rights of a man for an employer to tell him he doesn't want to hire him if he drinks. So it comes that drunkards cannot get work and are forced out by sober, steady men. Do the temperance societies pretend to say they did this thing? I tell you it was the common sense of the people, which needs no outside force applied to it."

Mr. Yarros' remedy for the enumerated evils is a strange one. He advocates setting everything wide open and letting it run without restraint. He looks to "the great good sense of the people" left unrestrained to work out their own salvation. At the close of his speech Mr. Yarros had to stand a scoring from the members. Twice he was frankly laughed at and once he narrowly escaped getting hissed. No one made any serious attempt to answer Mr. Yarros' assertions.

SAYS HIS WIFE HAS FOUR HUSBANDS.

C. J. O'Donnell of Butte, Mont., Asks Court for Freedom.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—According to the complaint of Charles J. O'Donnell, a young business-man of this city, in a suit for the annulment of his marriage, his wife is well supplied with husbands. O'Donnell married Viola May, an actress, at Kootenai, Idaho, in May, 1892. They lived together three months when he discovered she had another husband, Jacob Price, living in Denver. O'Donnell left her and brought suit to annul the marriage. Today he appeared in court and secured permission to amend his complaint by alleging he has discovered three other husbands of his wife. It is said one is named Walsh, living in Chicago; one is M. L. Marziotta, whose residence is unknown; and one named May, who is believed to be somewhere in California. The woman was last heard of in San Francisco and O'Donnell says he has reason to believe that she has again married.

MEETING OF A. P. A. GRAND COUNCIL.

Lively Contest for President Probable at Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Grand Council of the American Protective Association is holding its annual meeting in this city. Three sessions were held behind closed doors today. There are about 200 members present. The members from the interior of the State are dissatisfied with the way some of the leading members have been using the order for their own aggrandizement. The meeting will last until Saturday. There is going to be a contest for the offices. The Rev. Mr. Cheney of Racine, the President, would like to succeed himself, but he is being opposed by the friends of C. M. E. McClintock of Ashland. The reports of officers showed a growth in the society in many portions of the State since the last annual convention. The financial condition was also reported to be satisfactory.

London Musicians.

It is said that in London there are no fewer than 10,000 professional musicians of various grades and that more than half of them are women.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

It is better to be a good Postmaster than to run for the office of Mayor and get snowed under.

Congress is slowly getting off President Cleveland's hands and settling down on its last legs.

New gold diggings are discovered almost daily. The currency troubles may yet yield to the mine cure.

Northerners who are unaccustomed to the rigors of a Southern winter should wait a few weeks yet before venturing South.

The fates appear to be conspiring to keep Mr. Hesing busy in the Postoffice. He will have no time to devote to that other matter.

It looks as if the ambitious Mrs. Dominis of Honolulu would have to be satisfied with the leadership of the Democratic opposition.

It is a surprise to learn that the Hon. William R. Morrison has had the grip. He did not succeed in coughing loudly enough to attract any attention.

To the New York *World* there is something weird and uncanny about this last issue of bonds, and it demands with great energy that somebody "turn on the light." Is the *World* trying to find out how Grover got it?

The Washington *Post* makes the humiliating confession that it was not the first newspaper to reach La Gascogne last Monday night with a special tug. It reluctantly concedes this honor to each of the New York dailies.

The New York stock market was firmer yesterday. The local market showed considerable strength. Sterling rates advanced slightly. New York exchange sold at 35 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were quiet and steady. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent lower, pork 10 cents lower, ribs 5 cents lower, and lard 2½ cents lower.

The Louisiana sugar planters have a bill before Congress for the payment to them of the bounty of two cents a pound on the crop of 1894 which was taken away from them by the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. In order to secure Republican votes for that measure the planters are announcing that the Democratic party in Louisiana is going to pieces and that men who used to vote its ticket are denouncing it bitterly. It is intimated that if the Republicans kindly lend their aid to pass this bounty bill they will help greatly the interests of their party in Louisiana, for they can expect much from the "gratitude" of the handful of planters. It is impossible to catch fish with moldy bait. Last year these same planters said that they were so infuriated by the course of the Democrats that they intended to turn in and send a nearly solid Republican delegation to the next House. They did not elect one man. The truth is that the recipients of the bounty are only a few hundred in number and have no special political influence. The Republicans should pay no attention whatever to their professions of hostility to the Democratic party.

Apropos of the Sunday opening of saloons Bishop Potter of New York says:

> We must go way back to the sources of intemperance. The matter of Sunday opening is a mere incident, a purely secondary and inferior question. We are never going to stop evils of that kind by merely trying to cork up certain places. Treatment of that sort is entirely superficial.

In other words, it is necessary to get back to the appetite for liquor, which is responsible for the existence of saloonkeepers, whose business it is to meet the demands of that appetite. Dry up the appetite and the saloon will dry up and wither of itself. There are many men and women who are anxious to do away with the evils of the liquor traffic who fancy that they can accomplish all they desire by shutting up the saloons. They see in this city about 6,000 saloons and several hundred thousand people with appetites for drink. It seems to them a great deal easier and simpler to attack the saloons than the appetites, because there are so many more of the latter. But, as an Episcopalian Bishop tells them, there is where they make their mistake. To accomplish anything they must go to the individual drinker and convert him. Each convert is a nail in the coffin of the saloon.

The question is asked, "Which is the real South Carolina?" By the vote of last Thursday in the House at Washington the State gave six votes against the bond bill and none in favor of it, while the business-men of South Carolina have expressed themselves as desiring the bonds to be issued and the credit of the country sustained. The Charleston Chamber of Commerce has resolved that it "heartily indorses the message of Mr. Cleveland asking authority to issue a gold bond," etc., and urging "upon our Representatives, both in the House and Senate, to use their votes and influence in furtherance of the recommendations of the President in the aforesaid message." Feb. 4 the Board of Associated Banks of Charleston declared that it "highly approves of the recommendation of the President for the issue of 3 per cent bonds," and requested the Senators and Representatives of the State to support any measure introduced in Congress for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation of the President as contained in his message. And the Chairman of the board wrote to Senator Butler, in transmitting those resolutions, that "the depression in all departments of business is attributable in a large measure to the present unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the government, and that the board believes relief can best be effected by legislation on the lines indicated by the President. From all this it would seem pertinent to ask if the business-men of South Carolina have no Representative in Congress?

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported back the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people. The majority report is an adverse one. Messrs. Turpie, Palmer, and Mitchell join in a minority report, in which they declare themselves in favor of the amendment on the ground that the legislative department should be wholly within the control of the people. Evidently the Senate will not give its approval to this proposed change at this time, nor is it likely that it will do so at any future time unless there is a much stronger public demand therefor than there is now. The legislative method of election has its defects. If the people elected directly Mr. Addicks would not be a Senatorial candidate in Delaware. If the people elected directly Senatorial seats would be filled always. There would not be three vacancies at one time as there were in the present Congress. One great incentive for making gerrymandered apportionments would be taken away. But most probably new evils, some of them not thought of as yet, would take the place of the present ones in the event of a change. But that is not a matter of so much consequence, as there is no immediate prospect of the adoption of a new system.

FOUR-YEAR TERMS FOR MAYORS.

The House Committee on Elections has reported back with an emergency clause attached the bill extending the terms of Mayors to four years and making them ineligible for immediate reëlection. Therefore, if the bill passes it will apply to the city elections to be held month after next, and the Mayor to be chosen here then will hold until 1899. The Democrats in the House say they are in favor of this measure. The Republicans are for it also. Whether there is the same degree of harmony in the Senate is not apparent as yet.

Chicago has had some Mayors whom it would have been a sore affliction to put up for four years. They were endured because it was possible to turn them out in less time than that. But it is not likely that these obnoxious Mayors would have been quite as bad if they had not been demoralized by the hope of reëlection. When the Mayor knows that he has to get out at the end of his term he will not be the subservient slave of the politicians that he is generally under the present system. With this ineligibility clause the four years term is not so dangerous.

It is possible also that when the term is lengthened out to four years the people will feel that the position of Mayor is of much more consequence and that more precautions must be taken to get a good man to fill it. It is a much more serious matter to intrust to a man the great powers exercised by the Mayor for four years than it is for two.

There are some manifest advantages connected with a four years' term. The probabilities are that during that period the same men will remain in office as heads of departments. That will mean four years of service for the Commissioner of Public Works and his chiefs of bureaus. They will have time to learn their duties and to carry out plans prepared by them. That will be true also of the Mayor. He will have an opportunity to carry out some reform measure fully, instead of having to go out of office before he has completed it or has fairly begun it. The longer term means a rather longer tenure of office, even though civil service rules are not adopted.

But they should be. The Legislature will fall short of its duty if it does not make adequate provision for taking the Mayor and the city employés out of politics. A Mayor will be pulled two ways. Knowing that he cannot be his own successor he will not use the patronage for his own aggrandizement. He will feel that his only hope of being reëlected at some future period lies in making an excellent record while in office. But at the same time his party friends will be urging him to use his patronage and his official powers to elect the Congressional, legislative, or other candidates of his party. The Mayor should be freed from this last temptation as well as from the temptation to use the offices at his disposal to secure his renomination and reëlection.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DEFICIENCY.

At Springfield, as at Washington, a deficiency follows at the heels of a Democratic administration. The last General Assembly was a Democratic one and the Governor belonged to that party. When they came into power, succeeding Republicans, they found a large and comfortable surplus in the State Treasury. Democrats abhor a surplus, so the last General Assembly set to work to scatter this Republican one. It made large appropriations and a small tax levy. That disposed of the cash in the Treasury and at the same time made it possible to have a low tax levy, thus creating for the time the impression among the taxpayers that the new Democratic administration was an economic one.

During the last campaign the Democratic stump speakers had a great deal to say about the Democratic tax levy of 31 cents as compared with the higher ones of previous Republican administrations. The people can see now what that demagogical low tax levy means. It means either that the present General Assembly must double the rate and then listen to the Democrats next year howling about "Republican extravagance," or must cut the appropriations to the bone and then hear the Democrats next year abusing the Republicans for "crippling the State institutions." First the Democrats get the Treasury into a hole and then blackguard the Republicans for whatever they may do for its relief.

It is true that there were some unforeseen expenses for which the last General Assembly cannot be held responsible. It did not cause the strikes which made it necessary to call out the militia, nor did it burn down the Anna asylum. But those casualties would not have embarrassed the finances of the State. That was due to the unbusiness-like, wasteful course of the last General Assembly, eager to spend everything in sight and leaving to its successors the task of making good the deficiencies it was responsible for.

It is stated that the Governor admits that the finances are not in a satisfactory condition, and attributes it to the large appropriations and the low tax levy of 1893. Of all that he was a part and a very important one. He bossed that Legislature. What it did was in pursuance of his suggestions. If enormous appropriations were made for the penitentiaries it was because he asked for them. If the surplus was eaten up it was because he advised that it be done. All his extravagant "reform" suggestions were carried out. Therefore if he does send in a special message calling attention to the financial situation, as it is said he will, it is to be hoped that he will not try to shift the responsibility from his shoulders to those of the last General Assembly.

The duty of the Republicans is plain enough. They must make the necessary appropriations for the support of the public institutions. That will require an increase of the tax levy, but the people will have to stand it. If they will intrust power to bad hands they cannot escape the consequences. If they hire poor workmen the job will be botched. But the Republicans should not listen to the demands which are being made for the erection of new institutions. They must wait. In a short time the Republican members will have before them the figures which will give them an idea how much they must appropriate and how much they ought to appropriate, and then they can go to work intelligently. But they must not be afraid to increase the tax levy if it is necessary. They did it ten years ago after the Democrats had played the same game, and the people sustained them.

PUNISHING TRAIN ROBBERS.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday making the punishment for train robbery, which is becoming a popular offense, either death or confinement in the penitentiary for not less than ten years. The bill was sent from this city accompanied a petition praying for its passage signed by all the Chicago bankers, express and railroad companies, and the prominent business firms. Many of them have suffered from the depredations of the train robbers, and they are of the opinion that those depredations will be more frequent unless those who commit them are deterred by the fear of being hanged if they are caught.

But the great trouble is that they are caught so seldom, owing to the inefficiency of State police methods. Two years ago The Tribune called on Congress to pass a law which would make it an offense against the United States to rob trains which were carrying inter-State freight or passengers. The reason assigned for this was that the arm of the General Government is much longer than that of any State. If a train is robbed in Indiana or Illinois the pursuit of the offenders stops sometimes at the county line and always at the State line. If the offenders get away the local authorities do not interest themselves to pursue them. They have not the money or the ability. But the United States will follow a criminal from Maine to Florida, and from there to Oregon, and when it has caught him its courts will deal with him more severely than State courts would be likely to.

There is a bill pending in Congress now to carry out the suggestions of The Tribune, but it will not pass at this session. Therefore there is every reason why the bill introduced at Springfield yesterday should become a law. No one can say that the penalties are too severe. The train robber goes at his work ready to commit any number of murders if necessary. He does not hesitate to throw a train off the track and kill a hundred people if he thinks that will help him to carry out his plans. If the express messenger will give up without resistance what money he has, his life will be spared, but if he tries to defend the property of his employers the robber will kill him without hesitation. So let the jury hang the robber if it sees fit to do so.

But as the malefactor has to be caught before he can be hanged, and as the General Government can do better police work than any State, the passage of this law at Springfield will not do away with the necessity for Congressional legislation, which it may be possible to secure next year, especially if train robbers continue to be as bold in their operations as they have been for the last few months. But in the meantime let us have this State law, and see what effect it will have. The business-men of this State and the traveling public are entitled to the completest protection against robbery and murder that the General Assembly can give them.

THE CARPERS IN CONGRESS.

The ten days allowed for choosing to issue gold bonds at 3 per cent interest instead of "coin" bonds at 3¾ per cent are passing away. They will expire next Monday, yet practically nothing is being done to take advantage of that feature of the agreement between President Cleveland and the bankers' syndicate. Both in the Senate and in the House the point has been made that the bond sale will net a big profit to the parties taking them from the government, but the gentlemen who seem to think it a shame the "Jewish bankers" should reap a profit of 8 per cent out of the transaction are not anxious to save the more than sixteen millions of dollars which the people must pay needlessly if the Secretary of the Treasury be not specifically authorized to put the word "gold" on the face of the bonds. The free silver faction in the Senate affects to ridicule the idea that the credit of the United States has been in danger and has offered bills providing for unlimited coinage. None of the members of that faction can expect that the bill or any other "free silver" measure will become a law at this session, but they hope to be able to prevent action that would minimize the cost of the bonds to the people who will have to redeem them, and some of the friends of sound money are doubting that the effect of a gold bond would be to discredit all our old securities, while holding that the administration has not made as good a bargain as was possible.

The provision in the contract that the syndicate taking the bonds under the contract of Feb. 8 shall have the first option upon any other bonds it may be desired to offer before next October is cited as a reason for opposing the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the issue of gold bonds. That feature of the contract is open to objection. The wisdom of making such a stipulation may well be doubted. But it will be cited as justifying a negative vote by few who would not have voted against the resolution in the absence of that clause. Simply the fellows who wish to force the country to a free silver, monometallic basis are gladly seizing upon every pretext they can find for opposing any measure which would tend to prevent the consummation of their hopes.

These silver cranks will be justly held responsible for that or any other undesirable feature of the agreement. Their refusal to join with the honest money men in Congress to authorize formally the borrowing of as much gold money as might be found necessary to maintain the parity of the currency and the honor of the Nation forced President Cleveland to act. He was confronted by the alternative of a destruction of the parity by the speedy disappearance of the last gold piece in the Treasury reserve or deciding to arrange to borrow money without waiting for Congress to adjourn. It was an emergency, and he must be credited with having done the best that at the time seemed possible under the circumstances. He is not to be blamed if he felt that he was acting at a disadvantage, and therefore had to accept terms somewhat less favorable than those he could have insisted on had Congress done its duty in the matter.

It is much to be regretted that President Cleveland was forced into such a position, but it was a thousand times better he should act as he did than for him to lean back supinely and allege he was powerless to avert the threatened disaster. None but the most contemptible spirit can be so mean as to carp and criticise the details of the measure for relief obtained under such circumstances, however right it might be to find fault and make strictures under ordinary conditions. That is too much like cashiering the commander of a vessel for the alleged needless cutting of a rope during a successful effort to save the ship when it was in imminent danger of going to the bottom.

A WARNING TO BANK DIRECTORS.

Two years ago the Indianapolis National Bank was discovered to have been gutted by some of its officers. The President is serving a term now in State's prison for his part in the wrecking of the concern. Among the depositors was the International Typographical Union. As the assets of the bank were not sufficient to pay a tithe of its debts, the union began suit against some of the directors who had signed reports about the condition of the bank which were untrue. It is alleged on behalf of the creditor that it was induced to deposit with the bank by reason of these untruthful representations, which had attached to them the names of men of standing.

Judge Baker of the United States Court has given a decision sustaining the suit and holding that the directors in question are liable. He says:

> The money was obtained as the direct or indirect result of the false and fraudulent representations of the defendant. It would be a matter of just reproach if the law were so impotent as to afford no redress to a party who had been deprived of his money or property by false and fraudulent representations. Neither the law nor the obligations of their office made it any part of their duty to utter and publish false and fraudulent statements in regard to the bank's condition. The directors have used their official stations to enable them to perpetrate a fraud on the plaintiffs entirely outside of the scope of their duties. It could in no event become a part of their duties to procure money to be deposited in the bank by fraudulent representations.

The Judge says this is a new case in a Federal Court, but that he is sure the rule he has laid down upholds honesty. It does, and his decision, if sustained by the higher courts, as it should be, will tend to make bank directors more careful. In this instance, as in many others, directors put their names to published statements of the condition of the bank which were untrue. Whether they did or did not know that those statements were untrue makes no difference so far as their responsibility is concerned. They voluntarily came forward as guarantors and indorsers of those statements. They lent the credit of their names. They gave people to understand that these institutions were solvent, when the contrary was the case. When the assets of the bank were insufficient their estates should be divided among the depositors who were misled by them.

Judge Baker says: "I do not believe that bank officers may make lying statements and escape unscathed. It is not the bank as contemplated under the law that is to be blamed; it is the officials who make the false representations." This is sound doctrine. If a director chooses to affix his name to a statement without verifying its accuracy, and people trust him and are deceived, he ought to pay for his act. Judge Baker's law is excellent and should be upheld.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE STATE TREASURER.

While the State loses nothing through its late Treasurer, owing solely as it appears to the fact that his bondsmen made no effort to evade their obligations, but made good their bond promptly at a loss to themselves, the extent of which is not ascertained as yet, the people of Illinois will not be gratified to learn how deceived they were in the person to whom they intrusted the custody of the public moneys a little over two years ago.

Prior to these recent disclosures Mr. Ramsay's reputation was unimpeached. He was popular among Republicans as well as among Democrats. It was generally supposed that he was a "safe" man. It is alleged now that he was hard up when elected, and that the first thing he did after he was in office was to begin borrowing the funds of the State. Only eight days after he was sworn in he borrowed $25,000 and gave his due bill for it.

What has happened illustrates the wisdom of having banks or bankers as bondsmen. It is quite probable that if the bondsmen in this case had belonged to the class of men who have gone on the bonds of Treasurers in some other States Illinois would have been a heavy loser. The result, doubtless, will be that the persons connected with banking institutions, who go on the bonds of future State Treasurers, will protect themselves by keeping such a watch over all the moneys of the State wherever they may be deposited that it will be impossible for a State Treasurer to help himself to a cent without the knowledge and consent of the representative of the bondsmen.

There is no necessity for the State to do anything further to protect itself. It has been shown that good bondsmen will be sufficient. But there is one thing the General Assembly should do and that is a little investigating. It is stated in one of the dispatches that some of the State officers were heavy borrowers from Mr. Ramsay, but that they paid back promptly when the state of his affairs was made known. Who were these State officers who borrowed from the State Treasurer? How much did they borrow and what security did they give? Then after it has been discovered who these officers are they might be interrogated as to what they thought of the propriety of borrowing money which they ought to have known came out of the funds of the State.

SLOP FEEDING OF CATTLE.

In the Senate at Springfield Mr. Morrison has introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the subject of slop feeding to animals in this State. The resolution was offered on request by several associations of ladies in Chicago, who believe that such feeding is contrary to the public health and spreads contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals as well as human beings, and that the illness among so many Chicago children last fall was in part due to the consumption of milk from slop-fed cattle.

It hardly needs to spend much time or money in trying to find out if there is any feeding of distillery slops to cattle in Illinois. The fact is notorious, and the only question in that particular is as to the extent to which such feeding is carried on. But there is another point which it is highly desirable should be settled beyond reasonable doubt for the future, and that is the character of such slop feeding as affecting the health of those who use the milk given by cows fed on distillery slops and eat the meat cut from the carcasses of animals which have been fattened on the swill. The point has been raised many times, but hardly can be said to have been settled, though ordinances in this and other cities were passed by men who believed such feeding to be detrimental to the health of human beings. The swill stables have been visited and written up by reporters, the terribly filthy conditions described, and the diseased appearance of the animals commented on. But the distillery people are understood to insist that the objectionable features reported are not necessarily due to slop feeding, and that the distillery slops are good, healthful food for animals. They affect to hold that lack of exercise is responsible for want of health among the animals and that a moderate supply of masticatory food along with the swill would obviate all other valid objections. Of course each individual feeder will have it that while others may offend through want of attention to these essentials he is blameless and the product of his stables is "all right."

The value or want of value of these claims ought to be thoroughly investigated, so as to leave no room for difference of opinion in regard to them. If it be found that slop feeding can be carried on under certain conditions without harm to the user of the product a regulation of the business should suffice. On the other hand, if it be discovered that slop feeding tends to deterioration of meat or milk, or both, so as to justify the anxiety of those who have prompted the investigation, there ought to be no more laxity. The whole thing should be stamped out by providing a heavy punishment for every person proved to be engaged in it. The health of the people should not be jeopardized out of deference to the wishes of a few men who make money out of the business, nor should it be permissible to feed slops to animals the milk and meat of which are to be shipped out of the State. We have no right to send out, or allow to be sent out, to the people of other States and nations food that is deleterious to the health of those consuming it. So whatever investigation there may be should be in greatest part directed to the ascertaining of the physiological facts in the matter. Let it be known if there is any real ground for the numerous allegations that are made in regard to the unwholesomeness of slop fed cattle, and if the facts be as claimed the State authorities should make stringent provisions for preventing any more slop feeding to animals within the State of Illinois.

"THE FINANCIAL MUDDLE."

In an article under this heading in the *North American Review* the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, shows the folly of the free silver men and of those who suppose the people would be advantaged by the issue of fiat money. He cites numerous authorities, from Aristotle and Xenophon down to the modern economists, all of whom recognized the necessity of a commodity value in the medium of exchange, they understanding the philosophy of the statement that the seller of a commodity buys money as truly as the buyer of the commodity sells money. He says the people who talk of a per capita circulation are generally thinking of a per capita distribution, but often do not stop to consider that in the distribution each person can legitimately get only so much money as he can honestly buy, either with a personal service or an exchangeable property or commodity. If one has none of these to sell which other persons desire to buy he will get none of the money, no matter how plentiful it may be.

The emotional fiatists who pathetically plead for an increased circulation as the only certain cure for poverty and want totally ignore the fact that exchangeable things are necessary to circulate money, and that there is no need of value measures when and where there are no values to measure. In some parts of the subarid regions of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas there are for sale today no edible commodities, and all the gold coin of the earth given to the unfortunates who live there, if given upon the condition that it shall be used only in purchasing food grown among themselves, could avail nothing in mitigating their hardships. By a parity of reasoning those who advocate more measures of value, a larger number of dollars as the infallible remedy for depressed trade, should now declaim in favor of a larger per capita circulation of peck and bushel measures, with more scales and yard sticks and foot rules, among those grainless fields and foodless families. It would be quite as efficacious in ameliorating conditions as an increased per capita circulation would be in improving the pecuniary status of those who can offer nothing exchangeable for money which the owners of money desire and demand.

Nebraska was opened for settlement in 1854. In 1856 the population was sparse and the area under cultivation small, but the pioneers thought they could get rich by means of "money." They chartered six banks, with an aggregate circulation of more than $600,000, ostensibly to be circulated among less than 20,000 men, women, and children. In less than four months from the beginning of this experiment for banishing poverty and producing prosperity all the gold currency and its equivalents had disappeared in obedience to the law laid down by Sir Thomas Gresham 300 years earlier. In 1857 the whole of that "money" became utterly valueless as tools of exchange.

In like manner the free coinage of silver which is being clamored for would drive out the gold. It logically leads to monometallism, and that one metal silver. "All that we sell to foreigners would be paid for in silver. All that we buy from them would be settled for in gold and we must pay the premium." The self-constituted attorneys of the poor affect to plead for what they call the debtor classes. They say money has appreciated since some debts were contracted and therefore it is a hardship to have to pay what was borrowed. But suppose the money had been hoarded instead of loaned by its owners. Would not the money, thus becoming scarcer, have appreciated still more by the hoarding? Is the alleged "bimetallist" then in favor of a law providing a penalty for appreciating the purchasing power of money by hoarding money and not loaning it? Why should there be no law to prevent enhancement by this process if there must be a law to mitigate that enhancement which may occur by loaning money? Frequently in the early settlements of the West farmers loaned grain to newcomers, to be repaid the next season in kind, quality, and quantity. Suppose such a loan to be made of 500 bushels of corn, worth 25 cents a bushel, Jan. 1, 1894, to be repaid with 550 bushels of corn a year later, but, because of the drought, etc., corn sold the beginning of 1895 at 50 cents per bushel. By a similar process of reasoning employed by the free silver men there should be a law enabling the debtor to pay with 550 bushels of oats worth only 30 cents per bushel. Would not the same morality, honesty, and sense of justice which provide that a money debt created while we were on the gold basis shall be payable in depreciated dollars made of silver or any other commodity also provide for a payment of oats to satisfy a corn debt, or if in corn then in troy weight instead of avoirdupois, or if by measure then with two pecks to the bushel? This is a question which even the most extreme free silverite ought to be ashamed to answer otherwise than in the affirmative.

The free silver extremists have found another mare's nest with which they hope to confuse honest men. They have discovered that a law passed in 1857 fixed the values at which certain foreign fractional coins should be receivable at the Treasury of the United States, the postoffices, and land offices. The free silver men assert that this law has never been repealed, and that under it they can bring about the coinage of silver in an indirect way through the use of Mexican fractional silver, sending silver to Mexico for coinage, reimporting it into the United States, and presenting it to the Treasury, from which it must be sent to the mints to be recoined into United States coins. But they are reckoning without their host in supposing that they could obtain 20 cents from the Treasury in exchange for a Mexican quarter, or 10 cents for a Mexican "real" of one-eighth of a silver dollar. The United States law of March 3, 1873, provides that "the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury." If the silver extremists who hunted in the revised statutes for the law of 1857 had looked a little higher on the same page (703) they might have seen the language quoted above and spared themselves the exhibition of another piece of the asininity which has distinguished them through the greater part of their mad campaign against honest money and honesty in men. They would understand it to be a losing game to pay for transportation of the silver to Mexico and back, and for mint charges in that country, only to have their silver rated at its bullion value on rearrival in this country.

The Gascogne arrived safely, but Congress is still all at sea.—*New York World.*

The Gascogne has come in safe, but the John G. Carlisle is still at sea.—*Kansas City Star.*

Can't this matter be arbitrated in some way?

A lady residing on Dickey street, near Sixty-fourth, writes to The Tribune to complain as follows:

> Coming into Polk street depot on the C. and E. I. dummy, 10:40, drawn by engine No. 50, the conductor was requested by several ladies to open the ventilator, as on this warm morning the car was suffocating. The aisles were almost full and several ladies were ready to faint. I want to ask if we, who daily patronize this road, cannot receive more consideration in regard to requests so essential to the comfort of their patrons?

The inference is that the conductor refused to open the ventilators. If so, the ladies had a right to complain. It may be said, however, that those who have been traveling on the dummy trains of that road for any length of time are satisfied with being merely alive. They don't expect any accommodations.

Senator Bogardus' bill prescribing the death penalty for train robbing will be bitterly opposed by sentimental philanthropists and the personal friends of Bill Cook.

In his admiration for large and undisturbed areas of grass in the parks Legislator Revell seems to be a man after President Donnersberger's own heart.

The cracks in the old Postoffice Building are not large enough to provide suitable ventilation. They merely let in the cold.

What business is it of the New York *Evening Post* if Dr. Dana does "attend sparring exhibitions given in respectable places" once in a while? Where would the *Evening Post* have him go when he wants to see a sparring exhibition, anyhow?

The sleighing in Georgia this month has been excellent, but the sleighs, from all accounts, are not at all in keeping with Georgia's reputation as an Empire State.

It now appears certain that the first newspaper that met La Gascogne with a steam tug on its arrival last Monday was the New York *World-Sun-Herald-Times-Recorder-Press-Tribune.* The evidence to this effect is complete and overwhelming.

Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a good postoffice building.

The President signed the bill with a nice new pen.

And McGann has the pen.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Far Better Not to Know.

Mistress—"Bridget, how do you keep your hands so white and clean?"

Maid—"Mixin' the dough, mum."

Used to Larger Ones.

"In this cage," said the keeper, "we have a splendid specimen of the Pelecanus Americanus, or American pelican. It is noted, as you see, for the enormous size of its bill——"

"I don't see anything remarkable about it," observed the man who had just settled with the gas company, passing on.

His Disappointment.

"Git any valentines?" asked Tommy.

"No! Didn't git nothin' at our house 'cept a baby," sniffed Johnny. "Girl, too!"

PERSONALS.

Ruskin is reported to be in excellent health at Brantwood Coniston in the lake country.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier of France is planning a visit to the Egyptian pyramids. He has prepared for the journey by shedding a good many crocodile tears.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' library is appraised at only $804.50. It is evident that the poet went on the principle that it is enough for a man to write books without collecting them.

William Dray and Viola Roderick were married in the vault attached to the Recorder's office at Kansas City. During the ceremony a mischievous clerk turned off the electric lights.

W. W. Fuller of Durham, N. C., is to receive a salary of $50,000 a year as chief attorney of the American Tobacco company of New York. He is a son of Judge T. C. Fuller of the United States Court of Private Land Claims.

W. J. Bird, the new Labor Commissioner of Kansas, was a newsboy but a few years back. Now he treads in clover on the same sort of line as the first illustrious ex-newsboy, Mr. W. H. Smith, first Lord of the English Admiralty, the Sir Joseph Porter of the "Queen's Navee."

Galusha A. Grow, for all his three score years and ten, is one of the sturdiest and most vigorous men in the House. He is more regular in his attendance than almost any other member except Reed, and he is as much in evidence as any of those who are no more than half his age.

General Master Workman Sovereign continues to blow the alarm trumpet. He predicts a serious upheaval in this country within the next six months, but is kind enough to say that it will not be accompanied with Winchesters and Gatling guns. Discretion seems to be overtaking his valor.

The Prince of Wales last year received $340,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall estates. The property has been well managed since Prince Albert took it in hand fifty years ago, and the income from rents and from royalties from mines has greatly increased. Over a million dollars has been put by and invested.

Representative Stone of Kentucky and Senator Berry of Arkansas are known as the twins. They are both of about the same build, both dress their beards alike, and each has lost a leg. Stone's amputated leg is the right, Berry's the left, and not one observer in a dozen can ever identify them except by keeping in mind the topography of the missing limb.

Senator Chandler is said to have mellowed wonderfully of late, and his sarcasm is no longer of the frosty, killing kind. He says sharp things, but they are disarmed by his genial laugh. He is keen, but the blade glances where it used to penetrate to the bone. His wit, which bubbles forth a hundred times a day, is sugared with the utmost good humor, and it amuses and entertains where once it rankled and embittered.

W. W. Stow died in San Francisco Tuesday. He was the ablest lobbyist the Southern Pacific company ever had on the Pacific coast. He managed for thirty years all their legislative business, and if a difficult man was to be persuaded to agree to the railroad's terms Stow was the chosen diplomatist to undertake this work. He possessed more damaging secrets of California politicians than any other man, but he was noted for his reticence. For over thirty years Stow was the real power behind conventions which nominated Governors and other State officials, and nearly every State Senator who has been elected owed his seat to Stow's influence.

All Right Except Congress.

Minneapolis *Journal:* This country does not propose to be brought anywhere near the danger of bankruptcy by the activity of financial faddists. The country is in good shape. The national debt is only about $15 a head, as compared with the enormous burden of the other nations of from $60 to $100 a head. There is abundance of money for business. The money is as good as gold and the business of the country demands that it shall be kept so, and the business element is bound to triumph over all financial tinkers. The assets of this country are vast. They have increased 400 per cent in the last three decades, and the debts have decreased 96 per cent. There would be no halting of business today if this tinkering and procrastinating and trifling Congress was out of the way.

"COIN" OR "GOLD."

Louisville *Journal* (Dem.): The "coin" bonds will be redeemed in gold. And yet, rather than authorize the formality of expressly saying so on their face Congress will make the taxpayers of the country pay an extra $16,000,000 in interest on the new block of bonds.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The question is simply whether the United States shall pay ¾ per cent a year more for gold than it needs to—$539,159 annually. To ask a business-man who is attending to his own affairs whether he would hesitate is to ask him if he has lost his senses.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): It is a small matter to substitute the word "gold" for the word "coin" in the proposed bonds; but the $16,000,000 of interest money which would thereby be saved to the people in the thirty years the bonds are to run is a very considerable matter.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): The silverites now have an opportunity of saying whether or not they are in favor of the government dealing honestly with its creditors. There is no doubt that the faith of the government is pledged to pay the bonds in the best money, and there is no question that gold is the best money.

St. Louis *Globe:* Why stick obstinately to the word coin when we are determined to make it denote gold? This stupidity and folly are costing the government many millions of dollars a year in the extra expense of its loans. Cannot Congress see that in its blindness and cowardice it is playing into the hands of the money lenders whom it reviles?

New York *Mail:* The credit of our government has never been impaired because it has never failed to satisfy its creditors. The word "coin" in our financial nomenclature signifies to the world "the best money anywhere in use." This has been entirely satisfactory up to the present time, and if it is unsatisfactory now the reason must be sought and found in the present administration of national affairs.

Syracuse *Standard:* The brief message which conveys the announcement contains a pithy comment on the prevailing financial conditions in the invitation to Congress to consider the fact that a gold-bearing bond at 3 per cent is considered as good as a bond at 3¾ which may be paid, though not honorably, in silver. It has not been long that the honor of the United States has been questioned by money lenders.

New York *Advertiser:* The President has attempted to make Congress responsible for paying $16,000,000 more in interest on the forthcoming loan than is necessary by forcing him by its inaction to sell coin bonds at 3¾ per cent when gold bonds might be floated at 3 per cent, but he is equally culpable when he stubbornly insists upon issuing thirty-year bonds instead of a temporary loan, such as Mr. Reed has proposed.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Shame upon the Democratic Congress which declines to authorize a 3 per cent gold bond and falsely makes it appear that our government either can't or is unwilling to pay its obligations in gold. This is a megatherium lie, of course; but that is just the position of the Democratic party so far as Congress is concerned. The country is unwilling to have the national credit trifled with in that way.

New York *Times* (Dem.): If now Congress should authorize bonds payable explicitly in gold and in gold only the effect upon the credit of the government would be very great. It would not only save the $16,000,000 involved in the pending loan; it would be accepted by the world as proof that the government had finally determined to cross the narrow but perceptible division between gold payments in practice, sustained by implication of law, and gold payments definitely required by law. The world would believe, and rightly, that that step would never be retraced.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The reason given by the majority in Congress for refusing to authorize this substitution is that it would be a discrimination in favor of gold and against silver, and they say this knowing as well as they know anything, if they do know anything, that the bonds will be paid in gold whether the substitution is made or not. They are standing on a verbal quibble and fighting for a shadow. Under a pretense or delusion that they are making a fight for silver they are refusing to fortify the government credit and save it over $16,000,000 in interest.

CURRENT NOTES.

With many people admiration begins where understanding ceases.—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"What interesting stories of travel Duflix tells. He must have roved a great deal." "No-o—he's always been here. But his mind wanders."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Parker—"Is there any life at all in your office boy?" Barker—"Any life? He's only resting for a spurt. Wait ten minutes and you'll see him close the office."—*Life.*

Lovely woman is a complex creature; but when she chews gum, or carries a poodle, or wears a high hat to the theater—she makes the diagnosis easier.—*Judge.*

Traveler (inquiring at famous castle)—"Can I see the antiquities today?" Servant—"I am afraid not, sir. My lady and her daughter have gone to town."—*Household Words.*

"The gre't thrubble thot Oi foind wid sthroikes," remarked Mr. Dolan, "is thot they're invariably so much betther to look forward to than they are to look back an."—*Washington Star.*

"You have let me hope for months now, and tonight you reject me." "I didn't know you were hoping; quite the contrary. I have regarded you as hopeless from the start."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"So old Wiggins is dead, is he? I wonder if he died altogether happy." "I don't know whether he died happy or not, but I am sure he did not die altogether. He was blown up in a powder mill."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

Scribbler (in stationery and book store)—"Have you the book, 'One Thousand Jokes of the Ancients?'" Clerk—"No." Scribbler—"Then why do you keep that sign, 'Dealer in Writers' Supplies,' in the window?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Bankers and Politicians.

New York *Evening Post:* It is an interesting fact that there are no States whose bankers cling more firmly to the gold standard than those which send to the Senate and House silver Senators and Representatives. Congressman Bryan of Nebraska has always been one of the loudest advocates of free coinage, but during the recent financial flurry the bankers of Omaha hoarded gold until they had nearly $3,000,000 of the metal locked up in their vaults. So, too, the bankers of Denver were among the worst gold misers in the country during the panic of 1893, when Senators Teller and Wolcott were sounding the praises of silver. It is not "Wall street" or "the money power of the East" alone that clings to the money standard of the civilized world. Wherever there is an organization of business-men whose commercial relations bring them into touch with the laws of trade, the financial lunatics and demagogues find a force resisting them which they cannot afford to disregard. Senator Vest of Missouri has already discovered that he made a bad blunder when he ridiculed the attitude of the trade organizations of his State in his recent speech.

Effect of Silver Agitation.

Boston *Journal:* The United States always has met its obligations in gold. In our opinion it always will. But it is idle to overlook the fact that the reckless free silver utterances in the National House and Senate inevitably weaken the confidence of investors, and especially foreign investors, in the good faith of our government. They do not, in fact, believe that the United States will pay its bonds in silver; if they did, they would not take them, even at the figures given by the present syndicate. But they recognize the extent of the free silver sentiment as an element of insecurity, and they express their distrust in their bid. The effect of the silver agitation upon the national credit has been damaging. Now that we are borrowing, in a sense, under stress, it is inevitable that we should feel the consequences. If now Congress refuses to save $16,000,000 for the government by simply saying gold where presumably it means gold, its conduct will not improve our credit.

The Union Pacific Conspiracy.

San Francisco *Examiner:* If Congress wishes to get the government's money out of the roads it should provide for putting the bankrupt properties under a Government Commissioner, who shall run them in the interest of the securities until some plan is decided upon for realising upon the property. It is folly to sit idly by and allow the conspirators to carry out the plans they have entered upon so openly. If the courts cannot protect the government, the lawmaking and administering departments should act.

Great Financial Achievement.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The impossibility of a Democratic Congress doing anything of financial good report has had many illustrations. The Democratic party has provided a gold premium—not in the currency; they have succeeded in fixing it in the national bonds. This is the financial achievement of the party. It will stand up with the obstructive conspicuity of a sore thumb.

Still Holds Good.

Hartford *Courant:* We have not as yet seen any reason for revising the opinion expressed last year that the road to the Republican nomination for the Presidency does not lie through the Rocky Mountain mining camps nor along the border of Populism.

WAR SCARE IS EN

MEXICO BRINGS GUATEMALA
CEPT ALL ITS TERMS.

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FOR UNCLE SAM TO PROTECT JOHN

Debate in the House of Commons
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SUIT DECIDED AGAINST O'BRI

Solicitor Wants Pay for Expenses Inc
in a Famous Case.

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of Parliament, to recover a balance of
($2,035), which the plaintiff asserts
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The Prince of Wales' side

WAR SCARE IS ENDED.

MEXICO BRINGS GUATEMALA TO ACCEPT ALL ITS TERMS.

The Latter Country Is Pleased to Agree to Everything Dictated by President Diaz's Cabinet and Will Even Pay Indemnity—Boundary Dispute Ended Without Bloodshed—Members of the House of Commons Want Uncle Sam to Protect British Shipping Interests.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 14.—Mexico's conditions are peacefully accepted by Guatemala, which guarantees their fulfillment. The conditions will be published officially next week. Both sides have made concessions. The Guatemalan question is at last amicably settled on an equitable basis between the two republics. The boundary between the two countries will be definitely determined upon and the war indemnity is accepted by Guatemala, which will also pay damages for Mexican property destroyed. Guatemala's official acceptance of Mexico's conditions will arrive here next week and will be immediately published. This will permanently terminate the famous imbroglio between Mexico and Guatemala.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GUATEMALA, Feb. 14.—In official circles it is said a settlement with Mexico will be reached within a month at furthest. It is hoped the influence of the United States will aid greatly in arriving at an arrangement honorable to both parties to the dispute. Reports have reached here that Mexico's Foreign Minister, Señor Mariscal, and Guatemala's Envoy, Señor de Leon, have practically arrived at an understanding and are now merely discussing minor details. But the government refuses to give any information. Engineers will go immediately to the frontier, report has it, so as to finish their surveys within the present month in order to be ready to turn over to Mexico the lands claimed by it. War preparations continue, however, and the troops are drilled daily.

QUETZALTENANGO, Guatemala, Feb. 14.—Despite Gen. Miron's assertions, there have been serious outbreaks in the northern provinces, and some persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a secession plot in this part of the republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—No news of the reported agreement between Mexico and Guatemala has been received at the Mexican Legation in this city. Minister Romeró said tonight he had received a dispatch from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs this afternoon, but no mention of the agreement was made. He did not doubt, however, that the dispatch was correct, as he believed such a result was imminent. He expressed great pleasure at the receipt of the news.

FOR UNCLE SAM TO PROTECT JOHN BULL.

Debate in the House of Commons Over a Bill Pending in Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—During the session of the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Edward Harland, Conservative, asked whether the government was aware that Mr. Morgan's Nicaraguan canal bill had passed the United States Senate and was now before the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Morgan had stated in debate that no foreign government objected to the bill, and whether in view of the importance of the canal to British ship-owners the government would make urgent representation to the Government of the United States against any provisions in Mr. Morgan's bill detrimental to the interests of British shipping. Sir Edward also asked whether the government would consider the propriety of urging upon the Government of the United States the importance of the creation of a British and American commission to deal with the question of the construction of the canal and its status when built.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, replied that it was not usual for the government to make any representations against bills before foreign Legislatures. The government, he added, considered that such a canal as it was proposed to construct through Nicaragua should be under international control, and whatever steps it may deem desirable will be taken by the government to advance this view. He, however, saw no reason to suppose that the United States Government would not maintain its treaty engagement.

Sir George Baden Powell, Conservative, questioned the government in regard to the proposed Pacific cable. Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, in response said negotiations relative to the construction of a cable were proceeding, but that it would not be to the public interest to enter into a detailed statement of their status.

The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then resumed. The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Clancy, Parnellite, declaring that the time had arrived when the cases of the men now in prison under sentence for taking part in dynamite crimes could be advantageously considered by the government, was rejected by 111 to 299.

Timothy Harrington moved an amendment to the address in favor of an inquiry into the case of the Maamtrasna prisoners. Mr. Harrington subsequently withdrew his amendment upon Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, promising to consider any new facts in the case.

WITHDRAWAL OF FALKE FROM SAMOA.

German Newspapers Comment on the Action of the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says it is not surprising that the belief prevails that the government withdrew the Falke from Samoa, with the view of impressing the Reichstag and the country with the imperative need of new cruisers, as there is certain to be a keen struggle over the question of strengthening the navy.

The Cologne *Gazette* asserts it was probably only the presence of a German warship that prevented the British from taking advantage of the disorders to settle themselves firmly in Samoa, as they did in Egypt. There was no reason for the Falke to leave Samoa while new disorders were imminent. German prestige must suffer in the end. New Zealand will be prompted to reassert its claims. The removal of Herr Schmidt, the German Consul, from Apia to Yokohama, is believed to be connected with the negotiations for a revision of the Samoan act.

SUIT DECIDED AGAINST O'BRIEN.

Solicitor Wants Pay for Expenses Incurred in a Famous Case.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The trial has ended in London of a suit by a solicitor against William O'Brien, the well-known Irish Member of Parliament, to recover a balance of £407 ($2,035), which the plaintiff asserts is due him for expenses incurred by him while acting on Mr. O'Brien's side in the latter's famous suit against Lord Salisbury. Correspondence produced at the trial contained a letter from Mr. O'Brien, in which he said his action against Lord Salisbury was taken on the advice of Mr. Healy and upon Mrs. Parnell's promise that the costs should be paid out of the party funds. Mr. O'Brien's communication also said he regretted that the Paris fund of the Irish party was not available for that purpose. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

WALES WINS A BIG HOCKEY GAME.

England's Future Ruler Plays on the Ice with a Distinguished Party.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A hockey match was played today by a distinguished party on the ice on a lake in Buckingham Palace gardens. One side was captained by the Prince of Wales and the other by Francis Mildmay, member of Parliament. The Prince of Wales' side was composed of the Duke of York, Sir Francis Astley-Corbett, Lord Lovat, V. Wilson, Charles R. Spencer, M. P.; Sir Robert Moncrieffe, M. P.; and Capt. Clewess. On the other side were: Arthur Balfour, M. P.; Victor Cavendish, M. P.; Lord Willoughby De Fresby, M. P.; Bromley Davenport, M. P.; Francis Parker, M. P.; William Hayes Fisher, M. P.; and Lord Stanley. The play was most animated. The Prince of Wales team scored the first goal and throughout proved much the stronger side. On the other side the falls were numerous. The Prince of Wales occupied the post of back, while the Duke of York had that of forward. The latter passed well and showed good judgment. He had a couple of heavy falls, but was none the worse for them. The Prince of Wales team eventually won by a score of 8 to 5. Among the spectators were the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York. The play lasted from noon until 2 o'clock, notwithstanding that the weather was intensely cold. Throughout the contest the mercury stood at 4° below zero.

LYNCHING THREATENED IN THE DIET.

Intensely Exciting Scene Among the Bohemians in a Debate.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says a violent scene occurred in the Bohemian Diet at Prague Tuesday. Herr Gregr, a young Czech, complained that the government was suppressing the Bohemians with such brutal force that it was driving their population to anarchy and revolution. Count von Thun, government Governor of Bohemia, started to reply to Herr Gregr in German, but was assailed from all sides with cries of "Speak Czech." The President of the Diet tried to restore peace, but the shouts continued. Some of the members cried "He is paid and must speak Czech for our money." The noisy interruptions continued throughout the speech, which Count von Thun finally succeeded in delivering, speaking entirely in German. He declared that but for the immunity enjoyed by the members of the Diet Herr Gregr's language would constitute high treason. The government would never relax its suppression of plotting and anarchism. An indescribable tumult followed the speech. The Czechs seemed ready to lynch Count von Thun on the spot.

EIGHTY PERSONS DIE OF THE COLD.

Terrible Weather Is Experienced in England and on the Continent.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—One hundred Coroner's inquests have been held in London in the last four days, and in eighty of the cases the intense cold was the direct or indirect cause of death. Many deaths from the same cause are reported from the provinces. Advices from the continent show that the cold weather prevails in the whole of Central Europe. The snowfall has been phenomenal. The Hungarian State railway is entirely snow-bound. Dynamite has been used, without success, in efforts to blast the frozen snowdrifts. Railway communication between Baden and Wurtemburg is interrupted. The Rhine and all its tributaries are frozen from Cologne to Mannheim. Many people have been frozen to death in Bavaria. All the game is perishing owing to the fact that it is impossible for wild birds and animals to get water. A terrible storm is raging in the Adriatic.

TARBO'S ACCOMPLICE STEALS $100,000.

William Carroll Woodward Robs a Ceylon Jeweler of His Stock.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Morning* prints a story that William Carroll Woodward, the accomplice of Frank Tarbo, who, with the latter, is wanted by the London police for swindling operations, after arriving at Colombo, Ceylon, where he landed from the steamer on which he was making his escape from Cape Colony, succeeded in robbing a leading native jeweler of rubies and sapphires worth $100,000. He then got away secretly, probably by means of a yacht moored somewhere off the coast of Ceylon. He had two accomplices and obtained confidence by a display of wealth. He donated $250 to the Mussulman poor.

ELBE DISASTER BRINGS UP A DISCUSSION.

Chancellor Hohenlohe Is Thanked for Praising the Ship's Crew.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—During a discussion in the Reichstag today on the vote for maritime accident department Herr Freze, who sits for Bremen and is a merchant of that city, took occasion to express his thanks to Chancellor Hohenlohe for his recent remarks in the Chamber, praising the conduct of the crew of the steamship Elbe when it was run into and sunk by the British steamer Crathie in the North Sea. Freze also defended the North German Lloyd company against various attacks that had been made upon it in connection with the collision. Rebbel, Socialist, insisted that the crew of the company's vessel had not sufficiently practiced the lowering of boats and the closing of water-tight compartments, and urged the necessity of more extended control of imperial authority in order that the regulations for saving life and preventing accidents at sea should be more exactly followed.

Dr. von Boetticher declared that the greater part of the mercantile navy of Germany was fully up to the required level, and that the control at present exercised by the German Lloyds was sufficient for all purposes. As to the matter of boat rills and the closing of compartments, no blame whatever could be attached to the crew of the Elbe. [Cheers.]

The Emigration Commissioners had examined the bulkheads of the steamer before she sailed. The sinking of the vessel was due to the fact that one compartment was broken through when she was ripped open by the collision.

CZAR'S ASSASSINATION THREATENED.

Nihilists Make Serious Threats Against the Ruler of All the Russias.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* asserts that since the delivery by the Czar of his recent speech, in which he declared that he would uphold autocracy, his Majesty has been the daily recipient of letters and manifestos from Nihilists threatening him with death. It is even rumored that one of the officials of the Czar's Palace has been arrested upon a charge of placing seditious pictures in the Czar's study during the night. One of these pictures represented the assassination of Alexander II., the grandfather of the Czar. Another of the pictures represented a similar assassination, but in it the present Czar figured instead of his grandfather. Such pictures are said to have been spread broadcast throughout Russia.

FOR THE REHABILITATION OF SILVER.

French Government Urged to Open Negotiations with Other Countries.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—After listening to a speech today by M. Maline, who advocated bimetallism, which might, he said, lead to the abolition of protective tariffs, the Society of French Agriculturists decided to support bimetallism and urge the French Government to negotiate with the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, and countries in the Latin Union with a view to the rehabilitation of silver.

COMMISSION WILL GO TO SASSOUN.

It Holds Twelve Sittings of Inquiry Into the Alleged Massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—The Turkish commission which is making an inquiry at Moosh into the alleged massacres of Armenians has held twelve sittings. As soon as the commission has finished the examination of witnesses it will visit the villages in the Sassoun district where the atrocities are said to have occurred and make as rigid an inquiry as is possible into the charges. The work of the commission cannot be terminated for some months. Authentic news has been received at the British Embassy here that of the Armenians tried at Erzinghian, and against whom judgment was given Nov. 15, twenty were sentenced to death, six to imprisonment for life, and twenty-one to various terms of imprisonment. The court has given assurances to the British Government that before these sentences are carried out it will have a careful revision of all the proceedings in the case made, in order that full justice shall be done to the convicted persons. The judgment given in these cases at Erzinghian will be confirmed by the Court of Cassation at Constantinople Feb. 26.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Word has been received in this city from Erzeroum, the city from which the European delegation has recently set out for the scene of the late massacre in the Sassoun district, that the delegates were not allowed by the Turkish Government to take Armenian interpreters with them. The Sassoun Armenians know only Koordish and a little Armenian, but no Turkish. It will be impossible for these delegates to obtain any definite information from them through an official Turkish interpreter who does not understand their language. The delegation, thus equipped, has gone to do its work.

HUMAN HEADS FOR THE SULTAN.

Moorish Cavalry Carry Ghastly Trophies of War to Fez.

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 14.—A detachment of Moorish cavalry has arrived at the Town of Casa Blanca, a seaport of Morocco, on its way to Fez, with some ghastly trophies of war for the Sultan. These consist of two cartloads of human heads, which had been obtained during a recent expedition against the Rahamna rebels. They have been salted in order to preserve them, and will be presented to the Sultan in that condition. They will afterwards be exhibited on the walls of Fez.

LI HUNG CHANG IS REHABILITATED.

He Gets Back His Yellow Jacket—He Will Go to Japan.

TIEN TSIN, Feb. 14.—The Emperor has reconferred upon Li Hung Chang the yellow jacket, the peacock feather, and all the other honors of which he had been deprived. His Majesty has summoned him to proceed immediately to Pekin, where he will be given an audience by the Emperor. Thence he will proceed with all haste to Japan to arrange terms of peace.

MURDEROUS BANDITS WILL BE SHOT.

Americans Will Be Avenged for the Attacks of Bad Mexicans.

PUEBLA, Mex., Feb. 14.—More of the large company of bandits which attacked the Scott camp have been captured and will be shot. Soldiers and rurales are scouring the country to make arrests of the entire sixty robbers. The Scott brothers and Foreman Franklin are improving and it is hoped they will recover from their injuries. The bodies of the six persons killed in the attack have been buried.

Giolitti Charged with Slander.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The newspapers announce that a summons has been announced against Signor Giolitti for slandering Prime Minister Crispi. Unless Signor Giolitti appears to answer the charge a warrant will be issued for his arrest.

Storms in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 14.—A heavy wind-storm prevails throughout this valley. The weather continues severe on the gulf and it is feared shipping is endangered. The city is full of pilgrims from the State of Puebla. More arrived today.

Ferdinand Has Not Fled.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Feb. 14.—It is semi-officially announced that there is no truth in the rumor circulated in Berlin last evening that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria had been expelled from that country and fled to Roumania.

No More Arms for Samoa.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 14.—The government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions of war from New Zealand to Samoa.

Cholera in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—Between Feb. 5 and Feb. 12 there were sixty-one cases of cholera here and twenty-nine deaths from that disease.

Will Import Foreign Wheat.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—A decree has been issued authorizing the importation of 90,000,000 kilos of foreign wheat before Aug. 1.

ARRESTED FOR WHIPPING PUPILS.

Cadets Make Serious Charges Against Six Teachers.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—On complaint of the 15-year-old son of Frank P. Arbuckle, receiver of the Federal Land Office, and Floyd Goshen, aged 14 years, son of a prominent citizen of Colorado Springs, the Rev. Frank Spalding, principal of the Jarvis Hall Military Academy, and Profs. Byllesby, Stone, Burrell, Sayer, and Clarke were arrested on the charge of assault. For some act of insubordination the two cadets, Arbuckle and Goshen, were, as is customary in such cases, ordered to walk a beat all day yesterday. They refused, and for this the Rev. Mr. Spalding, it is alleged, after taking off their coats, lashed them with a knotted rope until they fell down unconscious. The other members of the faculty, it is claimed, held the boys while the Principal administered the punishment. Members of the faculty said that the boys placed gunpowder in the matron's room and attempted to blow up the institution. Mr. Spalding intimates that the punishment was inflicted after conferring with the boys' parents.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Michigan educational circles are worked up over an alleged case of cruel punishment at the little village of Boyne Falls, fifteen miles south of here. H. H. Eaton, proprietor of the village drug store and editor of the local newspaper, has sent out an affidavit charging the primary teacher, Miss Myrtella Hoover of Maple Rapids, with savagely beating his 9-year-old boy for whispering. Mr. Eaton will not make any attempt at legal redress, but asks that the teacher's certificate be canceled, and the County Board has been considering the matter today.

HE WILL HANDLE ALL THE GRAIN.

James Kennedy Contracts with the Buffalo Lake Carriers' Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The local branch of the Lake Carriers' Association today signed a contract with James Kennedy, under the terms of which Kennedy will handle all the grain brought into the port of Buffalo this season. This will do away with the boss scooper system here, the handling of the grain being placed in the hands of one man. Under the arrangement every class of grain will be rated the same for unloading charges—viz.: $3 per 1,000 bushels. Last season the rate was from $3.50 to $4. Mr. Kennedy also signed a contract with the elevator owners to trim grain on canal boats for 75 cents per 1,000 bushels. Last season's rate was $1.25. The scoopers or grain shovelers protest against the arrangement, claiming that it will mean a reduction in wages to them.

MALE ACTORS FIGHT IN A DEPOT.

Lottie Collins' Company Will Be Arrested at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 14.—The Chief of Police has received instructions from Macon to arrest all male members of Lottie Collins' company on their arrival here. Last night two of the actors had a fight in the depot in Macon over some members of the company in which the entire crowd became involved. All drew pistols and a number of shots were fired. A bystander was shot in the thigh and several persons had narrow escapes.

Not a Man, but a Frost-Bitten Horse.

Excited lodgers in the Friendship lodging house on Clinton street spread a rumor last night that the police had found a box containing the mutilated remains of a man in an express wagon standing in the rear of a wagon factory on Clinton near Monroe street. Investigation showed a horse attached to an express wagon had been left in the place indicated over night, and when found by the police in the morning was badly frost bitten. The police will endeavor to find the owner, and the matter will be turned over to the Humane society.

HIS BONDS ARE GONE.

NO SECURITY FOR BROOKLYN COUNTY TREASURER'S SHORTAGE.

Papers Thought to Have Been Stolen in the Interest of H. H. Adams—They Were Recorded and It May Be Possible to Sue on This Point—Exhibition of Architects' Work to Begin Today—Appointments by Mayor Strong—General News from the Eastern Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The discovery was made this morning in the office of County Clerk Henry C. Saffen of Kings County that two of the bonds of County Treasurer Harry H. Adams are missing. Each of the bonds is believed to have been for $100,000. There is at present a deficit in the County Treasurer's accounts of $95,000. Mr. Adams has been Treasurer of Kings County for four terms. At the beginning of each term he had to give bonds. The missing bonds belong to the second and third terms. It was thought they were filed in the usual manner in the office of the County Clerk. Of the bond of the second term there is not the slightest record in that office. It is not on file, and there is nothing to show it ever was filed. The bond of the third term is recorded, but the bond itself has disappeared. Not a trace of it can be found, except the fact that it was recorded. It is said it may be possible to sue on the record, but this is an open question. According to the experts who examined Mr. Adams' accounts the shortage began during his second term and has continued to increase ever since. The law does not allow the present bondsmen to be sued for shortages in other terms of office.

ARCHITECTS WORK TO BE SHOWN TODAY

Opening of the Tenth Annual Exhibition in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The tenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will be formally opened tomorrow in the large halls of the American Fine Arts Society building, on West Fifty-Seventh street, near Broadway. This evening a private exhibition or official reception was held for the friends and patrons of the members of the league and the visiting artists. The exhibition will continue three weeks, and New Yorkers will have an opportunity to admire and study what architects, artists, and sculptors have accomplished during the past year.

Nearly 10,000 separate pieces comprise the display, which consists of architectural drawings, drawings of decorative work, cartoons for stained glass, models of executed or proposed work, completed work, such as carvings in stone, wood, bronze, iron, and other subjects akin to architectural art. The officials of the league say more merit is displayed than at any previous exhibition. The Architectural League is one of the strongest art organizations in Americans. Its membership numbers over 800, and nearly every architect, architectural sculptor, or artist is either a regular or nonresident member.

All the expensive buildings that are going to be erected in New York within the next two years are shown. In addition to the ground plans, they are all shown in huge water color drawings or delicately shaded wash drawings. Among the buildings shown are the new Waldorf Hotel, the plans of which are yet to be slightly modified, and which will cost over $6,000,000; the new State Capitol of Rhode Island, the Elliot F. Shepard memorial church, the Atlanta Exposition Building.

In the club-room on the floor above the galleries the drawings submitted for the eighth annual competition are hung. The thesis was, "The Main Stairway of a Natural Library." The gold medal was awarded to A. H. Wright of Quincy, Mass., and the silver medal to H. L. Duhring Jr. of Chestnut Hill, Pa.

COLD CHILLS FOR THE POLITICANS.

More Appointments by Mayor Strong Taken from the Good Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Mayor Strong is giving the politicians cold chills these days. They do not know what to expect, and sit around ignorant of what is going to happen next. Even Mr. Platt is much out of evidence in the transformation now going on. Mr. Strong has thus far displayed his determination to get good men if possible, no matter what their politics. Thus far he has secured good men, and about evened up his political obligations—if a non-partisan Mayor may be said to have any—giving the Republicans and Democrats good showing, and not forgetting the mugwumps who have long stood wistfully looking at the good things of municipal dispensation and never getting any.

The cold bath the politicians got yesterday was followed by another today, and during it all the public had the intense satisfaction of seeing the besmirched Police Commissioner, John C. Sheehan, forced to make way for a young ex-army officer, A. D. Andrews, who is a son-in-law of Gen. O. O. Howard.

There was an appointment also to the Aqueduct Commission. Mr. George W. Green secured the place as the successor to Francis M. Scott, who was yesterday made Corporation Counsel. There was talk of Jimmy O'Brien, ex-Sheriff, being made Police Commissioner to succeed James C. Martin. Of course none of the political hangers-on had ever heard of Police Commissioner Andrews, but this might rather be put down to Mr. Andrews' credit. He is but 30 years old, graduated from West Point, and served in the Fifth Artillery and at one time was on Gen. Schofield's staff in Washington.

He appointed these Park Commissioners: James A. Roosevelt, August D. Tuillard, and George C. Haven. These are to choose a fourth Commissioner, who is to be a Republican. The Mayor stipulates that the President of the board, who alone draws a salary of $5,000 a year, shall be a Republican. As Mr. Tuillard, the only Republican of the three appointed does not want the office, the fourth Commissioner will be the President. All three are bankers. Tuillard is an independent Republican and the others are independent Democrats.

NOTHING LEFT OF BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Union Men Trying to Secure Their Former Positions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—To all intents and purposes the Brooklyn trolley strike is at an end. One hundred and fifty of the old men went back to work on the Brooklyn Heights system today. Nearly all the old men are now at work on the Gates avenue line, and some of the strike leaders acknowledged their men were making every effort to get back to their old places. A few of the union men went back to the Atlantic avenue system also. Master Workman Connelly declared the strike was not off, and that he did not think it would be. He refused to discuss the situation at any length. About the court-house it was generally believed both the President and Superintendent of the Atlantic Avenue railroad company had been indicted by the grand jury for violation of the ten-hour law. Master Workman Connelly is trying to secure the indictment of Mayor Schieren and Police Captain Dunn of the Ralph Avenue Station, but Connelly refused to say anything.

The Attorney-General has handed down a decision denying the application for permission to bring action to vacate the charter of the Brooklyn Heights railroad company for failing to operate its lines according to the provisions of its charter. The Attorney-General holds that if the ten-hour labor law has been violated it was by the officers of the company and not by the corporation itself.

NOTED ARTISTS AT A MUSICALE.

Entertainment at the House of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven gave a musicale this evening at their home, No. 83 Irving place, which was the most notable event of its kind this season. Mme. Melba, Sig. Ancona, M. Pol Plancon, and Della Scudda Bey rendered a well-selected program during the evening. E. de Reszke was also to have sung, but was unable to do so at the last moment on account of a severe cold. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Grace Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Barke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Count Hadik, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop Jr., Miss Cushing, Miss Tooker, Miss Bessie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, and the Messrs. Brockholst-Cutting, William Cutting, Lorillard Ronalds, Norman Whitehouse, George Munzig, Count Sierstorpff, and Prince De Dragos.

LEAVES HER HOME FOR THE STAGE.

Mrs. Jacobi Has the Craze and Deserts Husband and Children.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—There is trouble in the Jacobi family, whose home was until recently in the apartment house at Ninetieth street and Madison avenue. Mr. Jacobi is a rich clothing dealer and a relative of Dr. Jacobi of West Fifty-ninth street. His wife is a young and pretty woman. They have two children of 4 and 2 years. For the last three or four months Mrs. Jacobi has had an ambition to go upon the stage, and this freak has been looked upon with great disfavor by her husband. She has been attending lectures on physical culture given by Dr. Felix Adler and studying dramatic department under Nelson Wheatcraft, the actor. Mr. Jacobi tried to prevail upon his wife to give up all idea of entering "the profession," but in vain. About two or three weeks ago a crisis came, Mrs. Jacobi walked out of the house, leaving her husband and her two children alone. She went to the residence of Mrs. Oberndorf, who lives in King's court at Eighty-seventh street and Madison avenue. Mrs. Oberndorf is a widow and sister-in-law to Mrs. Jacobi's father, Julius Obendorf, who is a wealthy retired lace handkerchief importer, late of the firm of Oberndorf & Frank, No. 114 Franklin street. The name of Dr. Friedenberg of No. 583 East Sixty-first street is mixed up in the case. It is said this gentleman has been in the habit of escorting Mrs. Jacobi on the occasion of her attending physical culture and other lectures.

DINNER TO GASCOGNE OFFICERS.

Capt. Baudelon the Guest of Honor at the Hotel Martin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Capt. Baudelon and the officers of La Gascogne were entertained at dinner tonight at the Hotel Martin. As the ten naval guests from La Gascogne entered the dining-room in full uniform they were greeted with shouts of "Vive Baudelon!" "Vive Martin!" Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and men grasped the hands of the officers. Then all, standing, drank to the health of the stanch ship and its brave commander. On the bill of fare were two chef d'œuvres named in honor of the Commander and Chief Engineer, "Pol-au-vent à la Baudelon" and "Selle d'Agneau de Printemps à la Martin." Mr. Riche in toasting the officers paid high compliments to their courage and conduct in bringing La Gascogne safely into port. Capt. Baudelon responded modestly and other guests spoke informally. The presence of the officers at the headquarters of the French colony revived interest in the Gascogne affair and there was much feasting among the guests and diners in the restaurant and café, as well as at the banquet. M. Martin, the proprietor, in greeting the officers upon their arrival, was so overcome he could only clasp the Captain's hand and utter a few words of congratulation. Then he joined in drinking to the health of La Gascogne's commander. M. Forget, agent of the French line, was as happy as his host, and Consul Thiebaud shared fully in the rejoicing.

BILL COOK GETS A TASTE OF GOTHAM.

Supposed to Be One of Two Men in the Charge of Marshals.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—United States Marshals H. B. Mitchell of Oklahoma and John M. Hale of Guthrie entered Smith & McNell's Hotel tonight with two men who were registered as John Meyers and George Howell, both of Guthrie. One of these men is supposed to be Bill Cook, the outlaw of Indian Territory, who was sentenced by the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., to forty-five years in the Albany penitentiary.

The two Marshals are well-known at the hotel, having stopped there several times with prisoners. Tonight, however, they were more watchful than ever and went immediately to rooms, leaving orders not to be disturbed. The men were dressed in Western style, with heavy fur coats and slouch hats. Meyers and Howell had their coat collars turned up and hats pulled down, so they could not be recognized.

Every movement was watched by the officers during the brief time they were in the hotel office. When one of them started across the room to get a drink Marshal Hale followed close behind. No information regarding their prisoners was given and the Marshals tried to attract as little attention as possible. The supposed prisoners were not handcuffed, but were not allowed to move from their guards' side.

MINISTER SPENDS A NIGHT IN JAIL.

Robert Granger of Ohio Found Shouting on the Street in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Robert Granger, who claims to be an Episcopal clergyman of Hamilton, O., spent tonight in a Harlem Police Station cell. This afternoon a policeman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station found a young man staggering about the pavement at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third avenue. The man was shouting that he was Jonas Jones of Ohio. The policeman took him to the station house. In the man's pocket was found a pen-knife with the name Robert Granger engraved on the handle. In the Harlem Police Court later the prisoner said he was Robert Granger, Episcopal clergyman, of Hamilton, O. He said he came to New York last Monday to visit his brother, Septimus W. Granger, of No. 311 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Septimus W. Granger is a brewer and a man of property. He was not at home tonight, but Mrs. Granger said his brother Robert of Hamilton, O., was visiting them. She said Robert had gone to see some college friends the night before and had not returned.

REVISING THE EPISCOPAL CANONS.

Joint Commission Holds Its Sixth Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Joint Commission on the revision of the constitution and canons of the Episcopal Church held its sixth meeting today. The work of revising the constitution has been practically completed, but the drafts of the changes agreed on are given into the hands of a committee for more corrections and revisions and to be made ready for the printer's hands. A resolution was passed in the afternoon pledging all the members of the commission to absolute secrecy in the matter until it is given out officially, so nothing could be learned of it today. This work will probably consume two days' time, as it is expected the commission will adjourn next Saturday.

BIG PRICES FOR INNES' PICTURES.

Executors' Sale Continued at Chickering Hall, New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The executors' sale of paintings by George Innes, N. A., was concluded at Chickering Hall tonight, the entire collection, consisting of 240 pictures, being sold for $108,670. The feature of tonight's sale was the refusal of the auctioneer to knock down "Late Sunset" for $3,000. This is a magnificent painting, 39x35 inches, and was the last offered for sale. Only one bid, that of $3,000, was made for the painting, but it was declined. Two pictures sold Monday evening, "A View of Montclair" and "Leeds, New York," were resold tonight, both bringing an advance. The sale was one of the most successful of its kind ever held in this city.

MISS ANNETE C. WILDEY THE DIANA.

Identity Disclosed of the Original of St. Gaudens' Figures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The identity is disclosed of the young woman who posed for St. Gaudens' "Dianas," one of which was sent to adorn one of the World's Fair buildings, the other being on the tower of the Madison Square Garden. She is Miss Annete C. Wildey of New York, 5 feet 5 inches in height. She weighs 114 pounds when she is attired for the studio. She was 22 years old Dec. 13 last. She lives at No. 275 West Thirty-sixth street. She was born and reared in this city. Miss Wildey has been a professional model for seven years.

TO BE WED BY ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Count Castellane Arranges for His Marriage to Miss Anna Gould.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Count Castellane arranged this afternoon to have Archbishop Corrigan perform the marriage ceremony which will unite Miss Anna Gould and himself. The statement published in various journals that a Presbyterian clergyman would officiate at the marriage was absurd on the face of it, as the bridegroom-elect is a strict Catholic.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Anxiety for Safety of the British Steamer Salisbury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Considerable anxiety prevails in shipping circles concerning the British steamer Salisbury, which left Gibraltar Jan. 17, bound for this port. The steamer Pontiac of Phelps Bros.' Mediterranean line, which left Gibraltar two hours before the Salisbury, arrived here Feb. 5, and its commander, Capt. L. Owen, reported that the day after leaving Gibraltar the Salisbury passed him, bound here. The average time for the Salisbury to make the run from Gibraltar is about seventeen days, taking into consideration the winter weather, and it has now been twenty-nine days out. Shipping men are inclined to believe it is drifting helplessly with disabled machinery. The Salisbury is an old steamer and is commanded by Capt. Charles Holdorf. It carries a cargo of fruit.

David Paige to Come Home.

It is reported that Contractor David Paige, who left the United States a few years ago to escape the consequences of having forged John Huntington's name for over $900,000, and who is now in South America, intends to return home. Paige's friends have taken up nearly all the forged paper, leaving only about $35,000, which is held by several banks.

To Sell Gotham Gold Bonds.

The first installment of gold bonds of the City of New York will be sold by the Controller Tuesday, Feb. 26. Today Controller Fitch invited bids for $3,265,587 of gold bonds and stocks to be sold on the date named. The interest is fixed at 3 per cent, and the bonds are exempt from taxation.

OFFICER JOHN KELLY HAS A FALL.

Narrowly Escapes Injury While Riding to a Wagon Call.

The patrol wagon at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station was badly wrecked last night and Driver Charles McKillip and Officer John Kelly narrowly escaped serious injury. Shortly before 8 o'clock a "hurry up" call was received from the box at Twenty-second and State streets. The wagon came tearing down Twenty-second street, and when near Wabash avenue Officer Kelly excitedly pointed out a strange object rolling down the street in advance of the wagon. It was the tire of the left front wheel. The next moment there was a crash and the bed of the wagon went thumping and bumping over the tracks. Driver McKillip was dragged from his seat, but he clung to the horses until they were stopped. Officer Kelly was thrown over the seat and landed on his head in a pile of snow. Beyond a few scratches Kelly escaped injury.

RECOGNIZES HIS WAR PRISONER.

Detective Norris Meets a Man Whose Prisoner He Was in the War.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—An incident of the gold brick matter which is now in the courts here was the recognition of Detective Norris of Ohio by Capt. W. A. O. Cole. The latter was summoned on a jury today and for the first time saw Norris and recalled him as a prisoner in his custody during the war. Cole was on the staff of Capt. Sam McCubbin, and in this capacity brought Norris, who was a Federal spy, to Richmond. Norris, under the name of Sam Starr, was a telegraph operator within the Confederate lines and was furnishing the Federals with valuable information. Norris escaped while being transferred from one prison to another in Richmond. Norris gave Cole a picture of himself and one to send to Sam Langley of Norfolk, who employed him as an operator, not knowing he was a Federal soldier.

NEW PASTOR FOR A CHICAGO FLOCK.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry Coming to the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—J. Q. A. Henry, pastor of the First Baptist Church, leader of the American Protective Association movement in San Francisco, and a prominent worker for municipal reform, has accepted the call by the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church of Chicago. It has been announced that he would decline the call, but his resignation was read at a meeting of the congregation, and as soon as Dr. Henry recovers from his present illness he will remove to Chicago.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Samuel Boyles.

Judge Samuel Boyles died at his residence, No. 848 Walnut street, yesterday morning, aged 73. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in this State at an early day. Moving to Iowa, he was a member of the first Legislature and took a prominent part in the organization of the State: was afterwards for twelve years Judge of Lee County, where such eminent men as the late Justice Miller and others of note practiced before him. In all his long term as Judge not one decision was reversed by higher courts. He abandoned the law for commercial pursuits in 1862, came to Chicago in 1864, and had been engaged in the broom corn trade, until failing health compelled him to abandon business three years ago. He was one of the chief organizers of the People's Church of Chicago and was for nine years President of its Board of Trustees. He leaves a widow and four children.

Stephen H. Velie.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Stephen H. Velie, Secretary of Deere & Co., the plow manufacturers, dropped dead of organic heart trouble at his home in this city tonight. Mr. Velie was a native of Dutchess County, New York, and was nearly 65 years old. He had resided in Moline since 1860, and had been Secretary of the Deere company continuously since 1868.

Prof. Charles Fairman.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Prof. Charles Fairman of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, died today of pneumonia, aged 72 years. For fifty years he had been an educator in Eastern schools and academies and in Shurtleff College, holding the chair of mathematics in the latter place for the last twenty-five years, and had been principal and President of several institutions.

Charles Wheatleigh.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Charles Wheatleigh, a well-known actor and a prominent member of Augustin Daly's company, died suddenly of apoplexy tonight. He was 72 years old.

Obituary Notes.

William Mees, the oldest Captain on the lakes, is dead at Muskegon, Mich.

The Rev. R. A. Aramasted is dead at New Bedford, Ill. The interment will be at Princeton, Ill.

Sir James Thompson Stewart Richardson, Secretary of the Order of The Thistle, is dead at London.

J. A. Maxwell, prominent Republican, merchant, and bank director, is dead at Upper Sandusky, O.

The Rev. Horace Worden, late chaplain of the Eighteenth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, and chaplain of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, is dead at Minnehaha, Minn.

The Eyes of a Bee.

Every bee has two kinds of eyes—the two large, compound ones, looking like hemispheres on either side, and the three simple or single eyes, which crown the head. Each compound eye (as one would naturally suppose from the term which designates it) is really an immense aggregation of eyes, each being composed of 3,500 facets, which means that every object seen has its image reflected 3,500 times in the bee's tiny brain. Every one of these facets is the base of an inverted hexagonal pyramid, whose apex is fitted snugly to the head. Each of these pyramid-facets may be termed a perfect eye, for each has its own iris and optic nerve.

Want Brick Paving Ordinance Repealed.

One hundred property-owners met last night at No. 365 West North avenue to protest against the ordinance recently passed by the Council providing for a brick pavement on West North avenue, between the river and Western avenue. A committee was appointed to wait on the Aldermen of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards and request them to introduce an ordinance in the Council to repeal the ordinance against which the protest is made.

JOIN THE NEW ORDER.

INDEPENDENT KNIGHTS OF LABOR START WITH 20,000 MEMBERS.

They Declare the Old Organization Is Bankrupt and Form a New Association—Comprises Glass-Workers, Brass-Workers, and the Miners—General Officers Have Limited Authority—Self-Government for District Assemblies—McBride's $600—Labor Notes.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—A new labor organization was formed here today, to be known as the Independent Order of the Knights of Labor. The officers are: General Master Workman, William B. Wilson, Blossburg, Pa.; General Worthy Foreman, James L. Michaels, Pittsburg, Pa.; General Secretary-Treasurer, Charles P. Martin, Tiffin, O.; General Executive Board, A. W. Simpson, Chicago; William E. Taafefe, Albany, N. Y.; J. H. Barrett, Leadville, Colo.; E. J. Lynch, Meriden, Conn.

This morning a revision of the constitution of the old Knights of Labor was begun. The two most important changes made were to eliminate all sections giving the general officers autocratic or arbitrary power, and to provide self-government for each district assembly. The new organization, it is asserted, will start with a membership of nearly 20,000, embracing the glass workers, the brass workers, and the miners' organizations. There will be no general headquarters at the present time.

It is claimed for the new order that fifteen districts and national trade district organizations were present by representatives. The headquarters in Philadelphia of the old Knights is said to have been mortgaged for $20,000. It also is asserted bills of the New Orleans convention cannot be paid and men have been expelled without a hearing.

A sensation was sprung today in the meeting of the United Mine Workers of America. Mark Wild, District Organizer of the American Railway Union under Mr. Debs, said when the A. R. U. last summer were attempting to stop the running of trains on the Hocking Valley road John McBride, at that time President of the United Mine Workers, gave him $600 to induce a settlement of the strike of the railroad men on that road.

The convention permitted Wild, who is not a miner or delegate, to speak, because of the challenge Wednesday evening by McBride, either to miners or to railroad men who participated in the strikes of last summer, to show he had acted unfairly or had not been square in any act or duty which he performed. When he made this challenge the convention was considering a resolution proposing a vote of confidence in its national officers who had been accused by A. A. Adams of Ohio with having settled the strike corruptly, giving the miners lower wages than they otherwise might have obtained. This opened the way for Mr. Wild to ask to be heard. He admitted frankly that he took the package, not knowing what was in it until he got home, when he decided to use the money to help Adams in his fight against the miners' national officers.

McBride's explanation to the convention today was that Wild had come to him during the railroad strike and besought him to pull the miners into a strike also, so the road would not have coal to haul. This McBride declined to do. Then after the railroad company defeated Wild, who was one of its conductors, the coal operators made up a purse, amounting to what they assumed would be a salary to Wild and asked McBride to give the money to him as a charitable donation. When McBride gave Wild the money "it was accompanied by a kind request by McBride that Wild keep quiet from that time on." Mr. McBride added:

"The operators told me to give Wild the money because he would need it, and had stepped out of the way to allow the railroad company to haul the coal which was then being mined."

A committee was appointed to investigate the matter in controversy between McBride and Wild.

As to the charges of Adams against the national officers, the Mine Workers refused to sustain them by a vote of 108 to 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Sovereign and others of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor tonight pooh-pooh the Western secession from the Knights. They say that Wilson, the new Chief, and McMichael are not Knights anyhow. They deny that the Knights of Labor Poverty Palace in Philadelphia is mortgaged for $200,000. It cost only $50,000 and carries a $20,000 mortgage, they say, and add their enemies can make precious little capital on such yarns.

HOW TO HOUSE THE WORKING PEOPLE.

United States Commissioner of Labor Submits a Report on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The United States Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, has transmitted to Congress his eighth special report. The title of the report is: "The Housing of the Working People," and it has been prepared under the direction of the Commissioner by Dr. E. R. L. Gould, formerly a statistical expert of the department, who has spent considerable time in studying the problem in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, and Scandinavian countries. The Belgian law of 1889 permits the general savings bank of that country to loan money at reduced rates of interest through joint stock and coöperative loan or building companies, and also provides for the insurance of the purchaser's life, so that in case of death the home immediately becomes the property of the family, the period of repayment by installments being fifteen years.

Special stress is laid upon the plan adopted by Miss Octavia Hill as a means of dealing successfully with the poorer and less desirable tenant class. The distinctive characteristic of this plan is the inhabitants and their surroundings must be improved simultaneously. The Edinburg Social Union, which carries on its work on a commercial basis, represents another type fully described. Wealthy people, for the most part belonging to the organization, become purchasers of old, dilapidated property, put it in good order, and rent it to the casual boarders and others who find it difficult to procure proper accommodation.

Chapters ix., x., and xi., comprising more than one-half of the volume, deal with model housing under three phases—block buildings, small homes, and lodging-houses. A history of leading agencies and the financial result attending their operations are given. Chapter xii. deals with the economic and ethical aspects of improving housing. Model lodging-houses everywhere have turned out to be thoroughly remunerative investments. The experience of Glasgow may be studied with great profit. More than this, they are of incalculable benefit in preventing over-crowding and immorality.

Chapter xiii. closes with the significant observation that the general teaching of the present inquiry affords in most respects a certainty and in others more than a reasonable probability, that a final solution of a difficult social problem can be wrought out along economic lines.

Iron Works Resume.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Tudor iron works resumed Thursday morning with a full corps sufficient to run the spike mill. The force consists of ten men from Pittsburg, Pa., and old hands that do not belong to the Amalgamated Association. The other two mills will be started as soon as the first is in successful operation.

In the Field of Labor.

Railroad coal miners, in opposition to the advice of their own officers, are holding meetings in Pittsburg to consider a demand on operators for restoration of the 79-cent rate.

Miners, mostly Austrians, in the employment of the Star Coal company and the Evans coal mine at Rathbun, Ia., struck and became riotous Wednesday night. Upon arrest of the ringleaders the men went back to work.

For the second time attempts were made Wednesday night on the life of Manager Humphrey of the Buckeye glass works at Martin's Ferry, O., because he resumed operations with non-union men in January after a strike.

Representatives of the employés of the Southern railway system held a conference in Washington, D. C., yesterday with Vice-President Baldwin on the new schedule of wages and hours of labor that has caused discontent. Results of the interview will not develop for several days.

On an Ocean Steamship.

Excited Passenger—"Captain, will you weather the storm?"

Captain—"It's doubtful; but don't let that bother you—every member of the crew can swim!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"PRESS" IS IN A ROW.

SERIOUS WRANGLE OVER AN EVANSTON NEWSPAPER.

Stockholders Come Together Over the Question as to Who Has the Legal Right to Have Possession of the Building Owned by the Publishing Company—Interesting Scene in a Big Gambling Establishment Over an Order to "Come and See the Inspector."

The Evanston *Press* company's building was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday afternoon on account of a difference of opinion among several of the stockholders as to who had legal possession of the building. As a result the doors of the building have been locked and David P. O'Leary, George D. Corson, R. O. Vandercook, and O. A. Piehl were arrested on warrants charging them with disorderly conduct. The men were arraigned before Justice Kearney last evening and the cases were continued until Monday.

Last night the doors of the printing establishment were guarded by a special policeman. The difficulty arose from the fact that at the annual meeting of the company Tuesday two Boards of Directors were elected. D. P. O'Leary, Evanston's Postmaster, who was President of the company during the last year, was reëlected and George D. Carson was retained as manager. Dr. A. H. Parker was also elected President and Robert O. Vandercook manager. Yesterday morning when Vandercook attempted to take possession of the office he found the safe locked and the combination changed. A demand was made that the safe should be opened, but this was refused. Vandercook then procured the services of a locksmith, who proceeded to change the locks on all the doors. At this juncture O'Leary appeared on the scene, but not until several of the locks had been replaced by new ones. He ordered the work stopped, and when Vandercook interfered both men started for each other and Chief of Police Carney was called. The men separated and O'Leary sent for O. A. Piehl, another locksmith, to replace the old locks. Vandercook tried to prevent the work being done. O'Leary succeeded in holding Vandercook while the work was being done. The latter sent for Justice Kearney, who issued warrants for the arrest of O'Leary, Corson, and Piehl. Shortly afterward a warrant was issued for the arrest of Vandercook.

While all the persons concerned were in Justice Kearney's court the doors of the *Press* company's office were locked by Frank Hemenway, editor of the paper. At present O'Leary and Corson have possession of the place. Mr. O'Leary said last night:

"The case is a peculiar one and will probably have to be settled in the courts. When the company was organized thirty-five shares of stock remained unsold and the five directors subscribed for seven shares each extra. The shares have been sold from time to time, until only twenty remained unsold. These were sold last January to Vandercook. At the annual meeting Giedale and Wightman each demanded the seven shares, and the Board of Directors declared that they had been illegally issued to Vandercook. He was therefore not allowed to vote them and held his own election, while the Board of Directors also elected officers." Mr. Vandercook asserts that the shares were legally issued and says he is manager of the company.

TOLD TO GO AND "SEE THE INSPECTOR."

Gambling-House Proprietors and the "Arrangements" They Make.

It would have been an interesting scene, had it been possible to obtain it, when the proprietors of the gambling-house at No. 14 Quincy street met and shook hands with "The Inspector" last night. Where they met, what was said, and the result of the meeting it is impossible to conjecture, but that they did meet, that something was said, and a plan of action agreed upon is indubitable. The second floor of No. 14 Quincy street has been going in full blast as a pool-room for the last month. Barney Zacharias and John Condon are the proprietors and common report among the gamblers and other habitués makes "Zach" the go-between in the syndicate which controls the "protection" being afforded the dozen or more pool-rooms now being operated in town. If one wants to open a room one has to "see" Barney Zacharias. If anything goes wrong or the popular outcry becomes too strong or the "authorized" rooms are not run within the requirements imposed by the authorities there is a "kick" from headquarters. That is to say, no notification is given, nor is there any threat sent to the offending room to keep within the "regulations," but the syndicate is notified to see the proper person, and at this conference the offender and his offense are named and an injunction given that the "transgressing" must stop.

Evidently something has gone wrong in some one of the dens, for the syndicate received notice yesterday to see the Inpector at once and explain matters. In proof of this one only had to go to the bar-room in the basement of the Quincy street house, through which one has to pass to obtain entrance to the pool-room, and use his eyes. There, stuck up behind the keys of the cash register, where Poolseller Zacharias could see it when he came down-stairs, was a message written in a scrawling hand on a piece of paper torn from a memorandum pad. It said:

GO AND SEE THE INSPECTOR AT ONCE!

It was a command—not a request, nor an admonition—but a command to "See the Inspector at once!" When the last race at San Francisco had been bet upon and run, and Poolseller Zacharias had kept all the money, an "outsider" having won, he descended to the bar-room by way of an iron stairway in the rear and was given the order. There was a muttered oath, and anxious consultation, and a declaration by the inimitable Zacharias that the "Inspector be blanked; I'm going to eat first."

FREE SANITARIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

M. S. Baldwin Returns from Watrous and Talks of the Project's Progress.

M. S. Baldwin of this city has just returned from an extended trip to New Mexico and Colorado, where he was accompanied by Gen. Adelbert Ames, administrator of the estate of and son-in-law of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who accompanied Mr. Baldwin for the first time to examine their properties in those States. Gen. Ames was so highly pleased with the climate and adaptability of old Fort Union, near Watrous, that he remained, and Mr. Baldwin returned to purchase a large amount of material, with which he is now going to put the sanitarium in first-class shape. There are several men there now making needed repairs and more will be sent at once. This will be a free sanitarium to the world for consumptives and there are some patients there now who have availed themselves of the climate and all are improving.

LIGHTED CANDLE CAUSES AN EXPLOSION

Lively Blaze at No. 418 Clark Street—Man Hurt by a Ladder.

An explosion of kerosene oil caused a lively blaze in the two-story frame building at No. 418 Clark street at 6 o'clock last evening. The building is owned by Lambert Tree and is occupied by A. Marks as a grocery and meat market. A man named Joen went to the rear of the store to draw a gallon of oil. He carried a lighted candle. He was slightly burned about the hands and arms by the explosion. The burning oil set fire to the woodwork and in a short time the entire interior of the store was in flames. The Fire Department was summoned and in a short time the blaze was extinguished. Arigo Orsetto, No. 65 Polk street, met with a serious accident while standing near the burning building. A ladder which had been hoisted slid from its fastening and struck him on the head, inflicting a deep scalp wound.

BRICK TRUST MAKES ITS FIRST MOVE.

Manufacturers Announce a Raise of $2 a Thousand in the Price.

What is said to be the first action of the brick manufacturers' trust, as a result of the passage recently by the Council of the brick paving ordinance, was announced at the City Hall yesterday. It was said in the office of the Department of Public Works that the manufacturers had announced an advance of $2 per thousand in the price of paving brick. This is believed to be the first step toward raising the price of pure shale brick, since that kind of brick is named as the standard in the ordinance recently adopted. It is said the representatives of the shale brickmakers believe they can control the market against the manufacturers of brick containing potters' clay, and to this is due the advance in price. But one ordinance has thus far passed the Council for improvement by paving with brick, that being introduced by Ald. Ryan. The Alderman said last night he had not heard of the raise in the price of brick. The price of paving brick before the passage of the ordinance was generally announced as $16 a thousand, but the price now quoted is said to be $18. The general specifications for brick improvements were completed yesterday by Chief Engineer Flagg of the Street Department and sent to Deputy Commissioner Moody of the Department of Public Works for his approval. The specifications in general provide for a foundation of concrete six inches in thickness, or of macadam, of the same thickness, one layer of brick on edge, the filling and crown to be of asphaltic pitch.

NEARLY A MILLION AND A HALF CUT.

Council Finance Committee Does Some More Heavy Pruning.

At the meeting of the Council Finance Committee yesterday $1,300,000 was cut out of the estimates of the Department of Public Works. Before the committee gets through with the bill it is the intention to reduce the estimates $3,200,000. This will have to be done to keep the appropriation within the city's income. The committee took up the estimates of the Department of Public Works, getting through several of the bureaus down to the salary lists in the office of the Commissioner. General reductions were made in all of the bureaus, the majority of them conforming with those of last year. The salary list of 1894 will in all probability be almost duplicated for 1895. It is this general policy the committee has begun to follow, and it is thought it will be kept up through the entire appropriation. Today the committee takes up the salary list in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. It is expected the entire work will be completed in time to send the new appropriation bill to the Council for adoption not later than the meeting of the Council one week from Monday night.

Row Over a Meal Ticket.

Pedestrians on Clark street near Van Buren were startled early last evening by seeing two men engaged in a fierce fight. One suddenly drew a knife and stabbed the other twice in the back. The assailant ran south on Clark street, but was captured by Policeman Loebel and locked up at the Harrison Street Station, where he gave the name of W. H. Langer. The injured man proved to be William Davis and was removed in the police ambulance to the County Hospital, where his injuries were considered serious. Davis says he is a son of B. Davis, a cigar manufacturer, who lives at No. 17 Missouri avenue, Kansas City. The fight originated, it is said, in a trifling dispute regarding a restaurant meal ticket.

Said to Have Evaded the Tax.

United States Commissioner Humphrey had a trial on his hands which lasted all of yesterday. George Bruns, a cigar manufacturer in North Clark street, was charged by Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Storey with having used the empty boxes of other manufacturers and filled them with his own cigars, thus evading the payment of the United States special tax. Bruns' daughter, 12 years of age, was her father's chief witness. She said she had filled and sold the boxes while her father was sick in bed and did not know she was doing wrong. The Commissioner heard two dozen witnesses and bound Bruns over to the Federal grand jury.

To Consider the Leases.

The Committee on School Fund Property of the Board of Education was called together yesterday afternoon to consider the proposals of the lessees. None of them was present, however, and as there was not a quorum of the committee it appointed a meeting for this afternoon. The clerk of the board was instructed to send out notices to the lessees according to the resolution passed by the board Wednesday evening inviting them to confer with the committee relative to their leases. The committee will meet every afternoon up to and including Wednesday, and a notice informs them that the committee will be glad to treat with them individually.

Society Circus Draws Well.

The Society Circus at Battery D was attended last night by a good-sized and appreciative audience. The performance was one of the best of the season. Every act seemed to go with more of the professional dash than usual, due to the fact the actors have become familiar with their parts. The singing of Miss Cary and Miss Barth was especially good, as was also the dancing efforts of Little Doris Mitchell. The equestrian evolutions, the bareback riding, and the acrobatic features were loudly applauded. The show closes tomorrow night.

Gets $47,000 for the Land.

A jury in the County Court returned a verdict yesterday in the condemnation suit of the city and the Chicago, Madison and Northern railroad against George G. Ligare. The suit was to condemn a piece of ground lying between Archer avenue, Wallace street, and the Ogden Slip, and fronting about 200 feet on Wallace street and Ogden avenue. The jury gave the owner $47,000 for the property, or $2 a square foot. The real estate experts who testified at the trial placed the value of the land at amounts ranging from $15 to $30 a square foot.

Frozen Water Mains.

City Engineer Artingsall received a report from citizens in the neighborhood of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fifth street concerning the condition of the pipes at that point. An inspector was sent out and it was found that the service pipes from Fifty-fifth street to Sixty-fifth street on Wentworth avenue were frozen and the people of the district were absolutely without water. More trouble is reported in the Town of Lake and Hyde Park.

Monmouth Man Is Missing.

Relatives of J. J. Milne of Monmouth, Ill., have requested the police in this city to make a search for him. Two weeks ago he left his home and has not been seen or heard of since. When he left he said he would return late the same night. He carried considerable money and a valuable gold watch. He is described as heavy, 33 years old, 6 feet tall, dark complexion, and wearing a mustache.

Hope for Little Legislation.

The representatives of the State Sportsmen's Association and the South Water street merchants who went to Springfield to appear before the joint Game and Fish committee of the House and Senate returned to Chicago yesterday. It seemed to be the belief of the sportsmen that little, if any, game legislation will be enacted this year.

Items.

The sixth in the series of entertainments given by the Y. M. C. A. was held last night in the Association Auditorium, No. 153 La Salle street.

The Civic Federation of the Fourth Ward will hold a mass-meeting Monday night at Douglas Hall, at which Lyman J. Gage, W. J. Onahan, and the Rev. D. C. Milner will speak.

Peter Sibonaler, an Alderman of Menominee, Mich., complained to the police yesterday that he had been swindled out of $75 in a dice game in a down-town resort whose exact location he did not give.

Harry Lyons and John O'Brien were held to the grand jury yesterday at the inquest on A. B. Mason. He was attacked by highwaymen Saturday night on Van Buren near Clinton street and received fatal injuries.

Lee M. Buckner, who is wanted in connection with the robbery in G. W. Brethauer's jewelry store in Washington street in October, was brought back yesterday from St. Louis, where he was arrested a week ago.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Title Guarantee and Trust company yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gwynn Garnett; Vice-President, A. H. Sellers; Secretary, A. A. Stewart; Treasurer, Charles R. Larrabee; Trust Officer, Frank H. Sellers.

As a north-bound limits train was entering the La Salle street tunnel yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock the rear trailer jumped the rails. The car landed across both tracks, completely blocking the road for a short time. There was a great panic among the passengers for a few minutes, but no one was hurt.

John McKillop, No. 918 Thirty-eighth street, was attacked by three men at Thirty-ninth and Halsted streets Wednesday night, who robbed him of his watch and $30. McKillop fired three shots at the footpads, but failed to hit them. At the same corner a few evenings ago Daniel Sullivan, No. 4215 Ashland avenue, was assaulted and robbed of $8. Henry Jacobs was arrested and on Sullivan's identification was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Glennon yesterday.

ERRORS IN THE CALL.

POOR PIECE OF WORK DUE, IT IS SAID, TO COMMITTEEMEN.

Opinion Obtains That Some of Them Desired to Confuse Matters as Much as Possible to Gain an Advantage—Sixth Ward Gerrymander in the Interest of Jim Hogan, Who Wants to Be South Town Collector—Many Instances of Bungling Are Apparent.

If the constitutional provision of the Republican organization of this county making officeholders ineligible to service on Central committees had been followed it is believed there would now be less reason for complaint regarding primary judges and clerks and ward gerrymanders. The city committeemen, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, seem to have tried to bungle the call for the city convention all they could by holding back the names of the judges and clerks and the description of the primary districts. The call published Monday is abundant in errors, and it is asserted by Secretary Chott that these errors are in many instances due to the committeemen not handing in their lists Saturday as they should have done.

There seems to be no doubt that some of the committeemen, desiring to confuse matters, left out the location of polling places on purpose, held back the names of some judges and left out others entirely, with a view of gaining an advantage. The Sixth Ward, the Nineteenth, a portion of the Twelfth Ward, one district in the Thirty-second and one in the Twenty-second are instances that have come to light. The Sixth ward is as badly gerrymandered as any in the city, and it is done with a view of getting a delegation that will be for Jim Hogan for South Town Collector, the town primaries being at the same time as those of the city. Hogan is a county committeeman and is, of course, using his committeeship to assist him to get an office. The Republicans of the Tenth Primary District of the Twelfth ward will meet Monday night to protest against the way they have been treated. The matter is in the hands of a committee composed of such business-men as W. H. Durant, William Fahrney, L. H. Tellegiher, H. L. Weaver, and Emil Schaeffer. The polling place has been located at the extreme west end of the precinct, near the car barns, and in a sparsely populated portion of the territory. Committeeman Nagle says that it is in the most thickly populated portion of the district, but it is apparent this is incorrect, as the figures show. The district is made up of the Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-first election precincts. The polling place is in the Thirty-fourth Precinct. In 1894 the Thirty-second Precinct cast 220 Republican votes, the Thirty-fourth 90, and the Forty-first 223. The polling place is at the extreme western portion of the Thirty-fourth, about as far away as it could be placed. On the basis of representation fixed in the call for the convention the district is entitled to two delegates. It has only been given one. There is considerable dissatisfaction over the way Committeeman George W. Crawford has arranged matters for the Republican voters in some portions of the Thirty-second Ward, and in the Twenty-second Ward, on the North Side, the people living along the lake shore are forced to go away over to Larrabee street to vote.

Many Republicans are indignant over the way they have been treated, and although it is not probable there will be much of a contest for the delegations on account of the privilege of naming the city ticket there will be a lively fight in some of the wards to knock out the committeemen.

Committeeman Chott of the Nineteenth Ward, who is charged with having gerrymandered his ward beyond all reason, made this statement yesterday:

I have divided the ward as fairly as I could and a misprint in the call is the cause of an apparent intentional twisting of the territory. The Third Election Precinct, which the map published today shows to be in the First Primary District, belongs in the Second. The irregularity of the precincts gives the districts the appearance of having been gerrymandered. This is a matter for which I am in no way responsible. As to the polling places, the one at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Bunker streets is a frame building. It is true it is in the rear of a saloon, but it is detached and it is the same polling place the ward organization has used for several years. The Second District polling-place is in a vacant store-room at Taylor and Halsted streets, and the one in the Third I do not know about, as I did not select it. Mr. Suesland, one of the judges complained of, has acted on several previous occasions, and J. Wellik, while he was not an Election Commissioner judge when named, he has been decided upon and will be recommended to the board. No one can successfully attack his Republicanism. As to the man N. Ket it should have been Magnus Ketner. "N. Ket" was a misprint. L. La Mahan was also a misprint. The name should have been La Mahu. While not now an election judge his recommendation had been agreed upon.

The Election Commissioners have F. Hackfield, C. Suesland, and J. A. Nikoden election judges and judges selected by Mr. Chott for the primary. Suesland was not a householder and Hackfield and Nikoden were charged with being Democrats.

The clerks in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners have prepared a list of the vacancies in the appointees of judges and clerks of election, as a result of the examinations and the objections of the Civic Federation and other citizens. There are from 300 to 500 of them and the lists were sent yesterday to the Executive committees of the three political parties.

Chairman Madden and Secretary Chott completed the arrangements for the Republican city convention yesterday. It will be held at Central Music Hall Thursday morning, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock.

NEWSPAPER FOR REPUBLICAN POLES.

Daily Publication Will Be Started at Once in Their Language.

The Polish Republicans of Chicago have resolved to start a daily paper in the Polish language which will advocate Republican ideas. At the present time the want of such a paper is severely felt, as the only Polish daily in the city is Democratic, and its arguments addressed to non-English speaking Poles are left practically unanswered. The project of founding a Republican daily took definite form yesterday at the meeting of the Polish Republican League in the Briggs House. The paper will be owned by a company with capital stock of $100,000 in 1,000 shares of $10 each. More than $1,500 worth of stock was subscribed before yesterday's meeting closed, and lists were intrusted to residents of all sections of the city to procure signatures for the balance of the stock. The meeting indorsed the candidacy of George B. Swift for Mayor. Julius F. Smietanka was indorsed as candidate for Justice of the Peace for the West Town. Three Polish Republican clubs of the Sixth Ward made application for affiliation with the league, which was granted. Matthew Waranko, Secretary of the Lithuanian Republican League, was admitted as an auxiliary member of the Polish Republican League. The next meeting of the league will be held at Pulaski Hall, Ashland avenue and Seventeenth street, Feb. 22, at 7 p. m.

WANT AN HONEST PRIMARY ELECTION

Sixth Ward Republican Club Is Opposed to Machine Methods.

The Sixth Ward Republican club held an important meeting at Faskin's Hall last night and appointed two committees, one to select delegates for the city convention and the other to go before the City Executive committee with an application to have all the polling places in the ward changed to new locations. A resolution censuring James Murphy's method of conducting primary elections and requesting that an agent of the Civic Federation be stationed at each polling booth next Wednesday to see that the votes are properly counted and credentials given to the delegates honestly elected was unanimously adopted.

FOR THE SOUTH TOWN NOMINATIONS.

Men Who Want the Places on the Republican Ticket.

Quite a boom is being worked up for Howard Gallup for the nomination for South Town Assessor on the Republican ticket. He lives in the Second Ward and is a new man in politics. Many of the leaders are committed to ex-Ald. John Summerfield, also of the Second Ward, and it is believed by some that he will be nominated. R. M. Patterson and W. H. King of the First Ward are also in the field. It is said J. W. Nye, who has been mentioned for Collector, does not live in the South Town. He moved to Hyde Park last fall and, it is said, lost his residence. The Sixth Ward will probably present the name of John Bermele, a boot and shoe dealer on Archer avenue, for Supervisor. He is also new in politics and is said to be an exceptionally good man. Jim Hogan, who is trying to capture the delegation from this ward to nominate himself for Collector, is held responsible for the gerrymander of that ward. Some county officials seem to be devoting more time to looking after Hogan's fences than they are the people's interests. Hogan is confident of capturing the delegation because, it is said, he controls the judges and clerks who will count the votes at Wednesday's primaries.

FRANK HAMLIN CAN BE NOMINATED.

But the Young Attorney Has No Desire for Judicial Honors.

There was more discussion among the Republican leaders yesterday regarding the selection of a man to nominate for the vacancy on the Circuit bench than the other places on the ticket. The drift of sentiment is toward such men as Francis A. Riddle, James S. Harlan, and others of equal ability. Frank Hamlin, who is a candidate for City Attorney, says he does not desire the Judgeship nomination. A strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him for several days to induce him to take this place on the ticket. There is little doubt but he could have the nomination if he would give his consent and withdraw from the contest for City Attorney. The Democratic subcommittee appointed to confer with the officers of the Republican Executive committee in reference to resurrection of the so-called old "non-partisan agreement" under which Judge McConnell was elected will wait upon Chairman Smyth of the County committee today.

Shorthand Notes Differ.

Witnesses were placed on the stand in Judge Tuley's court yesterday to testify in rebuttal to evidence introduced by the defense in the trial of Donald H. Chapman and his companions, accused of interfering with voters. These witnesses were stenographers who reported the evidence in Justice Wilder's court at the preliminary examination. Their notes to the testimony there differed materially from the reports of stenographers for the prosecution. Attorney W. S. Forrest followed with the opening address to the jury. The case is expected to be submitted to the jury tomorrow.

Local Political Notes.

The Woman's Republican club of the Third Ward last evening indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor.

The James G. Blaine Bohemian Republican club of the Ninth Ward held a meeting at No. 441 West Eighteenth street. Resolutions indorsing George B. Swift for Mayor and Joseph E. Bidwill for Alderman were adopted.

The James A. Garfield Bohemian Republican club of the Ninth Ward held a meeting at Nineteenth and Loomis streets. Resolutions indorsing George B. Swift for Mayor and Joseph E. Bidwill for Alderman were adopted.

The Judges of the Circuit Court will meet next week or the week following to nominate a successor to South Park Commissioner Jefferson Hodgkins, whose term expires. Frederick Green, a real estate man of Woodlawn, is being pushed for the place. Col. Hodgkins also wants another term.

MRS. FOGARTY'S WILL SET ASIDE.

Catholic Church Loses a Large Bequest—Andrew Ortmayer's Will Filed.

A jury in Judge Payne's court brought in a verdict yesterday setting aside the will of Mrs. Marie Fogarty, an old resident of South Chicago, who died in 1893, leaving an estate worth about $30,000. In the will a lot and building in South Chicago worth $8,000 were bequeathed to Archbishop Feehan for the use of the Catholic Church and the remainder of the estate was left to the 8-year-old daughter of ex-Police Captain P. F. Ryan of Englewood. By the verdict she loses the estate unless the higher courts reverse the finding of the jury and Archbishop Feehan also loses his bequest.

The will of Andrew Ortmayer was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. The value of the estate is placed at $276,000, of which $207,000 is in personal property. The testator leaves as his heirs the widow, Maria Ortmayer, Carl G. Ortmayer, a son, Carrie T. Kuhlmay and Emma M. Phister, daughters, and Walter and Melitta Kuhlmay, grandchildren. The testator leaves to the widow all the real estate, except one piece, and all of the personal property with the interest and shares in the corporation of A. Ortmayer & Son. This latter property is reserved as a trust fund, of which the son and daughters are to have one-fourth each and the grandchildren one-eighth each. As a personal bequest the daughter of Carrie receives $2,000 and the hospital of Bartenstein, Wurtemburg, the native place of the testator, $500.

CELEBRATES TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY

Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church Enjoys Reminiscences.

The twentieth anniversary of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church was celebrated in the lecture-room of the church building, Forty-first street and Grand boulevard, last evening. The Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston, pastor of the church, read a brief sketch of the great progress the organization has made in the last twenty years. The church society held its first meeting in a little frame building at Forty-first street and Prairie avenue with sixteen charter members. Today the church has a membership of 719 and a handsome brown stone builing. Letters were read from several of the former pastors, who regretted their inability to be present at the services. Dr. T. C. Hall of the Fourth Church made an address in which he also gave a brief history of the church. Each woman of the congregation presented a china offering for the china closet of the church, the collection amounting to over 1,000 pieces of rare and costly ware. Among the clergymen present were the Rev. Robert E. Clark of Goshen, N. Y., and the Rev. E. P. Wells of Denver, Colo. Several of the charter members were also present. At the conclusion of the services supper was served in the parlors.

PLAN TO RELEASE "DENNY" DAVIS.

Evanston People Have Different Motives in Trying to Get Him Out.

Two movements are on foot in Evanston to release "Denny" Davis, the negro who was sent to the bridewell for the attempted assault on little Hulda Stark, but their motives are widely different. The colored friends of Davis think his punishment too severe and they are raising the money among themselves to pay off the $100 fine imposed by Justice Kearney. It was said last night that $80 of the amount had been raised. The other movement is by citizens of Evanston who have become aroused over the frequency of such attempts made by negroes and the leniency of the punishment meted out to them. This was the third attempt within eight months. The first negro was bound over to the grand jury, which failed to return an indictment. The second and third were each fined $100 by Justice Kearney. Yesterday several lawyers visited the lumber yard and heard again the story of R. F. Currey, who captured the man. The plan is to have Davis brought back to Evanston and bound over to the grand jury.

STUDENT COURT TO TRY CRIBBERS.

Northwestern University Institutes an Advisory Board Among Its Pupils.

President Rogers of the Northwestern University addressed the students after chapel yesterday on the question of cribbing. He reminded the students of the unusual privileges conferred upon them by the faculty in having a voice in their own government through the medium of the Joint Committee on Ethics. He also dwelt at some length on the great privilege of a voice in athletic affairs which they enjoyed by membership on the Joint Committee on Athletics. And so, too, the faculty has decided to grant them the permission of a Student Court to try all cases of cribbing in examinations brought before them. This court, the President explained, would not have the power to suspend or expel from college or even to acquit of the charge of cribbing, but its functions should be only advisory. The request of the students that the professor giving the examination retire from the room and place the students on honor they refused to consider, and now the student of cribbing propensities will be under the double fire of professor and his anti-cribbing classmate.

TO SAVE NILE LANDS.

COPE WHITEHOUSE INTERESTS CHICAGO MEN IN HIS PLAN.

The Scheme Is to Store Overflow Waters in a Basin of 250 Square Miles and Draw It Out in the Dry Season for Use—Secretary Gresham Asked to Guarantee Protection to Americans in Working Out the Scheme—Egypt Wants It Done, England Don't.

Cope Whitehouse, an American explorer in Egypt, who has lived there twelve years, is the originator of a scheme to reclaim the arid lands of the Nile Valley. He has been in the city for some weeks, and has succeeded in interesting a number of Chicago men in his plan. Mr. Whitehouse says that England in its greed to control Egypt ruined a great portion of the Nine Valley and starved 8,000,000 people to death during the four years preceding 1887. He says British officials are appointed who control absolutely every drop of water that passes down the Nile during the dry season and dictate to the people along the banks as to the amount of water they may use for irrigation or other purposes. If only a small portion of the surplus waters were saved from the overflow once a yeary every foot of the Nile Valley might be under cultivation. As it is but two-thirds of the area is cultivated.

Many schemes of reservoir building for the storage of the overflow have been conceived. Mr. Whitehouse proposes to utilize a natural reservoir which he claims to have discovered and which is known as the Fayoum-Raiyan Depression. It lies nine miles west of the Nile, in the midst of the section where such a reservoir would be most desirable. This basin is 250 square miles in extent. Mr. Whitehouse owns the land and says it can be connected with the river by canal built on the plan of the Chicago Drainage Canal at a cost of $3,000,000. He says enough water could be stored here for the cultivation of every foot of the land in the Nile Valley. This would mean the addition of 1,500,000 acres to the productive area. He says the British Government sent its engineers to investigate it, and they, being jealous of an American, pronounced the plan impracticable and submitted in its stead the plan of building a dam across the Nile Valley.

Mr. Whitehouse says he has interested Chicago men in the plan, and they are waiting only to know if the United States Government will place itself on record as willing to protect Americans in an enterprise in that section where England is acting "the dog in the manger." Mr. Whitehouse says the Egyptian Government has $10,000,000 in the treasury which it will spend to carry out any feasible plan to reclaim the arid lands of the Nile Valley.

The following letter was addressed to Secretary Gresham recently, signed by a number of Chicago contractors and capitalists:

Having for some time past given our careful attention to the proposed drainage and reservoir works in Egypt and having made a careful study of such plans as we have been able to procure, we are of the opinion that it may offer a favorable opportunity for the employment of American capital and enterprise.

The proposed canal, between the Nile Valley and the Raiyan Depression, is very similar in its conditions to the Chicago Drainage Canal, with which we have been connected. As the work of excavation here will be concluded at no distant date, the machinery and other plant would be available for excavation in Egypt at so much less than original cost that we believe that we (or rather a syndicate of American contractors), would be able to compete on favorable terms with European contractors. So far as we can judge, the work might be executed for something less than 80 per cent of the estimates submitted to Sir B. Baker and his colleagues of the Technical Commission, which met in Cairo last February, and, if the matter were regarded sufficiently urgent, we feel justified in believing that the canal could be delivered to the Egyptian Government within eighteen months of its commencement.

We beg you to inform us whether, in the present political condition of Egypt, an American enterprise would be secured against any illegal interference growing out of the peculiar position occupied by England in that country, and whether, if this is the case, you would communicate with our diplomatic agent and Consul-General in Cairo, and ask him to consult with the Minister of Public Works as to whether a tender from this side would meet with their favorable consideration.

Mr. Whitehouse says he will go to Washington soon and see Secretary Gresham, and if he is assured the protection which he claims as an American citizen, he will go at once to establish himself in the Raiyan Desert and camp there under the American flag and commence operations. He estimates the profits on his scheme at something like $60,000,000 a year.

DRYS HAVE THEIR THIRD BANQUET.

Chicago Prohibitionists Meet Around the Sherman House Board.

The third annual banquet of the Prohibitionists of Chicago was held last night at the Sherman House. Many of the expected guests were absent on account of illness. W. A. Phillips was toastmaster. The principal address was delivered by A. J. Bassett, the Prohibition candidate for Mayor. His subject was: "Our Municipality." He made a humorous speech, and referred to himself as "the next Mayor" several times. H. A. Delano spoke on "Are We Gaining?" Other speakers were: H. C. Bliss, James Lemont, and Dr. Carlos Martyn.

Coming Back to Illinois.

[The speaker in the following sketch is supposed to be under the sheds at the Dearborn street railroad station, Chicago. His wife and a brother sit on a bench near the ticket inspector's booth, the old man occupying a bench apart from them. He is bowed with grief, but the feeling that comes over one when nearing an old home from which one has long been absent came over him, and he wanted to talk. It was no trouble to get his story.]

Yes, sir; we're comin' back, Mary Ellen and I.
We're all there is left of us now.
It was three years ago in last July
When we allowed as to how
We could make more money on more land—
Us two and our three boys.
We never reckoned on rain nor sand
When leavin' old Illinois.

We didn't raise nothin' at all last year,
And the year before was as bad;
And with buyin' feed and payin' most dear
It took every cent we had.
But we didn't mind that so very much;
We thought we could git along.
Excuse me, Mister; just hand me that crutch.
Eh? Yes, my foot's gone wrong.

Froze it when out in a big snow-storm.
You see, it was when Charley died;
And John lay there with his weak, gaunt form
Most wasted away, by his side.
Albert was the youngest and but two years old;
And the nearest neighbor to us
Lived over on the section Jake Allison sold—
About which there was that big fuss.

We kept Charley for a'most five days
A-waitin' for it to quit stormin'.
The wind kept a-blowin' from all four ways,
When along towards one mornin'
The sun came out, 'nd I prepared for my task,
And a sorrerful one it be.
Mary Ellen, there, she tried to mask
Her tears from John and me.

We put our boy in a box I'd made,
And takin' it I druv away
To the buryin' ground with a pick 'nd a spade
And a heart 'most dead that day
The nearest cemet'ry was a good long ways,
'Nd after noon when returnin'
The storm had changed to a different phase,
Known only to Nebraska learnin'.

I was caught in a blizzard that crossed the State,
And staid in the storm all night.
How I done it, Stranger, I can't relate,
But I managed to git home all right
Exceptin' that foot was a'most froze off,
And it laid me up a spell.
Then John was took with an awful cough.
He died before I got well.

Our pervisions run out, and me in bed—
Stranger, we looked forlorn.

Albert complained of a pain in his head—
And died the follerin' morn.
Mary Ellen, there, she buried the lad
(The storm had then all gone)
Beside his brothers, where somehow she had
Managed to bury our John.

Then nothin' was left but us two old folks
To starve. We'd think of the boys
And look out doors, 'nd with sighs and chokes
We'd long for old Illinois.
We was 'most dead, Stranger, when one lone day
A wagon druv up to the gate,
And a man come in that had found his way
To us before too late.

'Twas my brother, Stranger. His name's Jim.
He said he'd wrote to me
To know if we wanted assistance from him,
And then he come on to see.
Well, good-by, Stranger; guess that's our train
For Wellington, in Iroquois.
We've left the land where we'd get no rain
To come back to Illinois.

—*George R. Deatrich, Hoopeston, Ill., Feb. 9, 1895.*

TALK OF THE CUT IN COAL RATES.

Dealers Say the Illinois Central Is to Blame for the Freight War.

The dealers in Indiana coal were wildly indignant yesterday over the accusations made by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia men that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad was responsible for the coal rate war. Several of them got together in David Rutter's office, No. 98 Dearborn street, and talked the matter over in a way that indicated a vigorous continuance of the fight unless the opposition adopts a much different policy. Every patron of the Eastern Illinois line declared that the Illinois Central was responsible for the low rates from Southern points and that it commenced the fighting last summer, when business was dull, in order to put Southern Illinois soft coal into this market in competition with the Indiana product. Mr. Rutter, as spokesman for his colleagues, explained the situation.

"We are getting weary," said he, "listening to charges about the Chicago and Eastern Illinois being the starter of this rate war, when the Illinois Central is responsible for it. When traffic was light last summer that road knocked down the rate on soft coal from $1.15 a ton to 70 cents a ton, thus enabling its patrons in Chicago to reduce the price of this coal to the consumer from $2.75 and $2.90 a ton to $2.00 and $2.20. The Eastern Illinois simply stood by its patrons and met the action of the Illinois Central. Furthermore it purposes to stand by its customers. When it cut the rates it insisted upon the operators taking a price for their coal that would enable them to 'get their spikes in' and buck the old established coals off the track. They were driving at the Monon, the Pan-Handle, as well as the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. Then, too, the Ohio, Pensylvania and West Virginia dealers were putting their block coal into the market at a much lower rate than ever before. Consequently the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was forced to meet the competition in order to protect its own interest."

An official of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois also said the action of his company was forced by the other roads, and denied that it owed a cent for rebates. There may be a meeting of the warring roads today for the purpose of seeing what can be done towards a settlement of the trouble. A secret conference of Hocking Valley representatives was afterwards held at the Great Northern Hotel. Henry E. Weaver, who was present, said nothing was done at the meeting. An adjournment was taken Tuesday at the same place.

THEY TELL OF THE CONFESSIONS.

Police Officials On the Stand in the Barnes Murder Case.

Thomas Donohue and Edward Barbee, defendants in the Barnes murder trial, will take their chances with the jury. The State has decided not to make them its witnesses and recommend their discharge by the court.

Lieut. Larkin of Woodlawn Station was on the stand yesterday. He told the story of the discovery of two slips of paper in the box which contained the mutilated body of Barnes which first furnished the clew leading to the establishment of the fact that the dead man had lived in the Hiawatha Flats. He detailed all the circumstances of the hunt for the murderer, concluding with the story of Annie Mahoney's and Jordan's confessions.

Attorney Knight undertook to impeach Inspector Hunt yesterday afternoon, but the effort was not a success. Inspector Hunt told the story of Jordan's confession from memory. He had made no notes on the story told him by Jordan, but he remembered all the important details. Attorney Knight desired to establish the fact that the alleged confession was wrung from Jordan by threats and while the man was in an excited state of mind.

W. F. Davis, a reporter, by whose testimony Mr. Knight intended to establish impeachment, proved a poor witness, and the matter was dropped.

POOL OPERATOR IRWIN'S TESTIMONY

Pittsburg's Operator Tells the Tale of His Operations in a Glib Manner.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Stock Pool Operator George M. Irwin was on the stand today to testify in his own defense against the charge of false pretense. He skipped through the ordeal of answering the perplexing questions of half a dozen lawyers without a break. He gave a history of his life and had a number of prominent men to swear he told the truth. He said he was forced into the blind pool business. In 1892 he had a 12x14 office in the Ferguson Building, and was speculating in Chicago stocks on his own account. A few friends asked him to place their business, and from this he gradually drifted into the brokerage business, until he had 10,000 customers. In August, 1892, he paid his first dividend, 26 per cent. He denied paying any dividends he had not earned. When the "run" began he paid out over $156,000 in three days. He explained his mysterious movements in New York by saying he was trying to keep away from reporters.

Mexican Canal.

Mexico's great drainage canal, which is thirty miles long, will be opened in about sixteen months. Its construction will cost something like $20,000,000.

Japanese Custom.

Instead of an engagement ring the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash or obi.

Platino photos, like steel engravings, reduced to $4 per doz. this week. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"CHICKASAW." E. & W. "CHICKASAW."
A new collar.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Missouri, generally fair, northwest winds.

For Indiana and Ohio, fair, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, fair, northwest winds.

For Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, fair, northwest winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer..	Thermometer	Max'm temperature....	Direction of wind.......	State of weather	Precipitat'on 12 hours....
Abilene	30.66	16	18	N. W..	Cl'udy	.01
Bismarck, N. D.	30.72	—2	10	N. W..	Clear..	......
Boston, Mass.	29.98	30	40	W	Clear..	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.30	22	24	W.....	Fair...	Trace
Cairo, Ill	30.52	24	26	N......	Cl'udy	......
Charleston, S. C.	30.40	34	36	N.....	Fair...	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.98	4	10	N.....	Clear..	......
Chicago	30.44	26	28	N. W.	Clear..	......
Cincinnati, O.	30.48	26	28	W	Clear..	......
Cleveland, O.	30.40	26	28	W	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.54	16	24	W	Clear..	......
Denver, Colo.	30.88	2	8	N. W..	Clear..	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	30.66	18	24	N. ...	Clear..	......
Detroit, Mich.	30.38	24	28	W.....	Clear..	......
Dodge City, Kas	30.70	14	16	N.....	Snow..	.05
Duluth, Minn.	30.40	20	24	S. W.	Clear..	......
El Paso, Tex.	30.52	20	24	E....	Cl'udy	Trace
Erie, Pa	30.36	24	32	W	Cl'udy	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	30.42	26	28	N. E..	Snow..	.90
Grand Haven	30.36	26	20	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	30.40	20	32	S.. ...	Clear..	......
Helena, Mont.	30.88	—4	2	S. W.	Clear..	......
Huron, S. D.	30.72	10	20	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Indianapolis	30.48	28	30	W . ..	Clear..	......
Jacksonville	30.28	38	42	N.....	C'ludy	Trace
Kansas City, Mo	30.62	24	26	N. W.	Snow..	Trace
Knoxville	30.44	24	26	N. E..	Cl'udy	......
La Crosse, Wis.	30.56	16	22	W	Clear..	......
Little Rock, Ark	30.50	28	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.50	26	30	S. E..	Clear..	......
Marquette, Mich	30.20	24	32	N. W.	Clear..	......
Memphis, Tenn	30.50	26	32	N. E..	Cl'udy	......
Miles City	30.86	—10	—4	S. W.	Clear..	......
Milwaukee	30.42	22	28	W	Clear..	......
Minnedosa	30.58	2	12	N. W.	Clear..	......
Montreal	30.00	16	22	S. W.	Clear..	......
Moorhead	30.58	6	12	N. W.	Clear..	......
New Orleans, La	30.28	26	30	N. E..	Snow..	.50
New York City	30.16	28	34	N. W.	Clear.	......
Omaha	30.70	18	22	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.18	28	28	W	Fair...	Trace
Palestine	30.50	30	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Pierre, S. D.	30.74	12	18	N. W.	Clear..	......
Pittsburg	30.40	24	26	W ...	Fair...	Trace
Port Huron	30.36	24	30	S. W.	Clear..	......
Pueblo	30.84	4	8	N. W.	Fair...	.02
Rapid City	30.72	6	12	N.....	Clear..	......
St. Louis	30.56	28	28	N.....	Clear..	Trace
St. Paul	30.58	16	26	W	Clear..	......
Salt Lake City	30.56	22	26	N. W.	Clear..	......
Santa Fe	30.50	0	6	S. W.	Fair..	.04
Sioux City	30.68	14	20	N....	Clear..	Trace
Springfield, Ill.	30.50	28	28	N. W.	Clear .	......
Springfield, Mo.	30.56	20	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Toledo	30.40	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	......

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 17 above zero; 9 a. m., 19; 10 a. m., 22; 11 a. m., 25; 12 m., 26; 1 p. m., 27; 3 p. m., 28; 6 p. m., 28. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.72; 6 p. m., 29.81.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON—Arrived, steamer Maine, Philadelphia.
HAMBURG—Arrived, steamer Persia, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived, Normannia, Genoa.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived—Ems, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Montezuma, from New Orleans.
BALTIMORE—Arrived—Steamers Queensmore, Liverpool; Craigmore, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 14.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies:

The E. L. O'Connor company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture deformity apparatus; incorporators, E. L. O'Connor, Martin Meyer, and Henry H. Kennedy.

Dortmunder Beer Bottling company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to bottle beer and malt; incorporators, Herman J. Berghoff, William L. Nichorster, and Charles W. Geiger.

The Leadville Development company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; to operate mines; incorporators, E. A. Sweet, E. M. Wineman, and W. P. Preble.

The North Henderson Butter company, at North Henderson, certified to a dissolution of its organization.

The National Car-Wheel company, at Chicago, certified to the increase of its directors from three to five.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles Leonard, Grace Shaw	27—27
Gustav Stumpf, Anna Ebeling	24—24
Charlie Thomas, Nora Shaughnessy	20—18
Frederick McHenry, May Mix	24—21
Thomas Reynolds, Mary Cooney	26—21
Michael Dobes, Jane Szabo	36—30
John Ramsey, Anna Bartlett	37—28
Jeremiah O'Hern, Lillie Morgan	26—24
George Breier, Bertha Kloppe	20—19
David MacIntyre, Sadie Moorhead	27—23
Ludwik Czajkowski, Antonina Labucka	24—25
Edward Hoets, Fannie Tolsma	23—22
John Davis, Emma Camp	29—19
Herman Friederick, Louise Schmidt	26—19
Robert Turner, Mamie Wheaton	23—19
Adolf Brulez, Emerance Boyle	21—18
Garry Hough, Mary O'Brien	26—22
James McMillan, Nora Hearheley	22—20
Albert Brewer, Emma Jewell	32—24
Patrick McCarthy, Rosana McCartney	31—25
Edwin Yrissey, Loretta De Mers	26—20
Patrick Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Stratten	24—21
Charles Hanson, Emma Granberg	30—22
Claus Andresen, Carrie Thompson	30—28
Wilhelm Neubecker, Katie Geislinger	21—20
Eustace Sancks, Laura Lacen	22—19
Blackman Gaster, Mary Elliott	62—37
Albert Fetzer, Rosa Cratty	28—34
Mathias Miller, Katie Fuchs	26—18
Walter Mazanero, Mary Armstead	26—26
Palmer Ismonde, Mathilda Olson	28—21
Niels Madsen, Fredericke Hanson	24—23
Michael Bortschelle, Mary Schram	24—18
William Gabel, Mary Strickland	23—19
Paul Carpenter, Magdalina Schneider	26—21
Charles Anderson, Caroline Holm	21—18
Henry Bornhoeft, Lizzie Schaefer	37—30
John Wachter, Antoinette Fischer	24—23
Alexander Hart, Julia Bamerick	19—19
John Oles, Mary Patyk	25—18
William Doty, Florence Miller	30—24
Charles Zeman, Annie Matueck	23—22
William Green, Nellie Wade	21—20
Albert Pelaske, Mary Schmude	29—20

DEATHS.

BOYLES—Judge Samuel, Feb. 14 at 2:45 a. m., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, 848 Walnut-st., Sunday, 2 p. m. Monmouth, Ill., and Fort Madison, Ia., papers please copy.

DOUAIRE—Isabel, Feb. 14, 8 a. m., aged 3 years 11 months and 25 days, beloved daughter of George and Tessie Douaire. Funeral by carriages from residence, 1658 Aldine-av., Saturday, Feb. 16, 11 a. m. Detroit, Mich., and Santa Ana, Cal., papers please copy.

GATES—In this city Feb. 14, 1895, John S., son of H. S. and Caroline E. Gates, aged 27 years. Funeral Saturday from late residence, 3943 Langley-av., Feb. 16, 10 a. m., private.

LE BEAU—Feb. 14, Zeph Aaron, aged 7 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zeph Le Beau, nee Babe Sampson. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 17, from the residence of his parents, 201 Lydiard-st., Linden Park, by carriages to Calvary.

MICKELS—Feb. 13, 1895, Julia A., beloved wife of Otto Mickels, and mother of two children, George 9 years, and Otto 11 years, at 35 E. Kinzie-st., aged 37 years 1 month and 23 days. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 16, 1895, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Michigan papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REGULAR REpublican club will hold a mass-meeting upon Friday evening, Feb. 15, at Horan's Hall, n. w. cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m. sharp. JAMES A. HERN, Secretary.

THE COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN Marching club will meet at 148 E. Madison-st. tonight, 8 p. m. This being the regular monthly meeting a full attendance is desired. C. D. WHEELER, Secretary.

AUDITORIUM—*Chicago Orchestra.*
THEODORE THOMAS
CONDUCTOR.
Friday Afternoon, Feb. 15, Saturday Eve'g, Feb. 16.
REQUEST PROGRAM.
Country Wedding, Goldmark; Concert Piece for Viola, Hans Sitt (new); March Funebre, Chopin-Thomas; Overture, "Midsummernight's Dream," Mendelssohn; Prelude and Closing Scene, Tristan and Isolde, Wagner; Rhapsody, Liszt.
Soloist—AUGUST YUNKER, Viola.

THE AUDITORIUM—TUESDAY, FEB. 19.
YSAYE
Assisted by M. Lachaume, Pianist,
And the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Direction of N. E. Johnston and Jos. Arthur.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
Tonight - PRINCE KARL
Saturday Matinee............ARMS AND THE MAN
Saturday Evening...DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
Seats now on sale for any performance.
Next Sunday—HOYT'S "A TEXAS STEER."

HOPKINS' THEATER.
(Formerly People's) - - - State-st., near Congress.
A Veritable Boom. Chicago Captured.
Continuous Performances from 1 to 11 p.m.
NO WAITS—NO OVERTURES—NO STOPS.
Alice J. Shaw; Barney Fagan, with His Original 9 Pickaninnies; Bison City Quartette; Regalonoits and Sisters; Janson, Riano, and Bentley; Spanish Trio; Willie Russell; The Rossleys; Young Renaldo, etc., etc. Frederick Bryton's Great Play, FORGIVEN.
OUR PRICES—Entire parquet floor, 30c; entire balcony floor, 20c; entire gallery floor, 10c.
NOTHING SMALL ABOUT US BUT OUR PRICES

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
TONIGHT AT 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW.
FRIENDS
Next Sunday, Feb. 17. | Louise Beaudet Opera Bouffe Co. The Dragoon's Daughter. | Seats now on sale.
Every Sunday at 3—Popular Concerts by the CHICAGO MARINE BAND. Prices, 25 and 50c.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings, including Sunday at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
ANNIE RUSSELL in "LETHE."
E. M. HOLLAND and a Great Cast in
...THE FOUNDLING...
Introducing the famous Gaiety Girl Dancer,
CISSY FITZGERALD.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
SEE TRILBY With Pretty Feet.
ONLY BURLESQUE IN TOWN.
RICE'S 1492
NEW SONGS AND SPECIALTIES.
Evenings at 8. Wed. and Sat. Mats. at 2.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Every Night at 8.
Next Week the Last of "the Great Play."
JAMES A. HERNE
In his own beautiful play,
SHORE ACRES.
Matinees Wed. and Saturday.

U.S. FAMILY THEATER—
West Madison-st, near Halsted.
Continuous Performances 1 to 10:30
Only West Side family continuous theater. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, America's best drama, and big bill of Novelty Vaudeville. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Best Seat, 30c. Free messenger service. Free writing room.

BATTERY "D."
SOCIETY CIRCUS
Benefit Illinois Industrial School for Girls.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Popular Prices—25c, 50c. Boxes, 6 seats, $5.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
TONIGHT, MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Lillian Russell
Presenting THE Grand Duchess.
Next Monday—Superb Revival of "La Perichole."

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS AND GERMAN
WATER CARNIVAL
Wabash-av. Twice daily, 2 and 8 p.m. Adm. 25c to $1.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS And Great Co.
In Dickens' Immortal Fiction,
OLIVER TWIST.
Ladies' and Children's Dickens Matinee Saturday at 2.
Next Sunday—HALLEN & HART.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Saturdays, Feb. 16 and 23—2 p. m. and 8:15 p. m.
THOS. G. ALLEN, JR.
Illustrated Lectures.
ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE.
200 Beautiful Stereopticon Views.
Reserved seats $1.00, 75c, 50c. Now on sale.

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Friederick, Louise Schmidt....26—19
Turner, Mamie Wheaton....23—19
ruiez, Emerance Boyle....21—18
lough, Mary O'Brien....26—23
cMillan, Nora Hearkeley....22—20
rewer, Emma Jewell....32—24
McCarthy, Rosana McCartney....31—25
rissey, Loretta De Mers....26—20
Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Stratten....24—21
Hanson, Emma Granberg....30—22
ndresen, Carrie Thompson....30—28
Neubecker, Katie Geislinger....21—20
Sancks, Laura Lacen....22—19
n Gaster, Mary Elliott....62—37
etzer, Rosa Cratty....28—34
Miller, Katie Fuchs....26—18
Mazanero, Mary Armstead....26—26
lsmonde, Mathilda Olson....28—21
adsen, Fredericke Hansen....24—23
Bortschelle, Mary Schram....24—18
Gabel, Mary Strickland....23—19
rpenter, Magdalina Schneider....26—21
Anderson, Caroline Holm....21—18
Bornhoeft, Lizzie Schaefer....37—30
achter, Antoinette Fischer....24—33
er Hart, Julia Bamerick....19—19
es, Mary Patyk....25—18
Doty, Florence Miller....30—24
Zeman, Annie Matueck....23—22
Green, Nellie Wade....21—20
Pelaske, Mary Schmude....29—20

DEATHS.

ES—Judge Samuel, Feb. 14 at 2:45 a. m., years. Funeral from his late residence, 848 st., Sunday, 2 p. m. Monmouth, Ill., and adison, Ia., papers please copy.

AIRE—Isabel, Feb. 14, 8 a. m., aged 3 years 11 and 25 days, beloved daughter of George ssie Douaire. Funeral by carriages from e, 1658 Aldine-av., Saturday, Feb. 16, 11 a. roit, Mich., and Santa Ana, Cal., papers please

ES—In this city Feb. 14, 1895, John R., son of d Caroline E. Gates, aged 27 years. Funeral y from late residence, 3943 Langley-av., Feb. m. private.

EAU—Feb. 14, Zeph Aaron, aged 7 years, son nd Mrs. Zeph Le Beau, nee Babe Sampson. l Sunday, Feb. 17, from the residence of his , 201 Lydiard-st., Linden Park, by carriages ary.

ELS—Feb. 13, 1895, Julia A., beloved wife of ckels, and mother of two children, George 9 nd Otto 11 years, at 35 E. Kinzie-st., aged 37 month and 23 days. Funeral Saturday, Feb. , at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Ceme- Michigan papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REGULAR RE- publican club will hold a mass-meeting upon evening, Feb. 15, at Horan's Hall, n. w. cor. d and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m. sharp. JAMES RN, Secretary.

THE COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN Marching club will meet at 148 E. Madison- ight, 8 p. m. This being the regular monthly g a full attendance is desired. C. D. WHEEL- cretary.

UDITORIUM—*Chicago Orchestra.*
EODORE THOMAS
CONDUCTOR.
y Afternoon, Feb. 15, Saturday Eve'g, Feb. 16.
REQUEST PROGRAM.
try Wedding, Goldmark; Concert Piece for Hans Sitt (new); March Funebre, Chopin- ; Overture, "Midsummernight's Dream," lssohn; Prelude and Closing Scene, Tristan olde, Wagner; Rhapsody, Liszt.
Soloist—AUGUST YUNKER, Viola.

E AUDITORIUM—TUESDAY, FEB. 19.
YSAYE
ssisted by M. Lachaume, Pianist,
the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
EODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
rection of N. E. Johnston and Jos. Arthur.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
D AND LAST WEEK OF MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
ight - PRINCE KARL
y Matinee............ARMS AND THE MAN
y Evening...DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
Seats now on sale for any performance.
Sunday—HOYT'S "A TEXAS STEER."

HOPKINS' THEATER.
arly People's) - - - State-st., near Congress.
ritable Boom. Chicago Captured.
ontinuous Performances from 1 to 11 p.m.
WAITS—NO OVERTURES—NO STOPS.
J. Shaw; Barney Fagan, with His Original 9 innies; Bison City Quartette; Regalonetta and ; Janson, Riano, and Bentley; Spanish Trio; Russell; The Rössleys; Young Renaldo, etc., rederick Bryton's Great Play, FORGIVEN.
PRICES—Entire parquet floor, 30c; entire y floor, 20c; entire gallery floor, 10c.
ING SMALL ABOUT US BUT OUR PRICES

E SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
IGHT AT 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW.
FRIENDS
Louise Beaudet Opera Bouffe Co. The Dragoon's Daughter. Seats now on sale.
very Sunday at 3—Popular Concerts by the CAGO MARINE BAND. Prices, 25 and 50c.

OLEY'S—Evenings, including Sunday at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
ANNIE RUSSELL in "LETHE."
E. M. HOLLAND and a Great Cast in
THE FOUNDLING...
ntroducing the famous Gaiety Girl Dancer,
CISSY FITZGERALD.

COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
ONLY BURLESQUE IN TOWN.
RICE'S 1492
NEW SONGS AND SPECIALTIES.
nings at 8. Wed. and Sat. Mats. at 2.

VICKER'S THEATER—Every Night at 8.
JAMES A. HERNE
In his own beautiful play,
SHORE ACRES.
Matinees Wed. and Saturday.

FAMILY THEATER—
West Madison-st, near Halsted.
Continuous Performances 1 to 10:30
Only West Side family continuous theater. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, America's best drama, and big bill of Novelty Vaudeville. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Best Seat, 30c. Free messenger service. Free writing room.

BATTERY "D."
OCIETY CIRCUS
nefit Illinois Industrial School for Girls.
Y NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE
pular Prices—25c, 50c. Boxes, 6 seats, $5.

HICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
R. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
Lillian Russell
Presenting THE Grand Duchess.
t Monday—Superb Revival of "La Perichole."

L ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS AND GERMAN
ATER CARNIVAL
sh-av. Twice daily, 2 and 8 p.m. Adm. 25c to $1

HE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
o's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
In Dickens' Immortal Fiction,
OLIVER TWIST.
Ladies' and Children's Dickens Matinee Saturday at 2.
t Sunday—HALLEN & HART.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
days, Feb. 16 and 23—2 p. m. and 8:15 p. m.
HOS. G. ALLEN, JR.
Illustrated Lectures.
ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE.
200 Beautiful Stereopticon Views.
served seats $1.00, 75c, 50c. Now on sale.

PEACE NOT IN SIGHT.

WESTERN ROADS STILL HOLDING OUT FOR CONCESSIONS.

The Rio Grande Officials Ask That the Continuous Trip Ticket Arrangement Be Abandoned and Stop Overs Be Given at Salt Lake—Wants the Association Headquarters at Denver—Other Roads May Ask Concessions Also—Cleveland Agreement Not a Failure.

Western passenger affairs are still in a precarious condition. According to advices received from Chairman Caldwell, who, with representatives of the Union Pacific, Burlington, and Rock Island, is in conference at Denver with officials of the Rio Grande Western, the latter road is inclined to join the Western trunk line passenger agreement, provided its demands are granted. The liberal concessions made to the Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and other "kickers" has encouraged the Rio Grande, and it holds out for big stakes. It is satisfied with the raising of the boycott against the Union Pacific by the Burlington and Rock Island on round-trip excursion business, though the Union Pacific refuses to raise its boycott against the other roads on one-way business to Portland via the Oregon Short line; but it demands the abandonment of the continuous trip ticket arrangement and demands a forty-eight hour stop-over at Salt Lake City. In addition it insists upon the location of the headquarters of the Trans-Missouri and Colorado-Utah Associations at Denver. Objection is made to the stop-over privilege at Salt Lake City by several of the roads, because they think it will cause the manipulation and scalping of tickets. Yet if the Union Pacific, which is the most interested party, agrees to the Rio Grande's stop-over proposition, the other roads will probably not make serious objection. The demand of the Rio Grande to establish the headquarters of all the Trans-Missouri associations in Denver is more serious, as only the Rio Grande's headquarters are at Denver and they would have all the advantage. A counter proposition has been made by some of the roads to have the meetings of the Trans-Missouri roads held alternately at Denver, Kansas City, and Omaha. But even this does not suit one or two of the lines, who want the headquarters of the Trans-Missouri Association either at Chicago or Kansas City, but they would prefer to have the general association cover all the territory from Chicago to the Rocky Mountains. So far as Colorado-Utah business is concerned they are perfectly willing to have that conducted from Denver.

There is a feeling that too many concessions have already been made by the Chicago lines. Their anxiety to secure peace and harmony at almost any cost is likely to bring other roads not yet heard from to the front with still more unreasonable demands. The Missouri Pacific has not yet signed the agreement. It was understood to hold out because the Union Pacific and other roads had not yet come in, but it is feared that it, too, will ask special concessions before it consents to join. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas is also a tough customer. The refusal of this road to join in the agreement, even if all the others consented, would keep all the territory southwest from St. Louis and south of Kansas City out of the association.

CLEVELAND AGREEMENT NOT A FAILURE

Eastbound Traffic Officials Claim Rates Are Well Maintained.

Traffic officials of Central Traffic Association roads take exception to the reports that rate-cutting is worse now than it was prior to the adoption of the Cleveland agreement. Inasmuch as the Cleveland agreement, they say, has not yet been thoroughly established it is unfair to call it a failure. The increase in shipments by some of the roads during the last two or three weeks, they say, is due to the endeavors to clear up old engagements quickly. A prominent traffic official said yesterday the roads running east from Chicago had in mind at the Cleveland meeting nothing else than to devise ways and means to prevent threatened demoralization in rates. These reports about cutting of rates, he said, generally emanate from shippers, and their object is to induce some weak-kneed roads to violate the agreement. Secret concessions were continually asked by shippers to meet only alleged conditions. The Cleveland agreement, he continued, was entered into in good faith and he believed it would be faithfully carried out.

OPPOSED TO THE 5,000-MILE TICKETS.

Western Roads Inclined to Ignore the Demands of Commercial Men.

Although the inter-State commerce law has been amended so as to permit the railroads to issue interchangeable 5,000 mile tickets, yet it will require quite a struggle on the part of the commercial travelers who pushed the measure through Congress before the railroads will make the change. There are only one or two roads in the West who would like to see 5,000 mile interchangeable tickets issued. It has heretofore been the pretext of the roads for refusing to issue such interchangeable tickets that the law did not permit them to do so. Now that it is legal they come out with all sorts of excuses. They claim that they cannot issue them because it would lead to the misuse of the tickets, the manipulation of coupons, and losses of revenue. The adoption of the plan, they claim, would entail a loss on each of the principal roads of not less than $40,000 a year. The Lake Shore, which has had in effect a mileage ticket good over some twenty roads, has found it disadvantageous. The Michigan roads no longer interchange, and the other roads which still accept the ticket are said to be merely spurs of the Lake Shore and virtually part of the same system.

SIBERIAN RAILROAD IS COMPLETED.

Is 2,128 Miles Long and Will Carry Much Wheat and Tea.

By the opening of the western section of the Siberian railroad, 495 miles in length, there is now an unbroken line from St. Petersburg to Omsk, a distance of 2,128 miles, and the trip takes four and a half days. The western division runs from Tchnlinbinsk to Omsk, and a fourth-class ticket can be purchased for $2.70, or less than half a cent a mile. There are over 200 miles of mountainous country traversed by this division, but all tunnels have been avoided. It is expected to have the permanent iron bridges finished in 1896. Wooden structures are used, but they must be removed before the ice breaks up next spring. As the road runs through the agricultural portion of Western Siberia it is expected that it will have a heavy traffic in wheat, the estimate being about 15,000,000 bushels a year. Tea will also form an important item of through freight, and it is expected the road will carry 1,800 tons annually.

N. W. Taylor Is Promoted.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—General Manager Williams of the Vandalia will issue a circular tomorrow announcing the promotion of N. W. Taylor, now chief clerk of the freight department, to be General Freight Agent, to succeed Horace W. Hibbard. It is the first appointment of a general officer that has been made since the Pennsylvania bought the Vandalia system a year ago. The prediction among railroad men has been that the Vandlia official force would be absorbed by the big company, as have been the forces of all other of its roads west of Pittsburg.

Want the Roads Left Alone.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Railway employés in Minnesota are prepared, if occasion requires, to follow the example of their Wisconsin brethren and petition the Legislature against legislation inimical to the railroads, as it would cause reduction in wages.

Manderson to Be General Solicitor.

Senator Manderson of Nebraska confirms the report that he has been appointed general solicitor of the Burlington and Missouri road to succeed T. M. Marquett, who died a few weeks ago in Florida.

Competitor for the Soo Line.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Ashland railway company, incorporated to construct a railway from Minneapolis to Ashland, a distance of 200 miles, filed articles of organization with the Secretary of State of Minnesota yesterday. Its capital stock is $2,500,000 in 80,000 shares of $25 each. Directors are Thomas Bardon, Edwin Ellis, E. A. Shores, J. W. Cochran, W. R. Sutherland, D. W. Mowatt, and S. S. Fifield, all of Ashland; A. L. McCormick of Hayward, Wis.; A. R. McGill of St. Paul; J. W. Perley, St. Croix Falls; P. D. McMillan, C. H. Pratt, S. G. Cook, Minneapolis. Principal stockholders are Thomas Bardon, J. W. Cochran, Col. John H. Knight, and W. R. Bowron.

Figure It Out This Way.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reply to "Railroader" in Thursday's TRIBUNE I will say that if I had been one of the conductors I would have made the following moves: Engine with fifteen cars to clear sidetrack, then engine with thirty cars take sidetrack with fifteen cars, then engine with fifteen cars and the thirty cars on main track pull by and let the engine and fifteen cars pull out on the main track, then engine with fifteen cars set them behind the one on the main track, then take the thirty cars and the remaining fifteen cars of the thirty-car train and place them (the fifteen cars) on the sidetrack, then gets its own fifteen cars and the thirty cars on main track and pull by so that the thirty-car engine can back up and get her fifteen cars on the siding, then engine with the thirty cars pull down the main track out of the way. Now engine with fifteen cars sets fifteen of the thirty cars on the siding, then engine with thirty cars couples onto the fifteen cars on siding and pulls down the main track, then engine with fifteen cars puts the other fifteen cars ahead of it, places them on the siding and goes away, then engine with thirty cars and the other fifteen cars behind her backs them up to the siding and goes away leaving the siding and main tracks the same as when both arrived. Yours,

EX-CONDUCTOR.

Harder Railroad Problem Offered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the issue of Monday, Feb. 11, is an article headed "Anybody Can Do It" (railroad problem). I have one that will require a considerable, yes, any, amount of study, and few are equal to the occasion. It is this: I have engine, 35 cars, and caboose going north, B has 40 cars, engine, and caboose going south. This railroad is single track, and the only way that they can pass each other is by a turntable on the main line. The turntable will permit engine and one box car to turn on it. B must keep his own engine; I must keep mine; B takes my cars I take B's cars, and they have got to make their running time. This is done every day on a railroad East, and I have worked on this road for nine years. I trust you will give some of the real smart railroad men a chance to show their ability.

A. H. MURRAY.

Answer that Violates the Chief Condition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While I am not a "railroader" and never have been I would handle that poor, single-track road's freight cars differently from any of the experts whose solutions you published in the issue of the 11th. My way may take longer, but I would use only one engine for switching purposes. Here you are: A represents eastbound train of thirty cars, B westbound with fifteen cars, C cars on switch, and D cars on main line opposite switch. Let B back, allowing A with its train to pass over switch, pushing C ahead of it. A then goes west, pushing D and drawing C, allowing B with its train to run on to the switch. A then goes east with C ahead and D in the rear. B passes on to the main track and goes her way rejoicing. A runs back again, pushes C to its original position on the switch, and goes forward on her eastward journey, dropping D in its original place on the main track opposite C.

T. C. M.

One Engine in the Way.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I do not agree with Mr. Rankin in his solution of the "railroaders'" problem, printed in THE TRIBUNE, for if you would follow out his solution you would find he put fifteen cars and an engine on that piece of main line opposite the siding, where there is room for fifteen cars only.

READER OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Railway News Brevities.

C. T. Gulick, one of the political prisoners sentenced to death by the Hawaiian Government, is the representative of the Burlington at Honolulu.

The earnings of the Rio Grande Western for the six months ending Dec. 31 were: Gross, $1,145,291; increase, $2,332; net, $395,432; decrease, $63,763.

The hearing of the case involving the receivership or control of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railway will take place at Cincinnati today.

Hereafter the Wabash will accept mileage ticket coupons in payment for seats in parlor cars, meals in dining cars, lunches in café or buffet cars, or excess baggage.

The Charleston, Sumter and Northern railroad is to be sold at Charleston, S. C., today. The sale of the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad will take place at Spartanburg, N. C., today.

A resolution was adopted by the Missouri Legislature yesterday calling on the Missouri Senators and Congressmen to vote for foreclosing the government mortgage on the Union Pacific railway and operate it at cost.

The Chattanooga Southern railroad was sold yesterday at public auction at Gadsden, Ala., in conformity to an order of court. It was bought in for $450,000 by Judge W. B. Thompkins, representing the New York bondholders.

The receivers of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad have submitted their report of the physical and financial condition of the property, but it is understood that the statement lacks definiteness in many important points required.

Announcement is made that the San Angelo and Gulf Shore railroad has completed all financial arrangements for the construction of the entire line from its present terminal point to Velasco. The work of construction will be resumed March 4.

Superintendent of Motive Power Barnes of the Wabash is equipping a car complete with the apparatus necessary to instruct trainmen in airbrake appliances. The school, as it is called, will be established at Decatur, Ill. The Illinois Central established such school of instruction some time ago and finds it of great benefit to trainmen.

THE CIGAR AS A BAROMETER.

Revival of Confidence as Indicated by the Increased Consumption of the Weed.

As the use of those luxuries in which a large number of people indulge is a good indication of public feeling with regard to the business situation a hopeful sign of the times may be found in the fact that the consumption of cigars in Chicago and the West shows a marked increase at present over the same period of 1894.

The sale of cigars which, as a rule, increases steadily from year to year—more young men forming the habit and the older men increasing their purchases—fell off heavily after the close of the World's Fair. Many old smokers cultivated a taste for pipes, and the aspiring boy who wanted to learn to smoke like papa was not only discouraged by a more rigid application of the usual parental checks upon such ambitions, but by the sharp contraction in his supply of pocket money, which made surreptitious indulgence difficult, if not entirely impracticable.

Chicago stands third among the cigar manufacturing centers of the United States, New York and Philadelphia leading the list in the order named. There are 371 factories employing, as a rule, about 2,500 men, although a number are out of employment at present owing to the dullness in trade. There are eight manufacturers of chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff, employing at the time of the census of 1890 484 men. The word "men" is used in both cases in a general sense and includes a number of women. The latter show quite as much deftness and skill as the men in their work. Last year's crop of tobacco was very short owing to the drought, but the local tobacco leaf houses say that there has been no change in the price or quality of cigars on this account, owing to the fact that there were large stocks on hand and to the decreased demand. Most of the domestic tobacco used in cigar making comes from Wisconsin, Connecticut, New York, and other Northern States; that used in other forms of manufacture from the South. Texas has in recent years cultivated tobacco for cigar-making purposes very successfully and has done particularly well in the production of wrappers, for which there is always a strong demand. Owing to the low price of cotton the Southern growers are preparing to diversify their products, and many of them will give their attention to tobacco growing. In spite of the drought last year the growers are getting ready for a largely increased crop this year. This is the season of the year when the seed is sown in the South, the young plants being transplanted from their beds to the fields during the first rainy weather in June. In South Carolina alone, it is said, the acreage will be increased from 500 to 600 per cent and a total crop of something like 5,000,000 pounds is looked for if conditions prove favorable.

The largest consumers of plug tobacco are the lake sailors, who cannot smoke while on duty owing to the danger of fire. The same rule applies to workingmen generally. Pipe smoking was formerly considered plebeian in this country, but since swelldom has borrowed the habit from England it has become very common among men of fashion and in the groups of smokers to be seen at any of the city clubs a large proportion, particularly of the younger men, will have pipes in their mouths.

Not Built That Way.

Richmond *Times:* Why don't some of those enthusiastic Populist members of Congress introduce a bill to reduce their salaries. A man who draws $5,000 a year is a capitalist, from the Populist standpoint.

HE THINKS IT STRAW.

JUDGE CHETLAIN HOLDS LAWYER JAMES A. NEELEY IN $2,000.

His Honor Thinks the Attorney Fails to Properly Explain His Connection with the Straw Bail Case Unearthed in Court the Day Before—What Neeley Said About the Case—Conspiracy Is Charged—Sampson Juror Is Held for Alleged Perjury—Ten Men in the Jury Box.

Attorney James A. Neeley yesterday explained to Judge Chetlain his connection with the "straw bond" case, unearthed in that court the day before. But his explanation did not explain to the satisfaction of his Honor and the attorney was held to the Criminal Court for conspiracy. When Neeley appeared in court Judge Chetlain said:

"It has been represented to me that you induced a man to attempt to give a fraudulent bond in the court yesterday. What have you to say?"

"I say it is false, utterly untrue in every particular," replied Attorney Neeley.

"There has been something very peculiar in the transaction. You came here as the counsel for one man who has run away, and the other who is in jail says you induced him to sign a fraudulent schedule of property," commented his Honor.

"I supposed the schedule was all right, and I did not induce Moore, alias Thompson, to make a false schedule of property," insisted Neeley.

Judge Chetlain was not satisfied with the denial. He intimated that an attorney of Neeley's experience would certainly know more about bondsmen he offered than appeared in the denial. His Honor also emphatically remarked that this sort of business would be dealt with in such a manner in the future that straw bailers would find it hazardous to practice fraud where criminals are punished. Judge Chetlain then held Neeley to the Criminal Court in a bond of $2,000 on a charge of conspiracy. His Honor permitted Neeley to leave the court-room in company with a bailiff to secure a bondsman.

Warnings Given Before.

John Moore, alias Frank J. Thompson, who went to jail on a $500 fine yesterday, says Neeley told him he would give Moore $10 if the bond was granted.

Deputy Clerk Fischer of the Criminal Court says he warned Moore some time ago when the latter offered to schedule the same property at No. 163 Dearborn street that he would get into trouble if he ever attempted the fraud again.

Neeley succeeded in giving a bond at 6:30 o'clock. Thomas P. Keyes scheduled property at Fifty-third and La Salle streets valued at $6,500 and made affidavit that he was worth $20,000, and was accepted.

Judge Horton will tomorrow morning investigate the testimony given before him yesterday by Gus Ackerman, which, it is said, gave rise to suspicions of perjury. A month ago Ackerman assaulted and seriously injured Joseph Kein, proprietor of a restaurant at Nos. 251-253 Dearborn street, after the latter had befriended him and paid his board for several days. Ackerman was held to the grand jury by Justice Bradwell and indicted. Yesterday, when the case was called before Judge Horton, he told such an inconsistent story that the court said he would continue the hearing, and if perjury is proved additional charges will be preferred against the boy.

Isaac Doff Is Held.

Judge Ewing held Isaac Doff to the Criminal Court yesterday. He was accused of having perjured himself while answering questions relative to his fitness to serve as a juror in the Sampson election trial. Aaron Doff, the prisoner's father, and Louis Doff, his brother, were in court. Judge Ewing questioned them. Louis Doff said his brother Isaac had worked for him as a bartender for over a year continuously, and the prisoner's father said his son had been employed in his tailorshop in Paulina street for a long time previous to becoming a bartender. These statements disproved Doff's story that he had left the service of the A. D. T messenger office four months ago.

When Judge Ewing adjourned court ten jurors were in the box. During the day one had been secured and one discharged. E. B. Johnson, No. 29 West Thirteenth street, became ill with the grip and was discharged. During the afternoon J. H. Keckeisen, No. 3036 Union avenue, was accepted by both sides. Keckeisen is employed by M. D. Wells & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. The same objection to swearing a single juror that was first made in the case of Sumner Griffin cropped out when Keckeisen was sworn. It is the contention of the defense that under the statutes jurors can only be sworn in fours. The court has overruled this every time, and allowed an exception to the ruling to be noted. Ten days have now been spent in obtaining ten jurors to try this case.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE GOGGIN—16,232—M. Dreyfus & Co. vs. Angus & Gindele; on deflt., $2,230.39. Appld.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—5,036—William Frederick Stern, use of Frank J. Kromenaker, vs. Asa K. Waters, George Rieder, Charles Kraymann, Commercial L. and B. Assn., August Dehmlow, John V. Farwell Co., Garden City Banking and Trust Co., and Julius Stein; on ans., $30.86 and sat.

JUDGE BAKER—3,928—August Fiedler vs. Richard Rothholz; on ver., $1,088.35; appld.

JUDGE HANECY—4,416—J. W. Johnson, admr. estate of H. Thompson, decd., vs. F. Schroeder; on ver., $575 of Sept. 22, 1879, revived; (ex-parte).—13,608—C. Edwards Holden vs. The Mosaic Glass Co.; on dflt., $660.75 and spec. ex.

Decrees.

JUDGE TUTHILL—360—Geddings vs. Morris; decree.—5,487—Margaretta Schmidt vs. Edward Schmidt et al.; same.—5,419—Burmeister, rec., vs. Frees; same.—4,407—Van Schaack vs. Anderson; dec. sale.—4,815—Bayley vs. Anderson; same.—4,316—Same vs. Same; same.

JUDGE SMITH—138,774—Curtis & Co. Mfg. Co. vs. The American Red Oak Co.; dec.

JUDGE BRENTANO—153,703—Tuttle vs. The Hinson Car Coupler and Mfg. Co.; dec.—2,855—Rounsevell vs. Nourse; same.

JUDGE WINDES—2,792—People ex rel. vs. Gocker; dec. sale.—5,883—The Free Home B. L. and H. Assn. vs. Schmidt; same.

JUDGE PAYNE—4,396—Weil vs. Sibley; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—December trial cal.—Nos. 5,152, 4,102, 673, 4,664, 52.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 8,664, 7,769, 8,665, 8,897, 3,214, 6,494, 8,903, 8,910, 8,922, 9,121, 9,124, 9,141, 9,149, 9,355, 9,356, and No. 8,647 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 13, 2,891, 3,269.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 10,317, 2,492, 2,677, 8,254, 1,401½.

JUDGE WINDES—Nos. 1,194, 1,807, 1,457, 759, 1,630½, 2,478.

JUDGE HANECY—Nos. 4,132, 4,133, 4,207, 4,549, 4,576, 4,622, 4,631, 4,640, 3,549, 4,659, 4,668, 4,678, 4,687, 4,696, 4,705, 4,714, 4,733, 4,751, 4,769, 4,793.

JUDGE ADAMS—No call.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,676, 2,562, 2,931, 2,732, 15,370, 1,950, 15,832.

JUDGE SEARS—No announcement.

JUDGE BLANKE—Nos. 4,208, 4,209, 4,211, 4,220, 4,222, 4,342, 4,344½, 4,348, 4,350, 4,475, 4,477, 2,788, 4,480, 4,482, 4,483, 4,484, 4,487, 4,490.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—First call, Nos. 101 to 200 inclusive, and Nos. 2,725, 2,728, 2,780, 3,079, 3,081, 3,085, 3,141, 3,143, 3,145, 3,146, 3,148, 3,150, 3,196, 3,197, and No. 2,716 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Motion new trial No. 5,313.

JUDGE BURKE—Nos. 5,386, 5,396, 5,414, 5,423, 5,480, 5,538, 5,566, 5,575, 5,650, 5,659, 5,663, 5,677, 5,686, 5,695, 5,733, 5,742, 5,751, 5,760, 5,769, and No. 5,317 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 2,222, 2,231, 2,250, 2,259, 2,288, 2,297, 2,325, 2,336, 2,355, and No. 1,301 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—No. 119,889.

JUDGE PAYNE—No. 159,598.

JUDGE CARTER (County Court)—10 a. m.—Nos. 13,172, 12,346, 12,393, 7,553, and ex to clms. in Morse, M. and W. and F. E. Morse & Sons. 10:30 a. m.—Special assessment cal. No. 34. Nos. 64, 73, and Nos. 86 to 112 inclusive. 2 p. m.—Nos. 49, 10,993.

JUDGE DONNELLY—(County Court, Room 333) Short cause calendar Nos. 11,827, 11,951, 12,236, 12,278, 12,280, 12,281, 12,313, 12,326, 12,329, 12,331, 12,367, 12,374, 12,384, 12,405, 12,417, and No. 12,235 on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE TULEY—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—No. 2,895 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 3,414, 3,338, 3,036, 3,264, 3,333.

JUDGE HORTON—(Branch No. 3)—No. 3,177.

JUDGE FREEMAN—(Branch No. 4)—No. 2,753 on trial.

JUDGE EWING—(Branch No. 5)—No. 2,696 on trial.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Branch No. 6)—Quasi criminal.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Circuit Court)—General business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court these cases were heard:

Carley et al. vs. Gitchell et al.
McGrath vs. McKinnon.
Rogers vs. Robinson.
Apsey vs. Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railway Company.
Probett vs. Jenkinson.
Houseman vs. Merchants' Dispatch Transfer Company.
Waldron vs. Palmer.
Moshier vs. Moshier.
People vs. Plainfield Avenue Gravel Road Company.
Crockett et al. vs. Western Beef and Provision Company.

Call for Friday, Nos. 32, 83, 85, 72, 117, 55, 115.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Keeping Bridges and Viaducts Clean.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would like to inquire whose duty it is to keep the bridges and viaducts clean. I suppose from what I have seen it is no one's business to keep the viaducts clean, but to the best of my recollection we have never had our bridges in such shape as they have been under this administration. I have occasion to go over the Harrison street bridge and viaduct at least four times a day, and sometimes it is almost utterly impossible to get over this viaduct. The snow is thrown over by the street car companies, together with the salt they throw over the track, and there it stays week in and week out, and we generally take the road, following in between the wagons, in preference to following the sidewalk. The roadway is most always clean; the sidewalks, never. The taxpayers pay the bridgetenders their regular salary during the winter apparently for doing nothing but to burn up city coal in the bridgetender's house. I wish something might be done.

CHARLES A. BENT.

How Lincoln Remembered a Courtesy.

OAK PARK, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The illustration in today's TRIBUNE of Lincoln as a rail splitter brings to my mind an incident that occurred after his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. My brother, William Brady, was an edge-tool maker in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa. It occurred to him it would be a good thing to send Abraham Lincoln a set of splitting tools. He acted on the idea and made a full set of regular sized splitting tools, polished them up in good style, and incased them in a very nice wooden box on which I put the address. An acknowledgment of the receipt thereof soon followed. To show that Abraham Lincoln, although elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people, did not overlook or neglect small matters like that, I will state that my brother and other citizens of our town went to Washington City on the inaugural occasion, after which he was introduced to the President, who took my brother by the arm and led him to the Secretary of War's office and said to the Secretary: "Give this gentleman any thing he asks for."

DAVID BRADY.

Objects to Discrimination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The bill of Representative Novak prohibiting married women from teaching in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants seems aimed at Chicago only, and for that reason should be defeated. Why not apply it to the whole State? There are poor girls everywhere anxious to support themselves by teaching. If the bill is ever considered it should be so amended that only married men can be employed in the public service, and of these those having the largest families must be given the best places and largest salaries. As everybody knows, there are thousands of men on public rolls who belong to neither of these classes. The State does not pry into the private family affairs of its male citizens. Why into those of a woman citizen? Of the man faithful, efficient work only is required, and he may marry or not, as best pleases himself. It is rather late in this day of justice to woman to ask more of her than of her brother. Mr. Cusack says there are one or two rich married women among our teachers and they should give place to poor girls. Why? There are thousands of richer men drawing stipends from the public purse. When the rich men and bachelors and those having few or no children are driven from public service, and their places given to equally competent poor men with large families, then make the same law for the rich women. It might be well to add a clause that shall make it illegal for daughters and nieces of well-to-do members of the Board of Education and of other men able to support the women of their families to take the situations vacated by the married teachers. Let *all* the places be reserved for "poor, needy young women." Yours, for equal rights for men and women,

A MARRIED WOMAN.

Plea for the School Boys.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE I noticed that our School Board is about to negotiate a plan whereby to dispose of mischievous boys. Allow me to plead for those boys. It does seem as if we were coming to a very deplorable condition when in the nineteenth century such measures as those introduced by the School Board are even proposed, much less on the verge of being carried out. Think of going back fifty years in a time and atmosphere as ours. Why blame our boys for the mischief they are doing when it is the school system that seems to be the foundation for it; and then to want to enforce corporal punishment, the punishment it took our forefathers years of struggle to abolish; resorting to such measures for faults the boys can hardly be made responsible for. If our boys were kept busy from the time they entered the school-room until they were about to leave it, I fear there would be very little time for the mischief which it seems our schools are inhabited with. To me the article does not show the condition the boys are in, but the awful deficiency in our school system, its teachings, and I may almost venture to say its teachers. Perhaps the teachers are not altogether to blame, but I should put a good share of it upon their shoulders. Let each teacher study her pupils, her boys in particular, and give them such activity as best suits their natures and individualities. Of course the extent of the class will be taken into consideration. In this way, it seems to me, there will be very little opportunity for mischief, and should there be such the teacher will herself know of an antidote and will not have to resort to the School Board, and they in turn go back fifty years to find a remedy that will not heal but stimulate the disease. If I would be allowed to suggest a plan I would say: Such boys as the public school teacher cannot possibly get along with be allowed to receive their education in a school wholly conducted under the kindergarten system, in charge of competent kindergartners. In fact, if all our schools would have that system for a foundation I hardly imagine there would be so much undoing process necessary.

A CONSTANT READER.

One Woman's Big Hat Experience.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Although a woman, and at times a wearer of large hats, I wish to emphatically indorse the war you are waging against their appearance in the theater to the exclusion of other views of the stage, to the discomfort, the absolute misery of dozens of people unfortunate enough to sit behind them—with rights of their own though, strange to say, which theater managers should be compelled to protect. For years, since I have been old enough to make use of the intelligence God has given me, I have made it a practice to remove my hat upon taking my seat at the therter, or if it did not seem to interfere with the pleasure of those back of me to offer to do so in case it did. Why will not women, ladies, if they prefer to be so considered, simply determine to be courteous, considerate, and kind-hearted in this apparently simple matter—a matter about which there can be no other side, about which there is no shadow of doubt as to the way in which to act. I am moved to write thus feelingly from a recent experience of my own at a Saturday matinée. I took a friend to hear Lillian Russell. Naturally we expected to see her also. Although our seats were among the choicest in the parquette my heart gave a thud of despair when I found directly in front of us, almost completely shutting off our view of the stage, two specimens of the large hat abomination. "O, but they look like ladies," I whispered to my friend, "and when they see ours off they will remove theirs if we ask them to do so." Can you imagine my chagrin and disappointment when, upon courteously asking these same persons—we had occasion to reconsider our first estimate of their appearance—if they would be so very kind as to please take off their hats, as they quite shut off our view of the stage, to be met with a perfectly flat refusal—a sudden stiffening of the spinal column, and a pert and determined "I am obliged to keep my hat on." Imagine paying $2 a seat for the privilege of studying the rear view of the hats of two such lovely, gracious specimens of womanhood. As well might a man at a restaurant take all the salts and peppers unto himself or claim all the napkins allotted to his table. We sat through that first act with all the discomfort possible under such conditions. My friend being from out of town, and having greatly anticipated the afternoon's entertainment, my regret over her failure to do so became almost unbearable. I regret to say that the utter annihilation of our fair tormentors would have been sweet to me in those trying moments. Had the bill just introduced in the Illinois Legislature already become a law I would without hesitation have summoned an usher and demanded that my rights and privileges be respected. We have an Audubon Society, a Humane Society, a Society of the King's Daughters, societies of all kinds and degrees. Will not our cultivated, considerate broad-minded women and girls, as a society array themselves against this indefensible, shameful, alas! purely American custom—what is most appropriately called "The Large Hat Nuisance" at our theaters and other places of amusement.

J. W. H.

Wool from Wood.

The latest wonder among the textiles is a fabric woven from the fibers of wood which has been put through a special chemical process. This important method of treating wood fiber, which renders it equal to wool or cotton for all practical purposes, is of German origin, and is known as the "Mesterlich process of chemically treating wood pulp." It was introduced during the year just closed.

Need of the Hour.

Kansas City *Journal:* The burning need of the country at present is statesmen at Washington with sufficient sagacity to keep the government out of the hands of pawnbrokers.

YERKES HAS THE KEY.

HIS INTEREST MAY FORCE REORGANIZATION OF LAKE STREET "L."

Conference to Be Held Today and Tomorrow Between the Representatives of the Two Rival Interests—Yerkes Will Stand on a Proposal to Scale the Bonds 50 Per Cent and Reject Any Plan Which Provides for an Assessment of the Stock.

Active steps in an attempt to reorganize the Lake Street "L" will be taken within a few days. Yesterday arrangements were made for a conference between the committee appointed to represent the bondholders who have joined the A. O. Slaughter interest and the representatives of the Yerkes holders of stock. The meeting will be held today and tomorrow and at it definite propositions, it is expected, will be made by both sides. It is said on excellent authority that the Yerkes party will stand on a proposal to scale the bonds 50 per cent and reject any plan which provides for an assessment of the stock. The Yerkes interest, so it is said, is anxious for an amicable settlement and Mr. Yerkes has left instructions to that effect. Failing to reach it the bondholders will be reminded that Yerkes has been advised that he and not themselves holds the situation in his grasp through his party's ownership of the last coupon and his own proprietorship of the street railway line on West Lake street. This ominous threat was yesterday explained as meaning that the coupon claim might be pressed in court and the horse car line on West Lake street equipped with electricity.

Yerkes' Change of Heart.

Before Mr. Yerkes departed for Europe he carefully looked into the Lake Street "L" situation. He and his friends have stated in private conversation, as well as having said so in more polite terms in the last annual report of the company, that they were fooled in the purchase of the Lake Street "L." Since that time the crowd, so it is said, have experienced a slight change of mind with regard to the property and now believe it has a future if reorganized on a capitalization which is conservative. They have caused careful figures to be made and have arrived at the conclusion that the road if extended on Lake street to Wabash avenue will earn interest charges on a little over $4,000,000 of bonds. The present issue is $8,500,000. Of these, so it is said, the Yerkes interest and their immediate friends can control somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Of the remainder a certain percentage is held in Chicago. The balance is scattered throughout New England and elsewhere in the East. The Yerkes people have satisfied themselves that the majority of the bonds will join those held by any association formed by other than Yerkes' friends. Hence the need of negotiation with the other side, they themselves being unable to swing the controlling number.

Basis of Negotiation.

In formulating a basis of negotiation, a man who speaks from authority said yesterday the Yerkes interest will define its position in this way:

"The Columbia Construction company advanced $180,000 to pay the interest coupon due Jan. 1 last. It withdrew the money as a loan, but agreed to purchase the coupon, which it did. The bondholders assented to the purchase. The question arises: Was there a default? If the money went to the American Trust and Savings Bank as a trust fund to pay the interest due could it be changed without the consent of the bondholders? That question is for a court to determine, but the Columbia Construction company and the stockholders in the Lake Street "L" have been advised that it was properly changed and that in consequence the company is not in default. They have accepted the advice, and therefore in their view the bondholders must wait until July 1 next for an actual default before they can properly begin receivership proceedings. Both sides concede that interest cannot and will not be paid on that date, and neither deny that the quickest way out of difficulty is through a reorganization.

"The Yerkes party thinks the bonds should be scaled one half. The road can earn interest on that amount. They will not accept anything else. They see no need to assess the stock for the stockholders take upon themselves the burden of bringing the road up to a better basis and wait for returns while the bondholders draw interest from the beginning. For the reason that the bonds are scattered it will require figuring to carry out a plan of reorganization. This will consist of depositing the bonds with a trust company, which shall issue its receipts, the latter to be negotiable and to be of the value to which the bonds are scaled. That plan might necessitate the bonds being deposited in perpetuity. The plan is superior to one which simply calls in one-half the bonds to be destroyed. The holder of one bond in this instance would have to be given the money for it. But whatever plan is adopted the Yerkes party will be satisfied if it is on the basis of a 50 per cent reduction in the debt. The floating debt will be taken care of and agreements will be made not to issue bonds for extension purposes save to the amount actually required and after proper notice."

"Suppose the bondholders don't accept?"

He Controls the Situation.

"Mr. Yerkes controls the situation. He can press the Columbia Construction company's claim as an ordinary suit and sue out a receiver in aid. If the road is sold under a foreclosure the present stockholders think they can buy the bonds in at 40. Lastly, if the Lake street horse car line was equipped with rapid transit facilities it would smash the business of the Lake street "L" to pieces. The Yerkes party does not wish to take any steps that are inimical, but they will not consent to any reorganization plan that does not cut the bonds down."

Yesterday it was said that bondholders were causing close examinations to be made of the status of stockholders. A few of them, it was stated, had expressed themselves as willing to accept a reduction in their bonds, but the majority were disposed to insist that their full rights be preserved.

After Years.

After years;
After joys together tasted,
After years in absence wasted,
Bitterest bitter, sweetest sweet,
In the garden porch we meet,
After years.

After years;
O'er us as in former time
The red roses conscious twine
Lattice up, and hand-in-hand
Mid the checkered light we stand,
After years.

After years;
Each had long forecast that day,
Each had thought of much to say,
Plaint of love till then deferred;
Yet we neither uttered word,
After years.

After years;
Water to the draught-cleft lip,
Haven to the storm-vexed ship,
Stillest rest from toil outdone,
These were ours and more in one,
After years.

After years;
Claim no reasoned thought could reach,
Thoughts beyond the range of speech,
Joys that life and change outlast,
Deep as death our lot was cast,
After years.

After years;
From the never of those years,
From the waste whose dews are tears,
Thus we pluck thee evermore,
Of the sunlight Eden shore,
After years.

After years;
In the latter month of May
Bloomed the roses, glowed the day
Hand-in-hand we stood, to know
All can love on love bestow
After years.

—*Palgrave's Hermann Aghe.*

Paying for Our Extravagance.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* In a time of profound peace, with no threat to our national existence except that which comes from our internal vices, we have simply by extravagance and recklessness brought expenditures above revenue, and entered upon an era of lavish debt-making. National and municipal expenditures have doubled in the decade in which the popular ability to pay taxes has shrunk one-half. The inevitable result is that the process of paying for our extravagances by increasing debt has set in, with the result of an increase of $150,000,000 in the debt of the United States.

WHAT A SILVER BASIS MEANS.

A Premium on Gold and Uncertainty in All Transactions.

New York *Tribune:* There are persons who consider it absurd to fear that the country will fall to a silver basis. Others, who realize that the thing is possible, do not see how, and therefore they contrive to bring about the very result they fear. The thing in question is not at all one of theory about which men may dispute indefinitely. It is simply a change of fact, which will be determined absolutely by the opinion and action of men in business on both sides of the ocean.

The first step, of course, would be the establishment of a premium on gold. Whenever gold becomes scarce, either through exportation or through such hoarding as has taken out of the Treasury $32,000,000 in January which has not gone abroad nor into the banks, somebody who wants gold may pay $101 in paper for $100 in gold. This is not yet a change of basis, but only a loss of basis; instead of being worth the gold it promises the paper becomes worth somewhat less. But the moment a premium appears all holders of gold will try to get it, and anticipate that it may increase, and will therefore hold their gold in the hope of realizing an increase. This necessarily tends to a sudden withdrawal of all gold from active circulation, and it is obvious enough that the Treasury would be quickly compelled to pay out the last dollar and ounce of gold it has, or else to refuse redemption of notes excepting in silver. The exhaustion of the gold reserve might come almost in a day, because the Treasury holds in excess of gold certificates outstanding only about $55,000,000 both of coin and bullion, and the New Yorks banks alone hold nearly double that amount of legal tenders redeemable in gold.

Should the Treasury decline to redeem notes except in silver the premium on gold would naturally rise with rapidity. It is impossible to say how far it might rise within any given time. That would depend upon the extent of foreign withdrawals of capital from this country, and upon the speculative disposition of the people to realize profits by an advance in the premium. There are some who reason that, as the greenbacks did not depreciate much for a year after they were first issued, so the currency now in use would not. But the first issue of legal tenders was of small amount, and only $96,000,000 by the 1st of July, 1862, and besides they gave the people for the first time a legal tender paper, which many did not at once expect to depreciate at all. The notes, moreover, were redeemable in gold, and were expected to be redeemed as soon as the war ended. The paper now outstanding is in volume a thousand millions, and the people have learned by years of loss and suffering that it is liable to depreciate greatly if not kept redeemable. It is legally redeemable in silver coin now worth about 50 cents on the dollar, so that, if payment in gold should stop, there would be no assurance that this paper would ever be redeemable except in silver. And if redeemed only in silver it would be worth no more than silver coin.

Such a currency might quickly depreciate so far that men would give $2 in paper for $1 in gold. Between 1 per cent and 100 per cent there would be no rational stopping point for the premium, no point at which its rise ought to be arrested short of the difference in market value between gold and silver bullion. When the time comes that redemption in gold has entirely ceased, and the premium on gold mounts toward the difference between gold and silver bullion, then the currency will have no other than a silver basis. No man can tell how quickly that change might come after gold redemption had once ceased. It is not a question of theory, but one of actual payments in the market by those who have paper and need gold to those who are holding the gold for the highest premium they can get, and who know that the premium has no reasonable stopping point short of the difference between the two metals. Under such circumstances it is not in the least improbable that the paper currency of the United States, within a single month after redemption in gold had ceased, might come to have no greater value than the silver bullion which alone could be obtained for it at the Treasury.

Their Illustrious Exemplar.

New York *Tribune:* With the Wilson brand of statesmanship to reduce the national revenues to a point away below the fixed charges of the government, and the Carlisle-Cleveland brand of statesmanship to supply the deficiency through an enormous increase of the country's interest-bearing debt, the American people are just now witnessing an impressive demonstration of the peculiar economy introduced by the old sailor, who, when he found his blanket too short, cut half a yard off the foot of the covering and sewed it on to the other end, and then shook hands with himself over his extreme cleverness.

The Leaven Is Working Already.

New York *Mail:* It seems to be impossible for city 3 per cent bonds to be marketed. This is due to the increased rates of interest which the Federal Government contemplates offering. Government bonds are, as a rule, the lowest interest-bearing securities, because the security is assumed to be greatest. Advance in the rates of interest which they bear probably means that rates for other securities will go up and that there will be increases in the consideration which all borrowers must pay.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED THURSday, Feb. 14, 1895:

Bauwans-st., 240 s of Tucker, w f, 24x126, Jan. 28 (F. Jannusch to A. W. Manton)........	$ 1,700
Nor wood-av., 417 s e of Lyman, n e f, 100x142, Feb. 11 (E. B. Camp to G. E. Lamphear)	1,100
115th-st., 72 e of Dearborn, n f, 24x125, Feb. 11 (E. Hochstadter to L. G. Rapp)........	1,700
Champlain-av., 175 n of 50th-st., w f, 25x125, Jan. 21 (H. C. Staver to J. M. Anderson)....	2,350
Langley-av., 60 n of 48th-st., e f, 21x125, and ½ inst. Jan. 30 (E. C. Powell to E. A. Powell)	3,750
Champlain-av., 260 n of 48th-st., w f, 25x125, und ½ inst. Jan. 30 (E. A. Powell to E. C. Powell)....	5,250
51st-st., 100 e of May, s f, 25x125, Feb. 13 (H. J. M. Kraatz to C. Wegmann)....	4,500
Marshfield-av., 168 s of 50th-st., e f, 24x125, Feb. 11 (F. Harmsen to J. Koester)....	1,150
Wallace-st., 53 n of 45th, w f, 26x107, Jan. 18 (J. D. Scully to J. J. Kilgallen)....	1,000
Blue Island-av., 150 s w of Hoyne, s e f, 24x100, Feb. 9 (M. J. Shaw to T. E. Rushbrook)....	1,100
Halsted-st., 120 s of 16th, w f, 24x100, und. ½ int., Nov. 20, 1894 (P. Gender et al. to E. Gueder)....	2,333
Halsted-st., 120 s of 16th, w f, 24x100, Oct. 20, 1894 (estate of J. Gender to E Gueder).....	3,500
Clark-st., 50 n of 21st, w f, 25x70, m or l, Feb. 24, 1893 (W. Heckman to A. Frazier)....	6,500
Throop-st., 73 n of W. 18th, w f, 24x125, and other property, Feb. 12 (J. Polka to J. Brabec)....	13,000
Flournoy-st., 277 e of Albany-av., s f, 25x125, Jan. 23 (J. A. McFarland to M. A. Reid).....	5,000
Van Buren-st., 226 w of Kedzie-av., n f, 24x122, and other property, Feb. 13 (H. F. Scheuermann to M. J. Eich)....	6,500
Jackson-st., 300 w of W. 41st, n f, 25x124, Dec. 31, 1894 (J. G. Graff to W. R. Omohundro)....	1,400
Pine-st., 35 n of Erie, w f, 74x146, Jan. 31 (C. J. Scudder et al. to A. P. Williams et al.)....	11,250
Humboldt-av., n w cor Hancock, s f, 50x125, Jan. 5 (C. Schoenfer to G. A. Kaeser)....	1,800
Erie-st., 216 e of Lincoln, s f, 24x123, Feb. 8, (S. Burrows to T. W. Burrows)....	3,500
Same property, Feb. 8, (T. W. Burrows to E. J. Burrows)....	3,500
Byron-st., 350 e of Pine Grove-av., n f 25x140, Jan. 12, (E. T. Stotesbury to J. M. Watkins.)	2,875
Sheridan-drive, 550 s of Buena-av., e f 50x200, Jan. 10, (C. A. Blakey to G. H. Bubly.)....	28,000
Franklin-st., 90 w of Ashland-av., s f 45x148, m or l Feb. 13, (E. E. Brown to C. Cowdery.)	2,500
Sheridan-av., 50 s of Fillmore-st., e f, 25x125, Jan. 26 (S. A. Heller to O. Wilke)....	1,710
Dania-av., 139 n of Wabansia, w f, 24x124, Feb. 13 (C. Nilsen to C. P. Holbech)....	2,500
Vincennes-av., 439 n e of 74th-st., n w f, 25x125, Aug. 3, 1892 (G. G. Caldwell to J. B. Beavis)....	14,650
Lincoln-st., 186 s of 59th, w f, 25x124, and other ppty, Jan. 11 (Max T. Werner to Maria Werner)....	1,000
Armour-av., 125 s of 29th-st., e f, 25x100, Feb. 13 (C. McGrady to M. A. Crowe)....	2,000
Luella-av., n e cor 77th-st., w f, 75x125, Jan. 21 (M. Brown et al. to G. B. Weise)....	2,500
Monroe-st., 226 e of W. 45th, s f, 50x121, Jan. 26 (J. W. Hannan to H. Paquette)....	2,250
Loomis-st., s e cor 70th, w f, 50x124, Feb. 11 (M. in C. to J. A. Orb)....	3,758
Monroe-st., 75 e of W. 41st, n f, 25x121, Nov. 21, 1894 (W. Trimble to C. F. W. Bubilitz)....	1,400
May-st., 50 s of 64th, e f, 50x124, Feb. 11 (P. Ryan to H. Giessing)....	2,000
51st-st., 50 e of Paulina, s f, 25x120, Feb. 15, 1892 (J. E. Cassidy to J. A. Nealey)....	5,000
Ellis-ct., 50 w of Rhodes-av., s f, 74x45, more or less, Feb. 12 (H. A. Probasco to M. Langworthy)....	6,000
Sangamon-st., 141 s of 63d, e f, 25x125, Feb. 13 (J. Beckman to M. Wright)....	5,000
State-st., 125 s of 109th-st., e f, 25x121, April 6, 1894 (J. A. Hall to J. Hoffman)....	1,100
Mosspratt-st., 122 s of Springer-av., w f, 25x125, Feb. 11 (W. Nowak et al. to F. Levandowsky)....	7,000
Michigan-av., 100 s of 114th-st., e f, 25x125, Jan. 26 (A. Esser to Aug. Esser)....	1,000
Phinney-av., n w cor Ohio-st., e f, 72x125, Feb. 11 (M. St. John to J. H. Nolan)....	3,000
Town-st., 166 s of North-av., e f, 22x71, Jan. 22 (F. M. Quick to C. Buckingham)....	1,600
Reynolds-av., 309 s of 89th-st., w f, 25x118, Feb. 12 (J. A. Marshall to O. E. Engstrand)....	1,000
Sangamon-st., 56 n of 64th, w f, 25x124, Feb. 6 (E. Nelson to J. E. Dailey)....	6,500
Henderson-st., 278 e of W. 57th, s f, 50x123, and other property, Feb. 5 (M. Luther. College to H. F. Douren)....	1,550
90th-pl., s e cor Lange-av., n f, 100x123, Feb. 13 (J. Falley to D. J. O'Connor)....	1,450
Elizabeth-st., 172 n of 69th, w f, 50x124, Dec. 20, 1894 (G. Peters to J. Peters)....	2,200
Cornelia-st., 140 e of Sheffield-av., n f, 50x141, Jan. 7 (G. St. J. Sheffield et al. to C. Buckingham)....	4,500

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 3 CALIGRAPH AND CABINET; perfect order; bargain; will exchange. CAVE, 3833 State-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 202.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

Sam Brown Jr., two 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 210-14 Polwyne-pl.......	$ 3,000
N. Wendt, 3-story and basement brick flats, 2930 Wallace-st....	4,800
M. Maisal, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1645 63d-st....	5,000
John Guderyohn, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 418 36th-st....	4,200
Charles Crane, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 112 W. 48th-st....	3,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

SOUTH DIVISION.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614.......C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st.......J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d.......N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th.......C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th.......T. H. PATTERSON.
N. W. cor. Oakwood.......JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134.......I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d.......C. S. ALLEN.
5040.......SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d.......CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 71st.......PHILLIPS CHEM. CO.
HALSTED STREET—
2603.......A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th.......F. NEUBECK.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison.......HARRISON PHARMACY.
2200.......E. J. WEYER.
2727.......STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st.......W. K. FORSYTH.
3160.......H. F. FLANNERY.
4259.......A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700.......JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st.......R. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 58th.......F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.......F. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th.......F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th.......M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d.......SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th.......W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
128.......J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth.......R. P. BRAUN.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188.......G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—
515.......AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th.......E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th.......O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th.......E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210.......C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460.......L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake.......O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard.......C. N. GOODNOW.
405.......A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans.......C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn.......WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108.......F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Wright street.......MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison.......J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560.......R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson.......JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island avenue.......F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace avenue.......B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004.......M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th.......McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d.......R. H. WHEELER.
WEST DIVISION.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams.......ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
Cor. Harrison.......H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468.......WM. H. BIERMAN.
567.......HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey.......PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland.......F. KITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble.......A. H. SCOTT.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171.......J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina.......R. T. SILL.
771.......A. S. STODDARD.
1014.......W. W. THUMSER.
1299.......HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan.......F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
140.......AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278.......DELL & CO.
384.......PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572.......F. A. THAYER.
785.......J. W. CHASE.
826.......R. McLENNON.
1001.......C. D. STONE.
1049.......J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento.......E. L. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan.......KOTZ & MOORE.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
282.......FORD'S PHARMACY.
465.......HENRY SCHROEDER.
1318.......MOYER BROS.
Cor. Oakley.......F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149.......FRANK GRAMMER.
296.......W. A. BRABROOK.
360.......F. C. MULLER.
475.......F. J. KNOWLES.
987.......FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada.......GEO. REDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis.......BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422.......CHAS. S. THEIL.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center.......J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin.......THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Robey.......C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue.......JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco.......F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
260.......JNO. P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750.......F. E. FISKE.
NORTH DIVISION.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
80.......R. H. HANKE.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748.......ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161.......C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland.......A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio.......H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut.......WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division.......E. WEBER.
Cor. Goethe.......R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue.......F. J. LINK.
Cor. Center.......HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Webster.......FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted.......BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio.......C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend.......A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario.......J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak.......R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division.......F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie.......DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison.......R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland.......HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Ries)
STATE STREET—
Cor. Chestnut.......A. MARTEN.
294.......C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224.......HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton.......W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood.......H. W. WEHE.
Cor. Belden.......F. R. LEONARD.
622.......MAX SCHULZ.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center.......HERMAN FAL.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845.......A. E. BOB.
SUBURBAN.
AUSTIN.......W. C. CLINE.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park Ave. Station.......L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av.......OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth.......H. J. HOUGHTON.
66th and Stewart-av.......E. G. BINE.
RAVENSWOOD.......A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WHITE FOX TERRIER PUP; BLACK spot over right eye. Return to J. INGLIS, 192 53d-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A LARGE PEARL SCARF PIN. FINDER will be liberally rewarded by returning same to J. B. LONG, Lakota Hotel.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—HENRY ATWOOD, SON of Henry H., of Johnstown, Rhode Island, who went away in 1883 for Black Hills. If alive he will communicate with undersigned. Information as to death also desired. J. ERASTUS LESTER, attorney-at-law, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ONLY WAY TO BUY DIAMONDS.
Our plan gives you all the privileges and advantages heretofore given only to dealers.
The pennies you waste daily, accomplish astonishing results.
We now carry watches of all grades and a complete stock of novelties in jewelry, silverware, etc.
See how we do it.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
103 State-st. 3d floor, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL — SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, AND flower pots. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, AND ADJUSTED. GEO. B. RENN, 1323 Masonic Temple.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 21 years' experience; bank references.

INCOME TAX RETURNS PREPARED TO MEET the requirements of the law. C. NIGG, expert accountant, 415 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—PARTIES NOT NEEDing full time of bookkeeper may have their accounts written up daily, weekly, or monthly at small cost; temporary engagements solicited at expert work, opening, balancing, or closing books. Address N 645, Tribune office.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

MODERN 2-FLAT BUILDING EQUITY FOR A Brunswick-Balke billiard-room outfit, 4 billiard and 2 pool tables; must be in first-class condition with all necessary chairs and fixtures. Will give a big trade if right. Agents note. S. M. Hotel, Coldwater, Mich.

WANTED—UPRIGHT PIANO IN EXCHANGE for horse, carriage, or lot. N 781, Tribune.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 178 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 471 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER, 269 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 crayon; old pictures copied and enlarged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL GIVE ANY ONE $15 who can assist young man to position as bookkeeper or office work; 4 years' experience; best of references. Address N 727, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPONSIBLE MAN, experienced accountant, proficient proof reader, desires engagement; first week's service gratis. Address M J 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man, aged 29; competent and experienced; bond if required; best of references. Address M J 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, age 30; good habits; formerly with leading Chicago firm; have elegant references. Address N 708, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPer is desirous of regular, temporary, or periodical work opening, closing, examining, or keeping books; good references. Address M J 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPERT at figures, single or d. e. bookkeeper, wants one to two hours' work daily; good and rapid penman; accurate; $5 a week. Address N 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BILL clerk or general office man; references. Address N 647, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS night work. Address M J 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD EXPERIenced bookkeeper. Address K 955, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 MAN, GOOD APPEARing, energetic, and steady, wants position as salesman for city and suburb; experienced in drugs, sundries, and specialties; can sell any line of merit; salary and commission; city and country references. Address N 728, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ON THE road all of the time wants a side line; light, small samples to sell general trade. Address N 719, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 16-YEAR-OLD BOY IN office; grammar school graduate. Address N 765, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A NO. 1 CUSTOM CUTter wants to make a change; try on or no try on; perfect fit; no objection to country; moderate salary. Address N 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; GOOD MAN, sober and steady. Address N 757, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SCOTCHMAN as "butler"; experienced and thoroughly willing. Address M J 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as useful man; can give references. Address JOHN LEVER, P. O., City.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, strong and sober, as coachman or janitor's assistant; small wages. Address K. H., 2964 La Salle-st., 3d floor, rear.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 24, AS stenographer and general office work; three years' experience; first-class reference; fair salary; interview solicited. Address N 742, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND BY A COMpetent and reliable young man of 10 years' experience in general merchandise business; any wages accepted. Address M J 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PHYSICIAN'S OFfice by business-man desiring to graduate. Address K 965, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, PORTER, fireman, any general work. Address L 265, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character; good penman; best of references; any honorable work. Address N 764, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GERman girl as competent cook and laundress; small American family; South Side; city references. Address A T 400, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK; MIDDLE-AGED; best references; go to suburbs. Tel. 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL; SOUTH Side; age 13; can go home nights; $2. Address N 709, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND GIRL; YOUNG Wisconsin German; experienced; neat. 147 N. Clark-st. Tel. 958 North. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL wishes second work, or second and sewing; good waitress; best city references. N 736, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEWORK, FIRST-class, Swedish, young, good waitress. Tel. 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; general housework. Address MISS LUND, 109 Sedgwick-st., 1st floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—$2.50, $3.50, $4; EXCELlent general housework girls; cooks. 2205 Michigan-av. Telephone, 63 South. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL; GENeral housework; private family. Address 4827 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL for general work. Call at 4433 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GENERAL housework girl. 255 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK. 9 RAY-st. W.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, with party desiring latest styles; perfect fit. MISS LEIGH, 16 Germania-place.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A position as seamstress in a family. Address 280 Chestnut-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced; city references; owns machine; low salary. M J 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED, competent lady stenographer, 4 years' experience, with reliable firm; refs. N 703, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; careful, accurate; $7. Address N 766, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY 19, living at home, employment in reputable physician or dentist's office. M J 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG man; state references and salary expected, as application will otherwise be ignored. Address N 773, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERIENCED AND THOROughly competent, by large dry goods firm. Address N 774, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—SAFE GUARD; YOUNG MAN; $50. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN; extra good writer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

OFFICE MAN, 17 TO 22; EXTRA GOOD PENMAN. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—ON SALARY TO sell oils and extracts to bottlers and confectioners; only parties commanding trade and best references need apply; state age, experience, salary expected, and territory covered. M J 79, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE, SUCcessful, and steady salesman; good opening for right man; give particulars of former employment. Address M J 75, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING — TO TAKE SIDE line on commission; one who comes in contact with dry goods, carpets, and curtain trade; good sellers. Address M J 130, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SALESman; must be a man who has been able to command a salary of at least $100 per month. Address M J 77, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WE CAN USE A FIRST-CLASS, capable, energetic man on our educational work; preference given to minister or ex-school teacher. Apply Room 3, 341-351 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS, CAPABLE OF earning $25 per week; splendid opportunity for enterprising man to learn new business with largest house in the U. S. Room 411, 160-174 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, EXPERIENCED IN the grocery business, by wholesale grocery house for a good route; state experience and reference. Address M J 73, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH CLOTHING houses in country to sell nice, new article on commission. Address M J 124, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ON COMMISSION, TO SELL FURniture trade line bed springs. Address M J 127, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS; EXPERIENCED; paint; for Indiana. Apply by letter, giving experience, WADSWORTH-HOWLAND CO.

SALESMAN—ON COMMISSION, FOR CITY ONLY, to sell well-known manufacturer's line; soaps and perfumes. Address M J 144, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—OF UNBOUNDED ACTIVITY, WITH security or good bonds, to sell the "Morey Gas Burner." Quick seller; thousands in use, receiving the highest indorsement; gives eighty (80) candle power; same consumption of gas as an ordinary five-foot tip, yielding only nineteen (19) candle power; suitable for the home, office, or store. Why complain of hard times when you can, through energy and perseverance, make a good living representing the "Morey Gas Burner"? A. G. MOREY, First floor, 145 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—FURNITURE—IN LARGE STATE-st. department; must be first-class and thoroughly experienced. Address at once, N 775, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—3; EXPERIENCED; CITY; SALary and commission; references required; call early. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

TWO FIRST-CLASS STEEL-PLATE MEN FOR history work; must be experienced; commission; Western territory. Address M J 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO HANDLE FINE line of lubricating oils and greases exclusively or as side line; experience not necessary. Address Powers Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

Boys.

OFFICE BOY—WHO CAN WRITE WELL AND apt at figures; 12 to 14 years old. Address in own hand, stating salary, N 767, Tribune office.

Trades.

CAP OPERATORS—STEADY WORK.
J. BERLIN & CO.,
219 Jefferson-av.,
Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMAN—OF ORDINARY ABILITY, BUT neat and clear minded; about $12 a week for several weeks; write, don't call. L. J. BERGER, 331 West Lake-st.

MAN WANTED—WHO IS A PRACTICAL LAUNdry soapmaker; state fully what you can do. Address N 740, Tribune office.

TAILORS—FOR SEAT ROOM; GOOD LIGHT. 171 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

House Servants.

BUTLER—AND WIFE, COOK; $50. CALL 130 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; REMINGTON; $10. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

VALET—A YOUNG MAN OF HONESTY AND OF good appearance as valet for an invalid gentleman; must have had experience. Address N 729, Tribune office.

MAN—CLEAN-CUT, ACTIVE MAN, AGE 30 OR 40, unmarried, American, to take general superintendency of the outside detail management of employes in stables, electric light plant, and on the grounds of a large sanitarium; must be thoroughly capable of the discipline management of help and the operation of these several departments in a systematic manner; state experience, reference, salary wanted. Address C 41, care of Lord & Thomas, 45 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

MAN—A YOUNG MAN AS MANAGER OF OUR ice and cold storage plant; preference given to one taking an interest; state salary desired. Address FRED BALCOM, Clarksburg, W. Va.

MAN—HUSTLER, GOOD ADDRESS, PERSONally and favorably acquainted with big advertising firms; steady, remunerative position. Address N 744, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO HAS PROCESS FOR MAKING over old butter. Address N 785, Tribune office.

MEN—EVERYWHERE TO SELL NEW SPECIALty; everybody buys at sight; business places by the day; sample 25c or $1 for one dozen, which will start you in business. Address Specialty Mfg. Co., Spokane, Wash.

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE SAMples near their homes; no talking; good wages. KELLOGG MFG. CO., 229 Broadway, New York.

PENMAN—A FINE PENMAN; PERMANENT POsition. Box 926, Chicago Postoffice.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPERS—TWO LADIES; GOOD WRITers; city references. 185 Dearborn, Room 31.

LADY—YOUNG, FOR OFFICE WORK; COME recommended. WILSON, 215 Dearborn.

Domestics.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; PRIVATE BOARDING house. 513 W. Adams-st.

COOK—AND COACHMAN; MAN AND WIFE. Address, with references, 4543 Ellis-av.

GIRL—CLEANLY; COMPETENT; GENERAL housework; American family of three adults; German, Canadian, or American preferred. 751 Walnut-st., s. e. cor. Albany-av.

GIRL — SCANDINAVIAN — FOR GENERAL housework, at 6412 Dickey-st., Englewood; must be well recommended and speak good English.

GIRL—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL WITH references. Apply 1718 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—SERVANT GIRL, LIGHT HOUSEwork; small family. Address, with references, N 762, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Swedish preferred. WOODSTOCK, Wabash and 28th-st., flat 9.

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. 328 Fullerton-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL. 3823 Vincennes-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—WILL PAY $3 PER WEEK for four hours work daily and furnish desk room and machine, with privilege to do outside work. Apply 306 Chamber of Commerce.

STENOGRAPHER—A YOUNG LADY; EXPErience necessary; $8 per week. Address N 743, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERAtor—Lady; experienced. Answer, giving experience and references. Address D O 406, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—FOR OFFICE IN HOME INS.; Smith operator. Address N 770, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SUNDAY-school work and the general study of the Bible to accept a permanent situation at $10 per week; very desirable; call after 10 a. m. Room 70, 245 State-st.

LADY—AN EDUCATED LADY TO DO DETECTive service, one who has had experience preferred. Address, giving particulars, P. O. Box 1115, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG LADY—BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE; A No. 1 firm; permanent position; salary $9. Call after 2 p. m. 415 Rand-McNally Bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGS, DRY goods, or any other merchandise. FRANK A. CHAPIN, 637 Monadnock Bldg.

CASH PAID FOR GOOD FIRST MORTGAGES. FRANK A. CHAPIN, 637 Monadnock Bldg.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STOCK HARDware and stoves; also large job printing office; both doing good business; good location; would take clear Illinois farm. WM. ADDERLEY, 641 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN FIRST-CLASS county seat in Indiana; population 8,000 to 10,000; the store is in one of the best locations in the town; reason for selling, ill health of proprietor. Address A. Kiefer Drug Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FINE BUSINESS CHANCE WITH NEWSPAPER; $500 required; secured. 308 Dearborn, R. 805.

GOOD MACHINIST OR PAINTER WITH $1,000 or $2,000 can secure good position and security. Address N 784, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO INVEST WHERE your services will not be needed you are invited to reply to this. This is an enterprise conducted by Chicago business-men in good standing, and promises highly satisfactory results. Replies are requested from principals only. Address M J 145, Tribune office.

SACRIFICE—HALF OFFICE BUSINESS; ESTABlished, paying; $375 required. Address N 758, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON EASY TERMS — FIRST-CLASS North Side drug store, corner Maple and Clark; living apartments in rear; steam heat, electric light etc. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN IN EACH MICHIGAN AND Iowa town having over 10,000 population to start a branch of our business; must invest from $800 to $1,200; $500 per month can easily be made; no agency or patent-right scheme, but strictly legitimate and bona fide office business, now in operation in many cities coining money. Parties with the required capital meaning business address immediately. J. F. LAWRENCE, Box 434, Chicago, Ill.

$500 WILL MAKE YOU $1,000 IN ONE MONTH; you keep the cash. Address N 771, Tribune office.

$2,500 CASH WILL SECURE A MAN A GOOD merchandise business on the Pacific coast with salary of $125 per month and part of profits. Address M J 95, Tribune office.

$4,000 BUYS AN OLD ESTABLISHED MERchant tailoring, doing the largest business on the North Side. Address M J 146, Tribune.

$5,000 WANTED—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for silent partner to join renowned engineer called to visit officially government abroad on naval business; proofs and documents can be inspected. Address P. WILLIAMS, 50 Bellevue-pl., City.

$5,000—A SAFE AND EXCEEDINGLY PROFitable investment; investigation will convince; bank references. M J 128, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING Co., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and Harness Builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city, and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped, and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE-TELLER BY HAND READing; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good-luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME. MOZART, 1835 Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian charm. Tips on races.

KHALIF, 2121 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing; give what you can; not a scheme to get business, but to show I am reliable; 10 to 8; also Sundays. Stamp for particulars.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS IN EVERY STATE ON SALARY AND commission; agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE PHOTO-IT pocket camera; sells itself; profits immense. Address The Photo-It Mfg. Co., X 1, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—SALARY AND EXPENSES, $12.50 a week. Call at 1180, 324 Dearborn-st.

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IF YOU HAVE 50 VOLUMES OR MORE OF OLD books (bound) send me your address; I will call and pay cash for them. BARKER'S, 171 E. Madison. Go in store having golden B over awning; send this advertisement you will get 10 per cent more.

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CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

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SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

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500,000 CLEANED BRICK VERY CHEAP. 265 State-st., 23d and Armour-av.

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COINS AND STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD. COIN catalogue 10c. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV. — FIRST-CLASS ROOM, with table board; choice location.

2552 PRAIRIE-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS; BOARD optional; first-class private family; reasonable; references.

4524 LAKE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, convenient to Ill. Cent. and cable. French teacher in family.

North Side.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE FRONT DOUBLE and single rooms; board if desired.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED rooms, with board. MRS. CROWELL.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION PARK —Large double, also single room; homelike.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board, 50c a day; $3 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—REFINED YOUNG LADY, EMLPOYED, desires room and board on West Side with private family; must be reasonable. N 768, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; South Side; by young man; state particulars. Address N 776, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 53d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.—American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, walking distance; strictly private family; rate moderate. Address M J 113, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO, WARM, PLEASANT single room; all conveniences; walking distance; reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—1907 MILWAUKEE-AV.—ELEGANTly furnished front alcove room; also others.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with heat; convenient location; gentleman. Address N 783, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR 2 GENTLEmen, with all conveniences, near 31st and Groveland-av. Address C B 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—Furnished or not, Michigan-av. residence, all modern improvements, for 2 or 3 years; price, furnished, $250 per month; unfurnished, $225. Address M J 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT — 2408 S. PARK-AV.—15-ROOM house; newly decorated and remodeled; new plumbing, etc.; will put in beveled plate-glass doors; $75; open. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door, and elevated road within 5 blocks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"THE TOLEDO," 5155 CORNELL-AV. —Now ready; 7-room flats, with all modern improvements; steam heat, electric lights, etc.; rents reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$14 TAKES 3-ROOM STEAM-HEATED flat; janitor, etc. Can you beat it? Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS RANGES; rent $16 to $28. 3537 Cottage Grove.

North Side.

TO RENT — 5 TO 6 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats in block corner of Pine and Ohio-sts.; low rental; all newly decorated.

Also other flats on Pine, Indiana, and Illinois-sts., from $13 upward. HOYT, 302 Illinois-st., cor. Pine.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, 5 rooms, heat, gas range, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS.
All kinds and sizes, with or without steam heat.
JAMES S. JACKSON,
388 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOM MODERN flat, 1st or 2d floor, $20; South Side, near I. C. or elevated. Address N 749, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 48 Fifth-av.; splendid location for any mercantile business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., 5540—FINE BRICK store and basement, with 4 living rooms; cheap rent to good party.

FOR RENT—STORES, CENTRALLY LOCATED. Inquire 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

North Side.

FOR RENT—LARGE STORE, 541 NORTH Clark-st.; also 8-room flats there.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE GARDEN CITY Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.; well adapted for manufacturers' agents, having passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, and electric light. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Adams Express Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD, Agents, Room 40.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER office at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT OFFICE, WITH TELEPHONE and vault. Room 505, 153 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND FACTORY, CENTRAL. CONPROPST & CO., 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST STEEL CONstructed fire-proof new manufacturing buildings in Chicago, with all the latest improvements; heated by steam; freight and passenger elevator; three large brick fire-proof vaults; every foot of this place is very light; large windows on three sides of the building; 50x100 feet; eight stories and basement; large plate glass around the first story; located northwest corner Harrison and Clinton-sts.; I will divide this building and rent three or four floors to the right party; building will be completed March 15. D. S. PLACE, Owner, No. 145 La Salle-st., tel. main 824.

TO RENT—SPACE IN CAVE'S DRY GOODS store for groceries, meat market, millinery, etc.; 100 feet front; all on main floor. 3829 to 3835 State-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. BIGELOW, MANAGER MADISON MEDICAL Institute, established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR-ST., COR Ashland-blvd., expert ladies' special physician.

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PIANO, GUITAR, AND BANJO TAUGHT thoroughly. Call on or address MISS C. C. WOLCOTT, 521 Belden-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN STENOGRAPHY. CALL or address MISS GORDON, 5224 Lake-av.

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Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

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SOPRANO—GOOD SOPRANO FOR CONCERT AT once. Address N 777, Tribune office.

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RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
GREAT BUSINESS CORNER.
Large frontage, on one of the most important business streets in the city, improved with well-constructed building, all modern conveniences.
RENTS 10 PER CENT on present low basis; will accept $30,000 cash and same amount in clear vacant or improved (but only "gilt-edged") property—balance to be suitably arranged.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301-304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY 50 ft. front, $20,000. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st., cor. Adams-st., Tel. 5170.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Six elegant brown stone residences; $85,000, $87,000, $48,500, $45,000, $50,000, $115,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Three granite and St. Lawrence marble houses, $65,000, $110,000, $55,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Pretty modern home, with 35 feet and barn; owner going out of city; $36,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front house, 51 feet and barn; owner anxious to sell; $37,500.

PRAIRIE-AV.—The handsome residence of Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, n. w. cor. 30th-st., with 52 or 104 feet.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., two first-class modern houses, 25 ft. each, in choice location; not heretofore offered for sale; in perfect order; nothing better of their size; owner of one is traveling in Europe for an indefinite period; $35,000 each; call for full particulars.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., brick house, near 27th-st., with brick barn; $22,500.

KENWOOD—Beautiful modern house with large grounds; costly interior; a perfect specimen of the newest and most elegant designs in modern architecture; $85,000.

KENWOOD — Handsome residence with large grounds; $20,000.

ELLIS-AV.—New stone house, near 45th-st.; has never been occupied; hot water heat, tile bathroom, open plumbing, etc.; $15,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Five new and costly modern residences; $50,000, $75,000, $55,000, $40,000, $125,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—New stone front house; $25,000.

GRAND-BLVD.—New and very fine house; $40,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Great bargain in a fine house north of 22d-st.; only 60 per cent of former price.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS Bldg., 205 La Salle-st., cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., 50x174 ft., east front, 125 ft. north of 33d-st., bet. two costly houses.

DREXEL-BLVD., 66x250 ft., s. w. cor. 45th-st.; also a very choice 100 ft. lot in same vicinity.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE CENTRAL BUSINESS property, rented to one first-class tenant, $250,000. Nothing better. It is what you have been looking for and not found heretofore. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON PARK-PLACE, S. W. cor. 49th-st., 147 feet frontage at $120 ft.; will divide; this will be one of the best residence localities on the South Side. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-FLAT BUILDING AND GOOD barn near 55th-st.-blvd.; suburban depot and electric line; 5c fare; will lease from purchaser for one year at $500. Address N 739, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE DETACHED MODERN RESIdences, Nos. 4820-24-28 Forrestville-av., $10,000; best value on South Side. Apply G. O. GORDEN & CO., S. E. Cor. 47th and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, NOS. 3136 AND 3138 Forest-av., 2 3-story and basement brick houses. Only $5,750 each. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—New modern residence on Michigan-av.; price, $35,000; or will rent for term of years on a basis of 7 per cent and taxes. Address M J 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 DETACHED RESIDENCES, 4820-28 Forrestville-av.; bargain; ready March 15; $10,500. G. O. GORDON & CO., 4701 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN $7,000 HOUSE, SOUTH Side, under foreclosure; at least $3,000 cash required, balance exchange. Address N 750, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

	LOT.
HARRISON-ST., near Central Park-av., 25x125, worth $1,500, only	$1,265.00
FULTON-ST., west of Homan-av., 25 feet to alley, imp. in and paid, worth $2,250, only	$1,675.00
MADISON-ST., near 43d, 25x175, only	$2,100.00

EDWIN J. BOWES JR. & BROS.,
Tel. M. 2163. Suite 44, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING WITH BRICK BARN, lot 35x132, on Washington-blvd., near Wood-st. OWNER, N. w. cor. Sacramento and Carroll-avs.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$290 PER FOOT BUYS Adams-st. corner; east of Center-av. Address N 759, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$4,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS—DONT PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GROSSDALE, NEAR DEpot, for only $350. Other lots in the same block are selling for $500. I must have $50 cash; bal. can be paid at $8 per mo. Address M J 83, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LOTS AND ACRES; buy now and build before the rise. Please call on GEO. McKINNEY, 100 Washington-st., Room 714.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES MARINETTE CO., Wis., covered with good hardwood timber, for $1.50 per acre, worth $5; title perfect; abstract furnished. WEBSTER, 516 Chamber Commerce.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER 35TH-ST., ST. LOUIS, MO., 8 houses; each has 10 rooms; new plumbing, hot and cold water, laundry, furnace, 6 mantels, newly decorated; front, side, and back yards; stone front steps and coping; each two built together; size of whole lot 200x128; price $68,000; $21,000 cash, balance on time, 6 per cent, or might trade for Chicago property; will sell two or more of the above houses. Address N 649, Tribune office.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—LAND OF SUNSHINE CO.,
Merced County, California.

Perpetual water rights.
Homes for thousands.
Fruit and farm lands.
Very easy terms.

75,000 acres. Send for circulars.
Office 112-114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, FROM OWNER, best piece of improved property that $150,000 or $200,000 will buy, and where $75,000 acre tract will be taken, balance spot cash. Owners please call. TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — FROM OWNERS — GOOD, CLEAR farm lands in corn belt of Illinois, Indiana, or Iowa; will give clear Chicago property. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

WANTED—WE CAN USE A DOWN-TOWN property at from $100,000 to $250,000. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, GOOD FLORIDA home, bottom price, for clear Wisconsin farm. W. P. BUTLER, 459 The Rookery.

WANTED—FOR CASH—50 FT NEAR 65TH AND Langley-av. Address C D 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME CHEAP LOTS ON SOUTH Side to build. Address N 734, Tribune office

WANTED—NEW FURNITURE, TO MOVE, FOR house or vacant. Address N 763, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

BANK STOCK—15 SHARES, WORTH $2,000, FOR Chicago property. Address N 753, Tribune.

CHOICE 160 ACRES IN SOUTH DAKOTA, CLEAR —to put in as first payment on residence, South Side, east of Wabash-av. 516 Chamber of Commerce.

EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE—DESIRABLE CHIcago, Detroit, and other city property; good Western farms; negotiate exchanges of only choice properties. H. M. WISLER, 94 Hartford Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE HAVE THE FINEST fruit land in California, with free water. We will take good clear property in Cook County in exchange as part payment and give time on balance. Address M J 139, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—MODERN STEAM-HEATED 4-flat building on Wentworth-av.; price $20,000; mtg. $10,000 at 6 per cent; want vacant or farm. Address M J 129, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE AND 4 FLATS, 63D-st., for farm or city vacant. 3 stores and 6 flats, 69th-st., for city vacant or clear farm. J. F. MICK & SON, Room 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FORTY ACRES CALIFORNIA fruit land for clear and vacant in good locality in Chicago. Address M J 153, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR DAKOTA, NEBRASKA lands; want clear suburban. 6211 Princeton-av.

WANTED—CLEAR CHICAGO LOTS OR GOOD improved equity for 320 acres of first-class fruit land at Merced, California. Address M J 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR INSIDE VACANT FOR DEsirable equities. H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR HARRISON stock. Address M J 143, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

AMOUNTS FROM $500 TO $100,000 TO LOAN ON real estate within 5 miles of Court House. No commisson. Will deal with owners only. HARRY L. IRWIN, Attorney at Law, Room 708, No. 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 608 Chamber of Commerce. Geo. Mills Rogers, Counsel.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. FRANK COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M. 594, No. 171 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT lowest interest; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Prompt attention to applications. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE. Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property at lowest current rates. J. D. HARVEY & CO., First National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN, BUILDING LOANS. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

NO COMMISSION—IMP'D PROPERTY LOANS; bldg. loans low. DELAMATER & CO., 55 Dearb'n.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, REAL ESTATE mortgage broker. 102 Washington-st., Title and Trust Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT MADE on Chicago property at lowest rates; building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMproved. Address L X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,000 TO $5,000, TO BE secured by first mortgage on La Grange vacant; security gilt-edge. Address N 760, Tribune office.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. HENRY DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$1,100 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState by private party; no commission required; describe security. Address N 665, Tribune.

$3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rate. ALBERT WAHL, 521 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

$15,000 TO LOAN; SUMS TO SUIT. CASE & LORD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
(ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— —LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
93 and 97 Clark-st., Room 3.
At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

ENDOWMENT TONTINE LIFE INSURANCE policies purchased. R. HERZFELD, 171 La Salle.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LOANS—ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES AT LOW rates; will purchase. W. G. SCOTT, 97 Washington.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building.

WILL MAKE A RIPPING BIG CUT ON A WELL-secured $4,500 first mortgage, secured on St Paul tenement row worth $9,000; in city today only. D. C., Chicago U. Hotel, 156 Clark-st.

$20,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS, 8 PER cent interest; ample security. Address N 623, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLEARING SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS!

New York Piano Co. upright, rosewood	$135
Reed & Sons upright, ebony	185
Colby upright, largest size	200
Fischer upright, ebony	150
Kimball upright, light fancy case	195
Sterling upright, rosewood	180
Ludwig upright, mahogany	190
Washburn upright, mahogany	200
Knabe upright, walnut	325
Henry F. Miller upright, ebony	250
Fischer upright, mahogany	275
Knabe upright, rosewood	375
Steinway upright, rosewood	425
Hallet & Davis, mahogany	275

Very easy terms of payments may be arranged.

A handsome stool and cover included with every piano without additional charge.

LYON & HEALY,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

NOTE—Our factories produce over 100,000 musical instruments per annum.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.
"THE BIG FOUR."
WEBER.
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WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
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STUYVESANT.
"THE BIG FOUR."
Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.

NOW IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
We are offering slightly used pianos at extremely low prices.
You can now get a choice bargain, and at just the right figure, too.
Installment plan if you desire, or we'll accommodate you by taking the cash.
Don't miss the sale.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

RELIABILITY IS OUR MOTTO.
You can depend upon a strictly truthful representation and absolute integrity. Our promises will be kept. We will insure you against disappointment.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
in almost endless variety.
All grades. All prices. All terms.
Pianos from $40 upward. Organs from $20 upward.
Decker Bros., Chickering, Estey, Conover, Steger, Camp & Co., Arion, Kroeger, Cable & Son, Mozart, Hallett & Davis, and others. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP,
The Leading House. Established 1868.
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT on pianos at WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. REED & SONS' the only American piano receiving SPECIAL MENTION. Send for circulars.
A. REED & SONS, Manufacturers,
3 and 5 Adams-st., near Michigan-av.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF HIGH-GRADE pianos, the cases of which were damaged recently at the North Side warerooms of the Rintelman Piano Co., 580 North Clark-st., have been removed to 568 North Clark-st., cor. Schiller, where they will be sold at a great sacrifice, sale beginning today. Open evenings.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY —A number of Knabe upright pianos, including Steinways, Chickerings, and Sohmers, from $190 upwards. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av. cor. Jackson.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager, 218 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF FINE PIANOS.
Bargains in new and second-hand pianos; easy terms to suit customers.

$135.	One Decker & Son upright piano.
$135.	One B. Schoninger mahogany upright.
$145.	One Colby & Duncan large upright.
$135.	One Vose & Sons upright.
$130.	One Jacob Bros. walnut piano.
$100.	One Chickering upright.
$115.	One W. W. Kimball, 7 octaves, upright.
$100.	One Knabe & Co. piano, 7 octaves.
$185.	One Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$155.	One Decker & Son large upright piano.
$165.	Kroeger & Sons upright piano, 7⅓ octaves.
$125.	New England upright, 7⅓ octaves.
$135 each,	two walnut upright pianos.
$85 each,	two upright pianos, 7 octaves.

$3, $4, and $5 per month. To rent—200 upright pianos. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOHMER PIANOS } The Thompson Music Co.
SOHMER PIANOS } sole representatives,
SOHMER PIANOS } 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MAN WITH TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN merchant tailoring business, large established trade, in good location, wants partner with some capital to enlarge business. M J 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER—WITH ABOUT $5,000 CASH—GOOD paying business. Address N 726, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN—LADY WOULD LIKE to get gentlemen's underwear, hosiery, and gloves to repair. Address N 741, Tribune office.

VAUGHAN'S GARDENING ILLUSTRATED, FINest seed, plant, and flower catalogue for 1895, ready for the asking. 88—State-st.—88.

WE SOLICIT MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions on consignment or buy outright for spot cash. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134 and 136 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO BID ON your printing. Martin-Grace Printing Co., 85 Fifth-avenue. Telephone Main 699.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Fulda	April 27	Genoa
Kaiser W. II	May 4	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Saale..Tues., Feb. 19, 6 am	Havel.Tues., Mch. 12, 9 am
Lahn..Tues., Feb. 26, 9 am	Trave.Tues., Mch. 19, 7 am
Ems..Tues., Mch. 5, 11 am	Lahn.Tues., Mch. 26, 4 pm

SPRING SAILINGS 1895.
TO SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON), BREMEN.

Trave……Tues., April 16	Ems……Sat., June 1
Lahn……Tues., April 23	Havel……Tues., June 4
Saale……Tues., April 30	Kaiser W. II. Sat., June 8
Ems……Sat., May 4	Trave……Tues., June 11
Havel……Tues., May 7	Lahn……Tues., June 18
Trave……Tues., May 14	Aller……Tues., June 25
Lahn……Tues., May 21	Ems……Sat., June 29
Saale……Tues., May 28	Havel……Tues., July 2

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Maintaining a service to the European Continent with
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg.
This line holds the record for fastest time on this route to Europe.
SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Normannia, Mar 28, 11 a m	A. Victoria, May 16, 9 a m
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 a m	Columbia, May 23, 11 a m
Columbia, April 25, 11 a m	F. Bismarck, May 30, 11 a m
Normannia, May 9, 11 a m	Normannia, June 6, 11 a m

NOTICE.—After June 1 steamers will run to and from the dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.
Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.

Scandia..Feb. 23, 9:30 a m	Russia, March 9, 9:30 a m
Prussia…March 2, 10 a m	Persia, March 16, 10 a m

1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New York,
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.,	37 Broadway, N. Y.
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	125 La Salle-st.,
H. Claussenius & Co.,	Chicago.
80 Fifth-av.	

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin……Feb. 20, 11 am | Paris……Feb. 27, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Southwark, Feb. 16, 2:30 pm | Indiana……Feb. 23, 9 am
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Westernland, Feb. 20, 2 pm | Noordland, Feb. 27, 7 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms: New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.
Furnessia……Feb. 23 | Circassia……March 16
Anchoria……March 2 | Furnessia……March 30
Drafts for any amounts issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

EUROPE—THIRTY EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y. Official ticket agent Pennsylvania and Erie R. R. Paris office 1 Rue Auber, opposite Grand Opera.

TO EUROPE—CHOICE BERTHS; LOWEST rates; all steamers; conducted parties monthly. "Winter resorts"—Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, S. America, Africa, California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE? If so, send 5c stamp for copy of "Gazes' Tourist Gazette," an illustrated journal of travel, 112 pages, accompanied by fine maps. H. GAZE & SONS, 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	10:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	* 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:23 pm	* 6:35 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	‡ 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv., *3 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad,—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station. Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	† 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Milwaukee		* 6:15 pm

*Daily †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 6:00 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. xEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:20 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 8:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	† 3:45 pm	*10:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front	Leave.	Arrive
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R's.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:05 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys, Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:50 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

HARD BATTLE TO WIN.

NOLAN AND KELLOGG PLAY AN EXCITING GAME OF BILLIARDS.

Former Finally Wins One of the Closest and Most Interesting Contests of the Amateur Tournament—Goes Out on a Brilliantly Executed Run of Thirty-Three—Both Men Made Fairly Good Averages—Capt. Anson Takes a Long Lead in His Game with Pagin.

Nolan and Kellogg played the closest and most exciting game of the amateur billiard tournament last night, the former finally winning with a fine run of 33 points. The result of this game leaves Adams and Rice the principal contestants for second place honors, providing, as is generally conceded, Ellison goes through without a defeat. Nolan's victory was something of a surprise. Kellogg started off with a strong, steady stroke, while Nolan played in a seemingly listless fashion and threw away a number of points by careless shooting. He caught Kellogg soon, however, and the two players see-sawed ahead till close to the end. When Nolan's string had 267 billiards Kellogg's marked 273 and the former went out on his run of 33 points, which was executed in a brilliant manner. The balls were handled almost perfectly and held or driven where there was always a billiard waiting to be picked. The averages were high, considering the number of blanks the players scored, owing to hard leaves and safety playing. Following is the score:

Nolan—0, 0, 2, 15, 0, 0, 6, 5, 39, 0, 3, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 12, 0, 1, 3, 2, 10, 5, 0, 1, 27, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 1, 9, 15, 5, 0, 4, 5, 0, 8, 1, 1, 24, 0, 1, 1, 8, 11, 4, 5, 33—300. High run, 39. Average, 5.

Kellogg—5, 1, 6, 5, 0, 26, 15, 2, 2, 15, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 1, 0, 1, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 16, 15, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 7, 0, 4, 7, 10, 1, 2, 12, 0, 0, 0, 10, 2, 10, 0, 8, 2, 1, 33, 0, 1, 8, 2, 0, 0, 4—273. High run, 33. Average, 4 37-59.

Capt. Anson increased his total lead to 96 points in his six nights match with Pagin last night by scoring 200 to his adversary's 152. Even at that the Captain's high run was only 28 and his average under 5. The score:

Anson—4, 1, 1, 3, 6, 0, 5, 12, 0, 2, 0, 4, 4, 5, 0, 25, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 19, 4, 1, 1, 4, 28, 0, 1, 2, 12, 2, 4, 14, 2, 0, 0, 1, 4, 13—200. High run, 28; average, 4 28-43.

Pagin—3, 1, 3, 5, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 0, 17, 1, 13, 4, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1, 1, 26, 0, 0, 4, 3, 0, 1, 21, 2, 2, 0, 6, 8, 10, 0, 1, 1—152. High run, 26; average, 3 26-42.

Redmond (150) defeated Milton (125) last night in the handicap tournament at the Brunswick Hall. Score 150 to 111. Frost and Ward will play tonight.

Yesterday's game in the Chicago Athletic Association billiard tourney was between Graham and Davis, the former winning by a score of 200 to 148. Graham's average was 2½ and Davis' 1 17-20. Booth and Healy are now tied for first place.

CHANCE FOR BILLIARD AMATEURS.

Country Boy at Ohio, Ill., Who Wants to Play City Chaps.

H. S. Pomeroy of Ohio, Ill., writes to THE TRIBUNE as follows:

> In your issue of the 10th inst. I notice the following: "Any country player is apt to say 'O, I can average 4 or 5,' and when he comes to town a man like Albert Dexter, playing balk line, discounts the rural expert and allows him to play straight rail." Now, I don't know Albert Dexter from Adam's off ox, but suppose, of course, he is a fine billiard player. We have a rural expert here in Ohio, a lad about 20 years of age, a splendid specimen of the rural expert, hayseed in his hair, wind-tossed whiskers, etc., who is willing to play Albert a game on the above conditions. Our Reuben has never played on a 5x10 table, and I would suggest that the game be played on a 4½x9. A side bet of $100 would be satisfactory to our rural friend, 300 being the number of points for game. If Albert or his city friends have any choice, Country will play him cushion carroms, Albert allowing the discount, but both playing cushions. The name of the rural expert is Charles M. Stevenson, and he has never played a game of billiards for a dollar, and is an amateur in the strictest sense of the word. As an evidence of good faith I will mail to THE TRIBUNE an application check for $100.

GEORGE SLOSSON GETS A FINE.

Billiard Hall Decided to Be a Public House—Baseball Election.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—George F. Slosson and Charles Hammacher, manager for Maurice Daly, whose billiard rooms were raided by the police Sunday night, Feb. 3, were found guilty today in the Court of Special Sessions and fined $10 each. The fine was paid under protest and the case will be appealed.

The new officers elected by the New York Baseball club are as follows: President, Andrew Freedman; Secretary, H. A. Bonnell; and Treasurer, Valentine P. Snyder. Th. L. Hamilton, Edward McCall, J. W. Spalding, Edward F. W. C. Young, and E. Clifford Potter were elected to the Board of Directors. The latter takes the place made vacant by the resignation of W. H. Wheeler.

POLO PONIES RACE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Society Takes an Inning and Only One Gentleman Jockey Falls Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—Society went to the race track today to see the young men ride polo ponies in a real race. Only one rider fell off, and the race was a great success. Not a favorite won today. Hy Dy, in the second, was a 3-to-5 favorite and finished last. The summary:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Bliss, 94 pounds (Cockran), 4 to 1, won; Joe Winters, 96 (Flynn), 8 to 1, second; Mars, 102 (Flynn), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:27½. Wyanshot, Dr. Livingston, Lodi, Tyrena, Monroe also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Abi P., 97 pounds (Isom), 2½ to 1, won; Quarterstaff, 99 (Griffin), 2 to 1, second; Carmel, 103 (Russell), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¼. Huntsman, Johnny Payne, Hy Dy also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, hurdle, polo ponies, gentlemen riders—Li Hung Chang, 150 pounds (Simpkins), 3½ to 1, won; Conejo, 160 (Rider), 4 to 1, second; Galloping Dock, 160 (Robin), 3½ to 1, third. Time, 2:19. Gossoon, Punch, Maud, Aladdin, and Isabel also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Wawona, 120 pounds (Covington), 15 to 1, won; Hoodlum, 132 (Carr), 7 to 5, second; Miss Buckley, 103 (Isom), even, third. Time, 1:58. Emma Mac, Three Forks, Little Bob, Gold Dust also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Arundel, 101 pounds (Griffin), 2½ to 1, won; Grand Lady, 96 (Flynn), even, second; Terra Nova, 86 (Riley), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¼. Idaho Chief, San Lucas, My Charm, Norbiich, Duchess of Milpitas also ran.

San Francisco entries for today are:

First race, 5 furlongs—Snow Blossom, 71 pounds; Sir Reginald, 97; Repeater, 103; Catch 'Em, 96; Flagstaff, 84; Jenny Dean, 94; Vulcan, 103; Charles Quick, 88; Motto, 98.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Lady Bountiful, 115 pounds; William Pinkerton, 115; Don Carrilo, 115; Rey El Bandido, 118; Josephine, 115; Sister of Ruth Ryan gelding, 115; Wawona filly, 115.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Warrago, 96 pounds; Experiment, 84; Miss Ruth, 92; True Briton, 102; Monita, 103; Flashlight, 97; Olivia, 82; Arundel, 84.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Talbot Clifton, 100 pounds; Sir Richard, 102; Carmel, 103; Braw Scot, 107; Empress of Norfolk, 102; Ike L., 97.

Fifth race—Not filled.

THURSDAY'S RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.

Le Banjo, Gee Whiz, No Remarks, Gleesome, and Jim Henry Win.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 14.—Fifty-ninth day; snowing hard; track eight inches deep in snow and bad. The summary:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Le Banjo, 104 pounds (J. Hill), 8 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Feedman, 109 (Leigh), 6 to 1, second; Insomnia, 104 (Keith), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Festival, Anna McNairy, John Cycha, and Pirate also ran.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Gee Whiz, 100 pounds (H. Williams), 5 to 2, won by a nose; Dave Pulsifer, 110 (Leigh), 3 to 1, second; Rancocas, 107 (McKnight), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¾. Rabbit, I. C. W., Dollie, Stonewall, John P., and Forest Bell also ran.

Third race, selling, 5½ furlongs—No Remarks, 106 pounds (J. Hill), 9 to 5, won ridden out by two lengths; Bill White, 111 (Leigh), 9 to 2, second; Elberon, 107 (McCue), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Ludlow, Followday, Wanda T., Kindora, Jero, and Loftin Jr. also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Gleesome, 98 pounds (A. Clayton), 3 to 1, won in a gallop by six lengths; Tippecanoe, 101 (Keith), 8 to 1, second; Miss Mamie, 100 (H. Williams), 11 to 5, third. Time, 2:02½. Le Grande, Primero, Henry Owsley, and Say On also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Jim Henry, 105 pounds (J. Hill), 4 to 1, won ridden out by a length; Beatifice, 112 (H. Williams), 9 to 10, second; Ixion, 110 (A. Clayton), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:43. Blue and White, Bess McDuff, Twenty-three, and Bonnie B. also ran.

New Orleans entries for Friday are:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Satellite, 96 pounds; Yellow Rose, 99; Moloch, 101; Cerro Gordo, 104; Beatifice, 104; Hodgson, 104; Miss Lilly, 106.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 3 furlongs—Leaseman, 107 pounds; Lois, 107; Uncle Lew, 107; Cora B., 107; Arsenic, 112.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Viola C., 97 pounds; Cave Spring, 99; Kelly, 101; Mote, 101; Terrapin, 102; Stonewall, 104; Churchill Clark, 104; Primero, 104; Tarrock, 105; Royal Garter, 108; Lyndhurst, 112.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Fabia, 95 pounds; Feedman, 100; Elberon, 105; Little Phil, 105; John P., 105; Jardine, 105; Luke Parks, 105; Rancocas, 108.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Ocality, 97 pounds; F. C. Nichols, 97; Rabbit, 100; Lucasta, 100; Bootee, 100; Bar Guard, 102; His Honor, 102; Followday, 102; Propriety, 103; Emperor Billet, 107; I. C. W., 107; Blakemore, 108; Dave Pulsifer, 108; Diamond Dick, 108; Dr. Bill, 108.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Sleepy Duke, Maggie Gray, Parole, and Green Prewett the Winners.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Second day, weather cool and cloudy, track soft. Attendance fair. The summaries:

First race, 3 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Sleepy Duke, 103 pounds, 5 to 1, won; Miss Rippy, 110, 3 to 1, second; Glendare, 113, 2 to 1, third. Time, :40.

Second race, ¾ mile, all ages—Maggie Gray, 110 pounds, 4 to 5, won; Cyrus, 105, even, second; Jennie Schwartz, 100, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼.

Third race, ½ mile—Parole, 117 pounds, 1 to 2, won; Bluestone, 120, 3 to 1, second; Leta L., 115, 5 to 2, third. Time, :52½.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Green Prewitt, 110 pounds, 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Ora Audrain, 110, even, second; Albany Boy, 112, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Hot Springs entries for Friday are:

First race, 4½ furlongs, selling—Upman, 115 pounds; Bluestone, 115; Abana Boy, 115; Workman, 115; Dan Matthews, 115; Parole, 115; Mollie May, 110.

Second race, 3 furlongs, catch weights—Vanbelt, Bones, Peekaboo, Dixie D., Concordia.

Third race, handicap, ¾ mile—Ora Audrain, 110 pounds; Cyrus, 108; Monk Overton, 100; Pacolet, 95; Jennie Schwartz, 90.

Fourth race, match, 5 furlongs—Maggie Gray, 104 pounds; Green Prewitt, 102.

ENTRIES FOR DETROIT STAKE EVENTS.

Many Good Ones Are Entered in the Events to Be Run.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The entries for the summer meeting of the Detroit Driving club, which is to be held during the two closing weeks of next June, have been announced. The entries for the nine stake events number 619, an average of sixty-eight to the stake. The table of stakes and entries reads as follows:

Stake.	Age.	Distance.	Amount.	Entries.
Derby	3	1½m	$5,000	69
Campau	3	1 3-16m.	2,500	59
Cadillac	3 and up	1⅛m	2,000	53
Russell	3	1⅛m	2,000	46
Wayne (handicap)	3 and up	7 fur.	2,000	68
St. Claire (h'dc'p)	3 and up	1⅛m	2,000	42
Normandie	2 (colts)	5 fur.	2,000	87
Stroh	2	5 fur.	2,000	107
Mabley	2 (fillies)	5 fur.	2,000	88
Totals for nine stakes			$21,500	619

In the Derby and Campau events the best 3-year-olds in the country, with the possible exception of the Butterflies, have been entered and there will probably be large fields to face the starter. Many of the Derby entries are known quantities. Of the bunch Hankins & Johnson's Diggs and the Kentucky Stables' Lissak are the most formidable. Ed Corrigan's list embraces a number of good ones, among them being the colt Handsome, Leo Lake, and G. R. Morris. Other Chicago entries are Flint, a half-brother of Racine by the Flint Stables, and Mobile by Lionel Winder. Included among the remaining entries are Magian by Perry Belmont, Rey del Carriris by "Lucky" Baldwin, Ashland by J. E. Cushing, Handspun by the Kendall Stables, Counter Tenor and Gotham by Col. Ruppert, and Frank K. by Magrane of New Orleans. Other prominent horsemen who have named candidates are A. B. Spreckels, Bob Swigert, and Col. James E. Pepper of Lexington, Ky., and Distiller Seagram of Canada.

LICENSE FOR RACING AT ST. ASAPH.

Jockey Club Grants One for a Spring Meeting—Change in Rules.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—At an executive session of the Jockey club a license was granted to the Virginia Jockey club to conduct a meeting at Saint Asaph between March 1 and May 14. A resolution was adopted as follows:

> That an application for the registration of a name, whether found to be duplicated or not, shall constitute a good application under the rules, but a name not a duplicate must be found for the horse within a reasonable time before starting.

At the members' meeting it was resolved to amend Rule 70 of the racing rules by the addition of the following clause:

> Arrears which have been so posted or published must be paid directly into the office of the Jockey club, with fees according to rule, and until paid shall not be removed from the list.

HEARING ON THE RACING BILL.

Owners of Small Tracks Will Oppose the Measure at Albany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—There will be a hearing on Assemblyman Gray's racing bill before the Assembly Committee on Codes in Albany next Thursday afternoon. It is understood a number of prominent men identified with racing, among them August Belmont and James R. Keene, will appear before the committee, and it is likely the opposition will also be represented. A disposition has been made manifest within the last day or two on the part of the owners of the small tracks, which under the Gray bill would be crushed out of existence, to endeavor to obstruct the bill so as to make terms.

Racing in the Snow.

The first annual Sunnyside snow race was brought off through the slush yesterday and proved a lively battle, with so many competitors that two separate trial heats and a final had to be gotten off. A new half-mile course on Pemberton avenue from Lawrence avenue to Montrose boulevard was selected, and the first bunch of sleighs was sent away at 3 o'clock. After a close brush Alice L. drew in ahead, Lady Gladys second, and Kate S. third. Marseilles Chief won the second heat, Billy R. second, and Little Sam third. The six leaders skimmed snow-water to decide matters, and Alice L., owned by A. W. Kinney, won by two lengths, Henry Levy's Marseilles Chief second, and W. H. Biedenweg's Lady Gladys third.

Will Conflict in Dates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Belmont Driving club has received a good list of entries for the six $2,000 stake races to be decided at the September meeting, which is announced to follow the New York Grand Circuit meeting ending Aug. 31. The Philadelphia Driving Park Association now announces that it will give a grand circuit meeting following the Fleetwood meeting, and will hang up purses amounting to $28,000, including four $2,500 stake races. This means that there will be a conflict of dates between the two organizations.

Money for Harness Racers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 14.—The Louisville Driving Fair Association has announced the following stakes for their meeting Sept. 19 to Oct. 4, inclusive: 2:12 trot, $2,000; 2:16 trot, $5,000; 2:21 trot, $2,000; 2:29 trot, $2,000; 3-year-old free-for-all trot, $5,000; 3-year-old 2:29 trot, $2,500; 2-year-old 2:40 trot, $1,000; yearling trot, $1,000; 2:10 pace, $2,500; 2:20 pace, $5,000; 2:30 pace, $2,000. Entries close April 10. In addition to above the association will give $15,000 for class races.

MEETING OF NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Important Changes Made in Rules of Measurements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The annual meeting of the New York Yacht club was held tonight. The report of the committee on revising the racing rules came up for action and after some discussion the following rules were adopted, the changes being very radical. The most important change is in racing measurement. Heretofore it had been the custom to measure length by water line. Under the new rule measurements will be by racing length. Lord Dunraven's request that the allowance of crew per boat be regulated by racing length met with the approval of the committee. The changes in class are as follows:

For schooners—Class 1—All boats more than 95 feet in length. Class 2—Not over 95 feet and over 85 feet. Class 3—Not over 85 feet and over 75 feet. Class 4—Not over 75 feet and over 65 feet. Class 5—Not over 65 feet in length.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 14.—Work on the new cup defender at the Herreshoff works commenced in earnest today, when the finishing touches were put on the mold in the south shop, which from its appearance is now ready to receive the melted lead. Mr. Herreshoff says the new boat will revolutionize yachting.

A syndicate of New York yachtsmen has been formed to charter the Jubilee, one of the best cup defenders built in 1893. Gen. Paine, it is said, has agreed to lease the Jubilee, and the boat will be put in the best possible racing trim for the trial races. It is understood the syndicate is composed of some of the New York Yacht club.

HUTCHINSON'S MEN ARE FAR AHEAD.

Defeat McWhirter and Hill Forces in the Curling Games.

In the Hill button contest at the Wanderers' Rink Hutchinson and his men won two more games, beating the cohorts of McWhirter and Hill. This puts them at the top of the list, and if they can maintain their present gait they will carry off the buttons without trouble. The scores were:

C. Richmond, J. Muir, M. Richmond, J. Hutchinson, skip. Points, 17. Gen. McArthur, J. Ralston, W. H. Dudee, R. McWhirter, skip. Points, 12.

C. Richmond, James Ralston, M. Richmond, J. Hutchinson, skip. Points, 21. H. Wolf, G. Irons, J. Raffen, J. Hill, skip. Points, 10.

The standing of the rinks is:

Skip.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Hutchinson	3	3	0
McWhirter	5	3	2
Hill	4	2	2
Wood	4	2	2
Kibbe	3	1	2
Pritchard	3	1	2
Grady	2	0	2

Week of Sport in North Carolina.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., Feb. 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—A week of old-time Southern sports begins here next Monday. That day there will be a grand gathering of sportsmen from all the country round, and even from points as far distant as New York and Boston. Tuesday and Wednesday there will be quail hunts, Thursday a rabbit chase, Friday a squirrel hunt, and Saturday a wild turkey hunt. The week's hunting will be interspersed with many minor events, such as barbecues, 'possum suppers, banjo concerts, and a grand ball. Sportsmen from all over this part of the South will attend, and preparations for their reception are nearly completed.

Change in the Athletic Schedule.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The promoters of the A. A. U. boxing and wrestling championships to be held here March 20, 21, and 23 have received permission to change the classes. They will drop the heavy weight boxing event and substitute a 125-pound class; also do away with the 158-pound wrestling class and make a 150-pound class. This will make the events as follows: Boxing—105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, and 158 pounds. Wrestling—105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, and 150 pounds.

To Have New Tennis Courts.

Tennis at Northwestern will have a great boom this spring. The students have never had any courts and all playing has been done on private courts about town. They have now been provided with land on the campus for six courts and the tennis association has voted the money to put in six clay courts. The sophomore class this evening will give an entertainment at the First Congregational Church, the proceds of which will be applied on tennis courts.

Billy Murphy to Wrestle Jack Ryan.

Billy Murphy, the featherweight wrestling champion, has arranged a match with Jack Ryan of Cleveland, the best 122-pound man in Ohio. They will wrestle catch-as-catch-can, best two falls in three, strangle hold barred, at the Star Theater, Cleveland, March 5. The match will be at 122 pounds, for the featherweight championship and a purse of $250. Murphy leaves for Cleveland tomorrow.

Dr. Carver Out Shoots T. A. Marshall.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—In the 100 live bird match for the world's championship and a $200 purse Dr. W. F. Carver won over T. A. Marshall by a score of 95 to 90. One dead bird fell out of bounds for Carver and five for Marshall. The day was windy and the birds were fast flyers. Both contestants used both barrels frequently.

Shooting at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 14.—In the pigeon shooting today Fred Hoey of New York killed 11 out of 14 birds. The championship will be decided tomorrow.

General Sporting Notes.

The Chicago Horse, Harness, and Carriage Exchange has been established.

The Northwestern bowling tournament will be held in La Crosse, Wis., on or about June 13, 14, and 15.

The St. Louis club has seven pitchers under contract, and Manager Buckenberger says all will be retained.

The Hogan-Leonard fight, booked at St. Louis last night, was declared off. The Mayor is against the game.

The Cornell schedule provides for baseball games with University of Michigan at Ithaca, May 4, and at Detroit May 30.

George W. Patterson will give an exhibition of electrical Indian club swinging at the Chicago Athletic club ladies' day, Feb. 20.

The Executive committee of the Washington Park club met at the Wellington Hotel yesterday afternoon for the transaction of routine business.

It has been decided that "Buck" Ewing will play first base this season for the Cincinnati team, his "glass arm" and "charley horse" having been cured.

The keel of the Dunraven syndicate's new yacht Valkyrie, which is to contest for the America's cup in New York next fall, will be laid early next week.

Persons lately returned from New Orleans state that owing to the bad condition of the track the number of bookmakers is reduced to ten, and that racing affairs are not particularly prosperous.

Chris Smith, owner of Yo Tambien, is in Chicago, and, as formerly, is a terror to the local poolroom men, he having been successful of late in picking winners and getting on hundreds of dollars at odds of 4 and 5 to 1.

Meekin will receive $2,700 this year, an advance of $1,000 over last year. Rusie's salary last season was $2,400, and he received a bonus of $250. This year the club offers him not less than $3,000. It is said he has the hardihood to demand $5,000. Last year he asked for $4,500 and signed for $2,400.

RUGER IS NOW A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Senate Confirms His Nomination—That of Campbell Is Rejected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Senate in executive session today rejected the nomination of William M. Campbell to be United States Marshal of Minnesota and confirmed the following:

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Howard Ruger to be Major-General, Feb. 8, 1895, vice Schofield, appointed Lieutenant-General.

Postmasters: Colorado—Harry Schiffer, Durango; Jefferson D. Adams, Rico. Kansas—L. A. Saunders, Mankato; John W. Cox, Ellis; John Schuyler, Hays; James A. Jackson, Howard. Nebraska—Asa F. Hollebaugh, Falls City; August Kleine, West Point; Arthur L. Morse, Atkinson; James D. Leming, Broken Bow; Thomas Regan, Crawford.

DR. SELIM H. PEABODY TO LECTURE.

Will Talk About the Flow of Sap in Trees and Will Illustrate It.

The free Saturday afternoon lecture at the Field Columbian Museum this week will be by Dr. Selim H. Peabody and the subject "Story of a Birch Tree." Dr. Peabody has made an extensive series of experiments upon the flow of sap in bleeding trees and plants and kept a careful record of his investigations. He will show by diagrams and explanation the processes by which plants and trees grow and nourish themselves. The lecture begins at 3 o'clock.

CLAIMS HE IS SHORT IN ACCOUNTS.

McCormick Mower and Reaper Company's Charge Against Samuel Cone.

WARREN, O., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Samuel Cone, a business man of Vernon, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the McCormick Mower and Reaper company of Chicago, which claims he is short $1,100 in his accounts. Cone served a short term, being convicted on a charge of embezzling funds when he was Treasurer of Vernon Township. His transaction with the McCormick concern dates back to that time.

Seals, Colored Preacher, Caught.

SHELBY, Miss., Feb. 14.—J. F. Seals, a colored preacher representing himself as the agent for the International Emigration Society of Birmingham, Ala., proposed to transport emigrants to Africa at $41 each. He collected $4,600. He told the negroes the ship would sail Jan. 20, and disappeared. Seals was arrested at Greenville, Miss., and brought to Shelby last night, and rumors are that he will be lynched by his dupes tonight.

Cheap Shaving.

Away from the treaty ports a Japanese barber charges about three-quarters of a cent for a shave. If he has to go to his customer's house the price is about four cents.

Siberian Slavery.

Siberian women are raised as abject slaves—untidy in dress, and are bought with money or cattle.

PLEA FOR DEFENSE IN.

DAY CONSUMED IN HAYWARD TRIAL FIGHTING WITH STRAWS.

Attorney Smith Outlines Briefly the Points to Be Made, but Little Headway Is Made in Favor of the Prisoner—Literary Women of Otsego, Mich., Give the "Spanish Students" in Tights—Novel Feature Not on the Bill—General News from Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—Up to the present time the defense in the Hayward case has been fighting with straws. All of one day has been consumed and aside from the opening of John Day Smith practically nothing has been done. Nearly the whole afternoon was spent in the examination of a number of police officers, who swore there were pointed shoe tracks and buggy wheel marks at the scene of the tragedy. There was nothing especially significant shown in that, for the officers had two buggies at the scene and the doctor had driven one. Yet the defense made much of it and showed the tracks at one point were where the buggy tracks turned over them, Mr. Erwin wishing to infer that some one had stood and talked with some one in the buggy and had then walked behind it.

Then the alibi theory was begun and forty minutes wasted in questioning the usher at the Grand Opera-House over a point which the State will admit, that Harry was at the theater with Miss Bartleson the night of the murder. Sergt. Getchel swore he saw pointed shoe tracks in the road near the place where the body was found; that they apparently left the road and went into the grass at a point near where the body was, and then were merged with other tracks in the center of the road. About fifty feet beyond was where a light wheeled buggy had turned about and where it turned there were other tracks, looking as if there had been some tramping there. He also saw a buggy on Portland avenue and Lake street, a mile and a half away from the lake, earlier in the evening, and heard some one speak in an excited voice, but he could not swear that it was Goosman's rig nor that it was a woman who was in the buggy.

Alibi Plea Is Started.

Lincoln Bean, R. A. Plummer, and John Fay, police officers, corroborated the first part of Getchel's story, but said they did not think much of the tracks at the time. Then came the alibi, when Merrill Bartlett, head usher at the Grand Opera-House, stated that he saw Harry and Miss Bartelson come to the theater at about 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Nye did not cross-examine to any extent.

Edward W. Murphy stated that he was at the Grand Opera-House the night of Dec. 3 and saw Mr. Hayward there with Miss Bartelson. He saw them go out when the play was over. Hayward appeared to take pains to have himself seen and recognized.

Ole Thorson said he lived at the house where Blixt said he called the night of the murder, and stated that there was a light burning there all night, and no one called or knocked that night.

Tomorrow George Hitchcock, who took Blixt's statements, will be examined in an attempt to impeach Blixt in cases where he stated that he did not make statements credited to him in the shorthand report. The defense expects to show the several contradictions pointed out in his cross-examination by Mr. Erwin.

When John Day Smith arose to address the jury Harry faced squarely around to the jurors and scanned their faces as the words fell from the lips of his counsel. After the usual prefatory remarks about the jury system Mr. Smith called attention to a number of things the State had promised at the outset to prove and which it had not proved. It had not shown that Hayward had secured all of Miss Ging's money, as she had a balance in the bank at her death; it had not shown that he had gone riding with her the Wednesday and Saturday evening before the murder as promised. Mr. Smith declared the insurance transactions, the acquiring of an insurable interest, and the waivure of the assault clause, of which much had been made by the State, were all in the ordinary course of business and not in any way unusual.

What Defense Will Prove.

The sweat-box method of wringing so-called confessions from Blixt and Adry Hayward was denounced. The defense admitted Harry was a gambler and deplored the fact, but asserted that he was not on trial for gambling but for murder. Continuing he said:

> Gentlemen of the jury, the mute form of Catherine Ging lying at the county morgue gives the lie to Claus A. Blixt. The evidence presented by the defense will fairly prove to you that Claus A. Blixt pounded that woman's head almost to a jelly before he fired the shot, and then only fired it when he thought she was not dead. When Blixt came on the stand ex-Mayor Eustis stepped up to him and shook hands with him with a smiling face. I could not help but think it was to give him character before this jury. I confess you could not have touched the blooded hand of the murder for a large sum of money. Such actions as those of Blixt are a travesty. There is another witness with whom we are confronted here who is peculiar in many respects. We will show you that he has led a shiftless life. He was involved in this case at the beginning, and was put through the "sweat process" and showed the proverbial jealousy of the elder brother. You will remember that in the beginning of his testimony he looked with pity on his brother and said: "I do not blame him for making the best defense he can." You will remember how, later, when his mother was sitting yonder, he told of a quarrel he had with her and other members of the family. He was a peculiar man in many respects, and had a diathesis from which he could not separate himself. There have been experts here both for the State and the defense, and they will be examined on that point. There have been no less than six members of the family confined in the asylum because they were insane. We claim that Harry is much more sane than his brother Adry.
>
> Now, you will doubtless want to know what is the theory of the defense. Gentlemen, we have no theory. Theories have hung many a man. You must be convinced of the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. We will also establish a complete alibi for Harry Hayward at the time he was said to have been at the Kenwood boulevard giving Blixt directions. We shall bring out some of the testimony which has lain in the County-Attorney's office, and shall show that there was a suspicious character in the city about whom the County-Attorney was told, but he did not use the information. We expect to compel the bloody clothes found on the shores of Lake Calhoun to be brought into court. The defendant will take the stand in his own behalf, and that's all there is in this case. Harry Hayward comes into this court confronted by the testimony of a brother whose heart is filled with deadly enmity and Blixt, who with perjured tongue has sought to conceal and shield his real confederate. All we ask is that the sunlight of God's truth shall be let in on this most remarkable case.

John Walsh, keeper of the morgue, was the first witness, and he described the incidents connected with the bringing of Miss Ging's body to the morgue. Terence Connelly Jr., an undertaker, was called and produced the clothing which had been turned over to him by Walsh. It developed, much to the astonishment and indignation of Mr. Erwin, that the seal skin sacque had been cleaned.

OTSEGO LITERARY WOMEN DON TIGHTS.

Society Turns Out in Force to See the "Spanish Student."

OTSEGO, Mich., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Woman's Literary club gave the event of the season last night when some of them donned tights and creditably performed Longfellow's "Spanish Student." The proceeds are for the benefit of literature generally. The little opera-house was crowded. The élite of the city and neighboring villages were there, and from the beginning to the end the women were overwhelmed with applause. There were three preachers present, who, in spite of perfunctory disapproval, admitted the play was well put on.

A novel feature was the filing in of a score of prominent citizens dressed in broadcloth, wearing on the summit of their heads bald-headed wigs. They marched dignifiedly up and quietly seated themselves in the orchestra circle amid loud applause. Miss Elizabeth Bingham, vocal teacher in the Oak Grove Seminary, in the character of Victorian, wore a red velvet tunic with maroon tights. Mrs. Mabel Miller, wife of Dr. H. L. Miller, a prominent dentist of Grand Rapids, represented the part of Bartolome Roman, a young Spanish cavalier, dressed in buff-colored trousers with a close-fitting bodice. Mrs. Florence Drew as Don Carlos, a gentleman of Madrid, wore a beautiful royal purple velvet tight-fitting suit with knickerbockers. Mrs. Martindale as Count of Lora wore a green velvet mantle and short tunic with light green satin trimmings, diamond buckles, and lace cascades.

Mrs. James Jackson, wife of a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, as Hypolito, wore a black velvet kilt with pale blue-lined mantle and black tights. Miss Inez Hunter, as Martida, wore a red blouse with trunk hose. Miss Julia Stoughton, kindergarten teacher in the public schools, in the character of Belton Crusado, wore a black cloth coat, quarter boots, and trunk hose. Miss Nellie Stoughton, another teacher, was attired in the suit most prominent at that period, wearing a full beard with close-fitting knickerbockers. The women are indignant at the gentlemen who appeared in the front row with bald-headed wigs.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS INVOLVED.

Suit Against the Appleton Investment Company Nearing Trial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The suit of the United States against the Manufacturing Investment company of Appleton is to be brought to trial here during the next few weeks. The company owns large sulphite paper mills at Appleton and includes such men as Dan Lamont, Don M. Dickinson, and W. C. Whitney. Grover Cleveland was also reported to be a stockholder of the company, but after the filing of the suit denied the report. Lamont also denied his connection with the company, but at the time the suit was brought he was acting manager. The company is charged with infringing on government property by cutting into the canal at Appleton. The suit was brought during President Harrison's administration, but has been allowed to drag during the present administration.

The Milwaukee Theater company, which at one time had charge of the Davidson and Academy, but which has been practically dead since last July, this morning made an assignment to W. B. Dean, the present business manager of the Davidson Theater. Assignee Dean is under a bond of $7,500. Mr. Dean said this afternoon the liabilities of the company are about $530, while the assets amount to $7,500. The stockholders of the company are John A. Davidson and J. Uhrig of Chicago, Louis Auer, A. W. Rich, G. J. Obermann, and Sherman Brown of this city.

The representatives of the Western Freight Association will have a conference in Milwaukee Saturday with the lumber-dealers of Wisconsin in relation to the matter of lumber rates from various points in this State.

MURDERS WHICH NO ONE WILL PUNISH.

Result of the Fight Over Accretion on Missouri River Bank.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The long drawn out fight over the accretion on the Missouri River bank in the southern part of this county has resulted in three murders during this week and some sensational developments are imminent. Monday Robert Philips, one of the squatters on the valuable land, was shot and killed by J. P. Blann, a farmer who claimed the land. Blann, the accused murderer, was released last night because the State has no jurisdiction in the matter. The point of jurisdiction is the result of the survey of the grounds, which is alleged to have been within the Iowa boundary at the time of the government survey. It is doubtful if Iowa will attempt a prosecution, in which event the crime will go unpunished. On another tract of the accretion land a dispute arose over the ownership, when Wils Wilson struck an antagonist with a heavy club and beat him into insensibility this evening. The fellow's recovery is doubtful. On Holman's Island, a tract of several hundred acres cut off from Iowa and owned by I. N. Holman, a free fist fight and slugging match took place last night, in which a young man by the name of Stevens was so hammered up that he died, and no efforts have been made toward prosecution. Farmers are trying to invent a plan by which this lawlessness can be suppressed.

TO GIVE DESTITUTE SEED GRAIN.

Action of the Nebraska Relief Commission at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The regular monthly meeting of the Nebraska Relief Commission was held yesterday behind closed doors at the office of the commission in the Capitol Building, and Gov. Holcomb met with the members. Aside from the regular routine business of the commission the question of supplying seed grain to the destitute was discussed. It was decided to solicit from different sources in each county needing seed grain reports of the number of acres cropped last year, and an estimate of the amount which will be needed for the coming year. When these reports are all in the committee proposes to divide seed grain relief pro rata among the counties requiring such aid. The details of the business were left with the finance committee of the commission, C. J. Ernst, J. W. Hartley, and S. B. Thompson.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—The Commercial club has completed the collection of a charity fund recently started by them and will immediately distribute the $2,610 received to Kansas and Nebraska, sending $1,610 to Gov. Morrill of Kansas and the balance to Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska for city charity. Two thousand dollars was today distributed by Mayor Davis.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14.—The Committee on Appropriations reported unfavorably today a resolution appropriating $5,000 for the Nebraska sufferers. The Chairman of the committee reported that a communication had been received from the Governor of Nebraska stating that while appreciated it was not necessary.

INDICTMENTS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

Grand Jury at St. Louis Makes Its Final Report.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The final report of the January grand jury was returned today. Regarding election frauds, the jury says it has investigated all the cases submitted by the Safety Committee and returned about twenty-two indictments. The indictments are:

Perjury—James Bonley, William Cahill, James Biggins, John C. Powers, and Patrick O'Donnell.

Placing fraudulent votes in ballot-box—John Rekler and James Coughlin.

Fraud by judge of election—John, alias George Tobin.

Aiding and abetting election fraud—John, alias George, Tobin.

Personation—Edward M. Ewing.

The case of Charles Troll, son of Sheriff Troll, charged with attempted bribery, was nolle-prossed in the Criminal Court.

The B. Roth Tool Company made an assignment today to Edward L. Gottschalk for the benefit of creditors. All machinery, tools, goods finished and unfinished, situated at the corner of Twenty-first and Chouteau avenues, and stock in the Atwood Electric company and in the Monterey Wire Nail company, altogether valued at $10,000, are assigned.

COUNTY SEAT WAR STILL UNSETTLED.

Another Attempt to Get a New Court-House at Lewiston Fails.

LEWISTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The famous county seat fight that has been going on in Fulton County for the last sixty years came up before the Board of Supervisors here this afternoon. W. Masters, one of the Supervisors from Lewiston Township, introduced a resolution to erect a new court-house to replace the one burned Dec. 14, 1894, not to cost more than $75,000, $20,000 of which to be donated by the City of Lewiston as a bonus. The resolution was defeated, however, by a vote of 16 to 12. While this dispute remains unsettled the records of the county are not properly protected and real estate values are much affected. It will be four years before another county seat election can be held in this county and the question of erecting a new court-house will come before every meeting of the Board of Supervisors until it is finally settled.

RUNS AWAY TO ESCAPE HIS DEBTS.

J. C. Vignaux Leaves His Family Penniless at Grinnell, Ia.

GRINNELL, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—J. C. Vignaux, agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee, left town Saturday night saying he was going to Milwaukee under instructions from the company. He wrote on the train to a friend here that he was unable to meet his obligations and could not face his debtors. Today developed a large number of creditors in small amounts each. Several policy premiums were paid him last week which the holders will lose unless the company makes them good. He is charged with borrowing some money of individuals after banking hours on checks which were protested at the bank. H. L. Williams of Davenport, State agent for the company, is in the city looking after Vignaux's business, which proved to be in loose shape. He had just completed a fine residence. He leaves a wife and four children with no money.

SUES THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

F. G. Cowie of Chicago Implicated in a Milwaukee Action.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The F. Dohmen company today began suit against a number of insurance companies to recover $12,985 alleged to be due them on account of loss by the fire of Oct. 28, 1892. In the complaint it is alleged that F. G. Cowie, the Chicago insurance detective, induced some of the employés of the F. Dohmen company to conceal some of the goods which were not injured by the fire without the knowledge of the company and that afterwards he informed the companies that the goods were concealed and they refused to pay the insurance. The companies involved are: Pennsylvania Fire of Philadelphia for $1,559; The Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia County, $866; The Granite State, $1,030; Niagara of New York, $1,732; Insurance Company of North America, $1,732; Lancashire of Manchester, $3,465; Connecticut of Hartford, $1,732; and Manufacturers' and Builders' of New York, $866.

REFUSES TO INDICT DR. R. C. FLOWER.

Grand Jury at Peoria Ignores D. R. Chapman's Charge of Fraud.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The grand jury reported this afternoon. Frank Adkinson was indicted for the murder of Lena Zipper two weeks ago. The grand jury ignored the case of Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston and H. G. Mosher, his right hand man. Dwight R. Chapman accused them of swindling him out of several hundred thousand dollars and presented the case to the December grand jury. They were then hurriedly indicted on the statement of Chapman, who, however, agreed to present the case in detail to the February grand jury. This he did, a large number of witnesses being examined. There was nothing in the testimony to show fraud, and the grand jury refused to indict. What steps Mr. Chapman will now take are not known.

TRIES TO STEAL A FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Lively Commotion at Jeffersonville, Ind., Caused by a Deposed Pipeman.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Harry Crane, until today a pipeman at No. 1 engine house in this city, has the distinction of being the only person on record as having stolen a fire department. He appeared this morning drunk and was deposed by Chief Huckleberry. He left vowing vengeance, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon returned with a hatchet and attacked Assistant Chief Johnson. Johnson finally disarmed him and left to find an officer. Before he returned Crane hitched up the two reel horses to the reel, climbed into the seat, and started out, lashing the horses into a run. He came near killing several pedestrians, drove over pavements and corner stones, and was finally caught about two miles from the engine house.

Arrested in Minneapolis for Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Charles Patterson and Mrs. Ida Warner were arrested today charged with murder. The crime was committed at Turtle Lake, Wis., two months ago, and the two suspects arrested today were located in this city three days ago. Sheriff F. D. Waterman of Barron County arrived in Minneapolis and went to the residence of Mrs. C. N. Brown, No. 517 Washington avenue, North, where Mrs. Warner was found; and a few minutes later Patterson was arrested on the street. Mrs. Warner and Patterson have been living at the above address since they came here, a month ago. The woman is married, but has not been living with her husband. She adopted a child some months ago and this child they are accused of killing.

Berkshire Breeders Elect Officers.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the Berkshire Breeders' Institute of the National Berkshire Record Association closed its second and last day tonight, having elected the following officers: President, F. O. Lash, Bloomington, Ill.; Vice-President, M. A. Goldston, Lebanon, Tenn.; Secretary and Treasurer, E. K. Marsh, Indianapolis, reëlected. The next meeting is to be held at Newark, O., one year from now. It was informally agreed to hold the next meeting thereafter at Nashville, Tenn., about Dec. 1, 1896, upon the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Statehood of Tennessee.

Liquor Law Violators Fined.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Fifteen prisoners were brought into the Federal Court this morning from Evansville, charged with violations of the United States liquor laws. Five of them were women. Each was fined $10 and costs. Emanuel Fisher, from the same place, was fined $50 and costs for illegal sale of oleomargarine. John A. Hite and Alvin Schum were brought in from Clarksville on the charge of selling liquor without prepayment of tax.

Rich Haul by Burglars at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Some time last night burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Phœbe Strawn on West College street and ransacked all the apartments and secured a diamond brooch valued at about $600 and many other pieces of jewelry, watches, and valuables, aggregating about $1,200 in value. Mrs. Strawn is the widow of Jacob Strawn, who was known as the cattle king of the West in years gone by.

Officers of Woman's Relief Corps.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The State Woman's Relief Corps of Nebraska, which has been in session here the last two days, elected the following officers: Mrs. Gen. Dilworth of Lincoln, Department President; Mrs. Rosalia Condon of Pawnee City, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Saxton of Edgar, Junior Vice-President; Annie E. Church of North Platte, Treasurer; Mrs. C. A. Frost of Wymore, Chaplain.

Program for Firemen's Tournament.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The two days' session of the officers of the Illinois Volunteer Firemen's Association closed this evening. It was arranged to have a street parade at the State tournament to be held here the last week in July; to have a parade and free-for-all races Tuesday; a band contest and novelty races Wednesday; hub and hub races Thursday; and championship races Friday.

William Nichols Charged with Murder.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of William Nichols, charged therein with the murder of Michael Goit Nov. 27, 1894, in Locke Township. Up to the time of the murder Nichols lived in Locke Township, but soon afterward he moved to Fowlerville, where he has since resided. He is 45 years old and married.

Two Killed by Escaping Gas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—George B. Harpole and Casey Gregory of Fairfield, who came here yesterday as witnesses before the United States grand jury in a liquor case, were found dead in bed at the Brunswick Hotel this morning. Death resulted from asphyxiation, the gas having been turned on by mistake after it was extinguished.

Found Murdered in North Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The body of Adam Miller, a Hungarian, was found on the Winchester farm, near Pembina, N. D., this morning. He had been shot and stabbed. Suspicion points to Jacob Trill, another Hungarian.

Ann Arbor Free from the Ice.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—By shifting winds the Ann Arbor ferry No. 2 was liberated from its position in the ice off Freesoil late last night and succeeded in making port at Ludington this morning. It was immediately coaled up and started for Frankfort.

Chinaman Robbed of $700.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Hop Lee, a Chinese laundryman, was assaulted last night at his place of business by two negro thugs, who robbed him of $700 and escaped. They were detected today and the grand jury in session returned an indictment.

Reward of $2,000 for a Murderer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Governor today issued a proclamation offering $2,000 reward for the arrest of William Guthrie, who murdered William Suggins at Streator at the last election. Guthrie is colored.

Northwest Notes.

Jeff Powell's trial for arson was begun yesterday at Lebanon, Ind.

The receiver of the Bellevue Bank at Norwalk, O., which failed eight years ago, paid the last dividend yesterday.

William Willis was arrested at Jeffersonville, Ind., charged with receiving stolen goods from an organized gang.

A committee has been appointed at Galena, Ill., to urge the location of the proposed new Normal School at that place.

Barney Hamel of Shultztown, 60 years old, received his pension money Monday at Logansport, Ind., and has not been seen since.

ONE SAINT IS LIKED.

VALENTINE'S DAY IS GENERALLY OBSERVED IN THIS CITY.

Men and Women and Boys and Girls Who Send Love Tokens Are Plentiful and Give the Letter Carriers All the Work They Can Do—Many of Them, in Their Excitement, Forget to Stamp or Address Their Envelopes, and Their Valentines Go to the Dead Letter Office.

St. Valentine's day yesterday was a brilliant success. Supt. Stoll, of the City Delivery Division of the Postoffice, said yesterday:

"There never was anything like it. The rush began at noon yesterday, and last night it looked as if my collectors would be worked to death. All the package boxes were stuffed full of valentines, and the wagons had to go again and again before we could get them all in. The jam continued along until noon today. The number of valentines mailed this year is at least 50 per cent greater than last year, or any year for two or three years. Quite a number of women called on me Wednesday afternoon to get explicit instructions about so simple a thing as mailing their valentines. They wished to know exactly when or where to mail them so as to reach a certain station at the desired moment. This sudden increase in the valentine business seems to be a part of the general increase of the Postoffice business which set in about a month ago and which seems to me to be an unmistakable sign of a revival of business.

"Nine-tenths of the valentines mailed here are for local delivery and the work is so great that I have had to put fifty extra carriers at work delivering them. I cannot say they are sent to any part of the city more than to any other, except that few are delivered in the business district. All of the fifty extra carriers are at work at the substations."

The postoffice corridors showed no signs of St. Valentine's day. There were no crowds of people and the clerk at the weighing window was not busier than usual, though the people standing in line in front evidently carried valentines in their hands. Many people who send these epistles mail them without putting stamps on them, and a great many without even directing them. These all find their way into the hands of Supt. McGrath of the Inquiry Division, whose daily report to Postmaster Hesing last night was as follows:

> Feb. 14, 1895.—Mr. Washington Hesing, Postmaster—Sir: St. Valentine's day is once more with us. The glamour which pertains to the custom of sending, as well as receiving valentines, exists as strong today among the young and old of both sexes as it ever did. This is evidenced by our heavily laden carriers all over the city who are made thrice welcome today. The inspiration which takes possession of so many of the participants in the ancient and most honorable custom seems so great that in their eagerness that their lady love, or vice versa, shall receive their sweet St. Valentine missive, before the going down of the sun, that they absolutely forget to either pay our Uncle Samuel his tribute of postage or to address them. Already these unpaid, unaddressed, misdirected missives are pouring into the Inquiry Office, where, unless their owners call for them, the most valuable will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C., and the others consigned to the waste. The callers were quite numerous during the last twenty-four hours.
>
> M. J. MCGRATH, Superintendent.

OFFICERS OF THE LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Congress of the Swedish Church of Illinois Continues Its Session.

The Congress of the Illinois Swedish Lutheran Synod was opened yesterday by the Rev. E. J. A. Rosenquist of Humboldt Park Swedish Lutheran Church. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, the Rev. M. Frykman, Sycamore, Ill.; Vice-President, the Rev. J. F. Berg, Ishpeming, Mich.; Treasurer, the Rev. S. A. Sandahl, Lake View; Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Youngert, Kewanee, Ill. A committee composed of one minister and one lay delegate from each of the eight districts of the conference was appointed to nominate two members from each 1,500 communicants to the annual meeting of the Augustana Synod at Salem Church, Twenty-eighth and Portland avenue.

MUNYON'S

Struggle Against Prejudice and Poisonous Drugs Ended.

His New Method of Treating Diseases Acknowledged by Press and Public the Greatest Success in the History of Medicine.

Five weeks ago there was not a corner in this city where the pangs of pain and disease were not driving men, women, and even children to pray for death in their agony. Medical science had been well-nigh helpless in the face of such scourges as rheumatism, pneumonia, and consumption. Here and there a partial cure, now and then a patient relieved of pain by powerful drugs—that was all. A new light dawned upon the afflicted when Munyon's cures arrived. In Chicago alone over 17,500 people have declared themselves cured of some ailment in thirty-five days. Thousands of others who have not reported their recovery to Munyon are well again after months of suffering. So thoroughly convinced has the public become of the value of these little pellets that you seldom hear any person advise a sick friend to call in the physician. Instead they say: "Use Munyon's." Shorter or better advice never was given, for with these remedies you find positive relief from a few doses and a cure within a few hours.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Cure soothes and heals the afflicted parts and restores them to health. No failure; a cure guaranteed. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and all liver diseases. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cathartic insures a free and natural movement of the bowels, without the least pain or discomfort.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in two minutes.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

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Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company of Philadelphia puts up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

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GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., [illegible] Madison-st.

BOY LOSES HIS LIFE.

HE GOES THROUGH LAKE MICHIGAN ICE WHILE SKATING.

Police Unable to Find Who the Lad Was—Story of a Railroad Collision in Which Cars and Engine Are Damaged—Two Women Show Pluck When Tipped Out of a Cutter—They Stop the Horse and Go On—Other Stories Told by the School Children.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

An unknown boy was drowned while skating on the lake near the Marine Hospital yesterday afternoon. The ice not being good at Lincoln Park, and hearing that one could skate as far north as Evanston, a party of us concluded to try it. We got on the ice off Lincoln Park and had pursued our way as far as the Marine Hospital when we noticed cracked ice ahead and policemen on the shore pointing to some black object out on the ice, which was a boy's hat. The police tried to get it by sending dogs out, but, dog-like, they saw everything but the hat. The policemen gave us a rope and we tied it about a boy, who refuses to give his name, then he crept along the ice to where the hat lay and rescued it. The drowned boy was seen skating by a woman employed at the Marine Hospital, who described him as about 16 years old and of average height. JOHN WOOD,

[No. 535 Orchard street, Lake View High school, James H. Norton, principal.]

[The missing boy when he went through the ice was about 500 to 600 feet off the shore. At about 4 o'clock Dr. Kaufman of the hospital staff and the engineer of the hospital saw him go through the ice, which is quite rotten here as a result of the recent warm weather. The Lake View police were notified, but they were unable to ascertain who the boy was or whence he came.]

SMASHES RIGHT THROUGH THE CAR.

Northwestern and Baltimore and Ohio Trains Get Badly Tangled.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

Yesterday afternoon about 12:30 o'clock a Chicago and Northwestern freight train was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train at the crossing just east of the Ogden avenue viaduct. The Chicago and Northwestern train was made up of heavily loaded cars. The engineer in charge had received orders to start, which also meant that the track was clear. It is claimed that the engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio engine had been signaled to wait before the curve was reached. The Northwestern engine had partly cleared the crossing and the first car, loaded with merchandise, was directly in front of the Baltimore and Ohio engine when the collision took place, so this car got the worst of the accident. The engine plowed more than half way through the car, breaking it in two and strewing its contents about on the crossing. The engine was badly damaged and was taken away. The tank was knocked off the tender to the ground. No one was injured—the engineer and fireman saving themselves by jumping when they saw that a collision could not be averted. The wrecking crew arrived about 1 o'clock and immediately set to work to clear the crossing of the wreckage. The merchandise was loaded into another car to be taken back to the freight house and repacked. The wrecked parts of the car were pulled away from the crossing and then loaded upon two flat cars and taken away. A singular thing happened to a piano which was stored in one corner of the car; a board was torn off the box it was packed in, but the piano was not damaged. WILLIAM W. SHAW,

[No. 800 Homan avenue, West Division High School. G. M. Clayberg, Principal.]

WHO SAYS WOMEN LACK PLUCK?

How Two Fair Drivers Managed a Frightened Runaway Horse.

[This earns third prize, $2.]

Yesterday afternoon at Drexel boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue two women were thrown from a sleigh. The horse dragged them for several feet, but this did not in the least frighten the women. One of them jumped out, grabbed hold of the horse, while the other, after some struggling, at last gained her feet. The horse kicked and tried to run, but by the strong grasp of the women he was conquered. It seems that the horse had shied at a piece of paper, and as they turned the corner the sleigh tipped over. I should judge from the way they managed the horse that they were quite accustomed to being thrown. MAUD NOBLE,

[Alabama Hotel, No. 80 Bowen avenue, Oakland School, Miss Ripple, teacher.]

MR. KAPS HAS A BOTTLED CLOCK.

Mechanical Marvel Said to Have Been Cast Ashore by the Lake.

Mr. Kaps, a well-known watchmaker of this city, is the owner of a clock, the works of which are in the inside of an ordinary clear glass wine bottle and the dial plate is set obliquely on the top of the bottle. Mr. Kaps prizes his unique possession much. There is quite a mystery attached to this curiosity. Several years ago it floated to the shore from Lake Michigan, and was thought to belong to some shipwrecked vessel, but nothing was ever found out definitely. The works of this clock are delicate and it can scarcely be comprehended how they were put together in the narrow neck of the bottle. The clock is by no means worn looking and Mr. Kaps says he would not part with it, though he has had many tempting offers of money. DOTTIE MCFARLAND,

[No. 5362 Armour avenue, Englewood High School, Miss Faber, teacher.]

CAUGHT FIRE FROM THE CAR STOVE.

Woman Has an Unpleasant Experience on North Side Cable Train.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the passengers on a north-bound limits cable car discovered that a woman who had been sitting next to the stove had set her dress on fire. She was told about it, but she simply moved a little farther from the stove. In a moment it was seen that her dress was smoking and she was again notified. This time she got up slowly and laid her parcels on the seat before examining her dress, but became greatly alarmed when she found that the fire had done more damage than she had supposed. She would not consent to an interview, and her name and address could not be obtained. LOUIS SWEZY,

[Lincoln School, F. S. Heywood, Principal.]

FOOTPADS RIDE IN A CARRIAGE.

Bold Thieves Hold Up a Woman on Rhodes Avenue.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock a woman was walking on Rhodes avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets with a pocketbook in her hands when a light wagon drove up with two young men in it. One of them jumped from the wagon, grabbed the woman by both arms, and took her pocketbook from her. He then jumped into the wagon and drove off. She could do nothing but watch the wagon, as there was no officer in sight. LOUISE PERSON,

[No. 3242 Rhodes avenue, Douglas School, Miss Teel, teacher.]

HERE IS A GOOD SANITARY TIP.

Look Out That Snow Does Not Clog the Ventilating Pipes.

The ventilating pipes on the roof of our house became so filled with snow and ice this cold weather that sewer gas was forced out into the house. In observing many of the adjoining houses I saw that the ice and snow covered the tops of their pipes also. It is important to have the pipes kept open, as the sewer gas will soon cause sickness. E. R. LINN,

[No. 6837 Union avenue, Englewood High School, J. E. Armstrong, Principal.]

MASTIFF MAKES MUCH TROUBLE.

Sets Fire to a House and Is Strangely Rescued.

Emile Grimmer, Springfield avenue and West Ohio street, was sitting at the table Wednesday evening with his wife and a friend. Soon the silence was broken by a loud crashing noise from the next room. They rushed in and found that their mastiff had turned the lamp over, and the lamp had exploded, igniting the carpet and furniture. Their screaming awakened many of the neighbors, who at once came to their assistance. The mother's first cry was for the rescue of her two little children. One of the bystanders rushing in struggled through the flames to the burning bed of the children and hastily grasping one of them jumped from the window with it. Another from the crowd hurried up a ladder and groping through the smoke found a bundle in the bed. Carefully folding the mattress around it he took it to a place of safety, where it was opened and instead of the child the mischief-making dog was found preserved from its perilous work. The little boy had escaped all harm and the firemen turned their hose on the dog, amid applause and laughter. By the vigilance of the firemen and citizens all the surrounding buildings were saved, except the adjoining residence, occupied by T. Lartigue. The damage was estimated at $15,000, partly covered by insurance. W. M. VAUGHAN,

[No. 24 Metropolitan place, Ryerson School, Miss Bevans, teacher.]

THIEVES ARE THICK ON CLAY STREET.

Citizens Much Harried by Depredations of a Mysterious Gang.

People living in the vicinity of Sheffield avenue and Clay street are fast becoming terrorized by a band of highwaymen and burglars that infest this district. L. C. Mundstock of No. 150 Bissell street is the latest victim. Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock thieves entered his residence and made a rich haul, taking $180, a gold watch set with diamonds, a heavy gold wedding ring, and a pair of opera glasses. There is no clew to the thieves, who came and went noiselessly through the front door, which was left unlocked for a few minutes. A week ago the barn of Butcher Braun of No. 156 Sheffield avenue was entered by thieves, who stole his horse and wagon. The police are unable to find either the thieves or the goods. The next night two men were surprised in the barn of Mr. Henneberg, a grocer at No. 158 Sheffield avenue, and were frightened away by the hired man before they could secure the horse and wagon, which they were hitching up. A few nights ago as Mr. Pankom was crossing the alley on Sheffield avenue just north of Clay street he was held up by two footpads, but nothing of great value was secured. The holding up of farmers on their way to market in the morning hours is a subject of common talk. ALICE FRANK,

[No. 164 Sheffield avenue, Headley School, Mrs. Clark, teacher.]

THEY ALL GET BEAUTIFULLY MIXED.

Thief, Merchant, and Policeman All Fall Down the Basement Steps.

James Wilson looked covetously at a big fur overcoat hung over a dummy in front of J. Goldstein's second-hand store as he passed south on Clark street yesterday afternoon. Five minutes later he retraced his steps, stopped in front of the store, peered in the window, picked up the dummy, and started to run north. Goldstein pursued him, shouting for assistance. The two men crossed Harrison street and were both pursued by Patrolman McGovern. Half way between Harrison and Van Buren streets Wilson was passing a stairway of a basement in front of which was a heap of ice, he slipped and rolled down to the bottom. Goldstein in his eagerness to catch Wilson failed to see the slippery place and fell on top of Wilson, dummy, and stolen overcoat. A moment later the burly form of the policeman was evolving circles down the same stairway. McGovern mixed with Goldstein and Wilson in a manner that resulted in Wilson receiving several bruises. After apologies Wilson was locked up at Harrison Street Station on a charge of larceny. MAGGIE DUNCAN,

[No. 115 Sedgwick street, Huron Street school, Room 2, Miss Loftus, teacher.]

THEY ARE DOWN ON CHEATING.

New High School Society Which Stands for Honesty in Recitations.

In Room 24 of the West Division High School a new society has been organized, called the V. D. S. It has for a motto "Virtutem Defendamus," which is the Latin for "Let us defend virtue." The object of the society is to prevent cheating in the preparation and recitation of lessons, against which new members must take a pledge. The society meets Wednesday of each week, with alternate business and social sessions, the business meetings being held at school and the social meetings at the residences of members. The society has elected the following officers: President, Gertrude Jaynes; Vice-President, Egbert Robertson; Secretary, Jennie Connell; Treasurer, Cameron Morrison; and Marshal, Ernest Wilcox. The members wear badges of dark blue ribbon tied at the top with a bow of yellow, with the letters "V. D. S." in gilt on the blue. EGBERT ROBERTSON,

[No. 332 Marshfield avenue, Room 24 West Division High School, Miss Sargeant, teacher.]

WEST SIDE BALL PARK NOW A DUMP.

And the Neighbors Think It Is a Great Nuisance.

The ground which was once known as the West Chicago Ball Park is now rapidly being filled with snow and ashes by the city. It is located between Throop and Loomis and Congress and Harrison streets and has been converted into a city dump to the great dissatisfaction of residents in that vicinity. Whenever one looks from his front windows he may see at least three or four wagons being dumped. The procession of these dirty wagons is continuous and is no small annoyance to the people. The neighborhood is a good one and the people are sorely grieved at the public nuisance, which considerably lowers the value of surrounding property. Nothing has been done yet to prevent its continuance, but much has been said about sending in a complaint. J. FARQUHAR,

[No. 442 West Congress street, W. D. H. S., Mr. Clayberg, principal.]

WHERE ARE THE GARBAGE WAGONS?

Loud Complaint of Neglected Filth in the Twenty-ninth Ward.

I would like to know if there is any one supposed to attend to the cleaning of streets in the Twenty-ninth Ward. The garbage boxes in that ward have not been cleaned all winter and the people are obliged to throw their garbage and ashes into the streets. Not only that, but a dead horse and a dog have been lying in the middle of the street for over five weeks. Of course it does not do any harm in this kind of weather, but I think such things ought to be removed, as they would be injurious to health in case of a change in temperature. VIOLA GRASS,

[No. 221 Forty-fifth court, Hancock School, Miss McKillop, teacher.]

Will Look After Sanders.

Miss Emma Sickles, Chairman of the Society for Protection of Innocent Women and for the Prevention of Crime in the City of Chicago, having read the article in THE TRIBUNE regarding Charles Sanders and of his horrible treatment of Miss Ida Ostling, called on Mrs. Boggs for particulars of the case. She also visited Dr. Rusk, No. 646 Fullerton avenue, who is the President of the society, and laid the matter before him, with the request to act. Dr. Rust said he would attend to the matter and defend the poor girl from Sanders' persecutions. EDITH BOGGS,

[No. 869 Larrabee street, Lincoln School, Miss O'Neill, teacher.]

Old Loaded Gun Story Again.

Otto Kuecken, a lad of 18 years, while cleaning a loaded rifle Wednesday, was shot in the eye, the ball grazing the nose bone. If the ball had taken a downward course instead of an upward one Kuecken's chances of living would have been slight; as it is he will recover. Dr. Waldmeyer dressed the wound and pronounced it not dangerous. Young Kuecken resides at No. 407 Orchard street. ISABELLE A. HALLA,

[Lincoln School, Room 1, Miss O'Connor, teacher.]

Constable John Vance Gets a Hard Fall.

Constable John T. Vance of Judge Bradwell's court had a narrow escape from being killed Wednesday evening while returning home. His horse took fright and ran away on Grand boulevard and he was unable to hold it. At Thirty-fifth street he was thrown out of his sleigh and the sleigh was broken. His horse was badly hurt. FRANK BESELER,

[No. 148 Sixty-fifth street, Brownell School.]

Found His Load of Hay Afire.

A few days ago a man was driving along West Lake street with a two-horse wagon load of hay, when all of a sudden he discovered the whole top of his load was in a blaze. The man had barely time to escape with his horses. The wagon and hay were a total loss. MABEL RICHARDSON,

[No. 1448 Sixty-first street, Beal School, Mrs. O'Riley, teacher.]

MISTRESS AND MAID.

SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM A PERPLEXING ONE TO SOLVE.

Marion Foster Washburne Says That When the Woman of the House Puts Herself in the Place of the Autocrat of the Kitchen and Treats Her as She Would Be Treated Then the Millennium Will Hasten Its Coming—Other Matters of Interest to Women.

The all-absorbing query is: "The Servant Girl Problem: How may it be solved?" By the institution of training schools for domestics? By reliable registration bureaus? By study classes for housewives? By better adjustment of wages? By more consideration on the part of the mistress? Indeed, is there a possible solution?"

In Chicago the cry against domestics is the same old, old story. Their scarcity, their inefficiency, their increasing demand for privileges, conspire to make a sorrowful symphony of woe which every American housewife rehearses at regular intervals to a coterie of sympathizing, long-suffering friends.

The satisfactory solution, for mistress and maid, is forthcoming. From time to time, however, there arises a woman who has admirable ideas on the perplexing problem. Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne, for instance, advocates a complete change in the attitude not only of the maid but the mistress as well. For THE TRIBUNE she has prepared the subjoined statement of her views:

It would seem that the labor agitation, the sifting of social questions, the reiterated declaration of the "inalienable rights of man," must sooner or later penetrate to the kitchen and involve in its unrest the time-honored relations of mistress and maid. In fact, it has already begun to do so, and the result has been so far an increase of difficulties. It is harder now than ever to obtain good help, in spite of the scarcity of money. Even when women do enter domestic service, driven there by the pressure of necessity, they do so grudgingly and have not the least intention of making it their life work. Consequently the maid is restless and eager for a change, hoping that each new place may give her higher wages and less work. It makes the mistress skeptical of the utility of any effort toward the establishment of other than a merely business relation between herself and the kaleidoscopic ménage. It prevents the growth of a really united and affectionate family such as, in the millennium, every four walls of a house may contain.

The revival of practical Christianity, so oddly progressing among women today, seems to stop short of the kitchen, and neither charity nor religion begins at home. Many a woman works for the poor, visits among them, and reads up for classes on sociology, who fails to remember that the poor are not only at her doors, but within them. Many a woman glibly professes herself a believer in the doctrine of brotherly love, who never thinks of considering her servants as creatures with souls and brains, both in need of love and attention. A friend of mine, for instance, who is an ardent Christian Scientist, declaring all men to be divine and the divine in them to be all of them, everything else being an "error of mortal mind," and who, moreover, believes that to recognize this appearance of evil in another is to confirm it—a woman who considers herself healed of a mortal disease by her recognition of this truth—nevertheless refused to vote this last fall because her coachman could vote, too! Even the social settlement idea, so eagerly embraced here that Chicago has more social settlements than any other city in the world, has failed to open the eyes of women to the social duty within their homes.

It might be possible for a purely business relation to exist between the mistress and her employés if the whole situation were radically changed, if we could have training schools for domestic servants as for nurses, and if a complete system of scientific division of labor could be agreed upon. There no doubt would be many advantages in such a plan. The mistress would not have such heavy demands upon her time, her lifting and giving power, but would concentrate herself more upon her family and such outside work as she chose to assume. On the other hand, the maid would not be obliged to limit her filial duties to the sending home of a portion of her wages. But in the meanwhile what is to be done? Restlessness and discontent are spreading. Flats and family hotels, boarding-houses, and rooms for light housekeeping are increasing, while a girl who stays five years in one place is a marvel, and the mistress who does not send a sick cook to the hospital regards herself and is regarded as a saint. In the changes that are coming cannot anything of the old family ideal be preserved?

It is evident that if the beauties of this ideal are to be preserved they will have to consent to bloom in a somewhat different atmosphere. In the first place, there will have to be a certain mutual recognition of equality. It must be provided for by any mistress who would do her duty today, as it must be practically recognized by society before its difficulties can hope to be solved.

Such recognition involves many practical changes in the old relation of the domestic employer and employed, but if the spirit be right, if there be a wholesome desire to treat one's servants as one would wish to be treated were the situation reversed, I cannot but think that much good would result. Meanwhile it may be that many others are, like me, in the position of seeing what is wrong, of knowing the direction in which one must move to get out of the wrong, and yet greatly puzzled to know exactly where to begin to break through the thick and icy crust of conventional usage into a life with a higher sky and a wider horizon. To this end we need concerted effort, a taking counsel together, and articles relating to woman's work such as THE TRIBUNE is publishing, must be beneficial. We cannot cease from well-doing because we are weary or discouraged, or because the results do not seem adequate.

In a word, let us remember that the golden rule does not omit the kitchen from its field of operation. MARIAN FOSTER WASHBURNE.

WHAT THE CHAFING-DISH CAN DO.

Delicious Dainties Served by Miss Bullard at the Cooking Lessons.

Seventeen women and one man formed a circle around the chafing-dish table at the Armour Institute yesterday afternoon. Strictly speaking the man was not in the circle; he sat back, a little apart. Miss Bullard drew on dainty white sleeves over her black ones. She wore a white apron and a little white cap knotted out of a simple kerchief.

Yesterday's lesson went far to demonstrate the possibilities of the chafing-dish toward solving the servant-girl problem. It went to show how a woman left suddenly minus a cook might, by understanding the chafing-dish, scramble eggs for her husband's breakfast. And in the evening she could, if necessary, prepare chicken in several different ways to add to his tea, thus keeping the wolf from the door; and, better still, bar discord from the family hearth by doing away with possible discussions as to the best way to run the kitchen range.

Blanket of chicken, chicken à la Newberg, chicken à la terrapin, and chicken of a variety not named but good to taste, were evolved from two principal ingredients—cut chicken and white sauce. The principal differences were arrived at through the condiments added to the cream sauce. For the sauce one tablespoonful of flour was rubbed into half the same quantity of hot butter and into that was turned, one-third at a time, a pint of cream, added a pinch of salt, and for balnket of chicken, a tablespoonful of parsley, chopped fine. For chicken à la Newberg a small quantity of sherry wine was substituted for the parsley. Into the bubbling cream sauce was turned a pint of cut chicken, previously roasted or boiled. Cut chicken was preferred to chopped, as the latter was liable to have too pasty an effect. When the chicken was heated through two eggs, slightly beaten, were added and the whole was stirred for a few moments, then turned into a dish, and passed around to taste.

Everybody present took notes industriously—except the man. He held his hat in hand. While the chicken mixture was being sampled Miss Bullard showed how to make a brown sauce instead of the white. The hot water pan was removed and the flour was allowed to turn to a golden brown in the frying butter. Soup stock was used instead of cream. One teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce was used for flavoring. The chicken was added as before, but the eggs were omitted. The point of care with this dish was to get the sauce to exactly the desired brown, as the flavor was supposed to depend entirely on that. Miss Bullard stirred the mass after the cup of soup stock was added every minute. The chicken was added last. Every one present declared the dish superior to the cream sauce dish. That is, every one except the man. He did not eat.

The next dish prepared was the old-fashioned one—fried apples. It was explained that they could be served plain with the vegetables at dinner, or they could be served as a dessert with whipped cream. The apples were pared and cut out into cart wheels with hollow centers where the cores had been removed. The slices were about one-quarter of an inch in thickness and had previously been sprinkled with a thick layer of sugar and the juice of a lemon squeezed over them. This should be done, Miss Bullard explained, half an hour before cooking. The hot water pan was left out of the chafing-dish, as in the case of the brown sauce. A bountiful supply of butter was recommended for this dish, beginning with a tablespoonful and adding more if required. The apples were turned sugared side down into the hot butter and covered up to steam until soft. The cover was then removed to allow them to brown. More sugar had been previously sprinkled over the slices. They were covered with some of the sauce from the pan and served with whipped cream. Tried out bacon instead of butter was suggested as making a delightful flavor, preferred by some. Cut bananas are often fried in the same way.

The hot water pan was put back in the dish, and scrambled eggs was the last thing on the bill for the day. Four eggs were beaten slightly, just enough to mix the yolks and the whites. To the mixture was added half a teaspoonful of salt, the same of pepper, and one-half cup of milk. The whole was stirred enough to blend and was then turned in the buttered chafing dish. Miss Bullard stirred it gently, lifting the dish often from the alcohol lamp to evade too strong a heat. It was allowed to thicken into a creamy consistency and was served hot on toast. One reason, perhaps, why the products of a chafing dish are so delicious in flavor is that the operator must stand always at her post, forever turning, lifting, and stirring.

Some elaborate dishes are promised in the future to those attending the lessons.

WOMEN IN THE EDITORIAL CHAIRS.

They Take Charge of the Editions of Two Daily Papers.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—It was nearly 12 o'clock last night before the ladies who have been engaged in getting out the St. Valentine's edition of the Dubuque *Herald* felt at liberty to cease their labors. During the day and evening matter rushed in at a good rate. Even paying "ads" had to be sacrificed to the remorseless limitations of space. The paper was not issued until noon, and the moment a carriage, decorated with flags, carrying the first few hundred copies appeared there was an immediate rush and the ladies could not hand them out fast enough. Although 5,000 copies were printed there were not enough to go around, and many orders were cut down. Mrs. Pauline L. Rood was editor-in-chief; assistant editor, Harriet D. Guthrie; managing editor, Sarah L. Van Pelt; city editor, Josephine Hobbs; commercial editor, Alma E. Carberry; art editor, Susie A. Bissel. There were many contributors. The first copy issued, printed on silk, was bid in by G. B. Burch for $50.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 14.—The women of Memphis are tonight in full charge of the *Commercial-Appeal* and tomorrow's edition of that paper will be the result entirely of their labors. The funds will be turned over to the united charities of this city and will net about $5,000.

CHICAGO'S ERRING COLORED GIRLS.

Permanent Organization Effected for the Contemplated Home.

Interest in the fallen woman has extended itself to the erring colored girls of Chicago. The movement has been agitated for some time by the Coöperative Aid and Rescue Society, and yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at Quinn Chapel, Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue, to perfect a permanent organization. As was recently announced in THE TRIBUNE, a temporary refuge for colored girls has been opened at No. 2951 Armour avenue. It is intended to soon have a permanent home—that is, as soon as the wherewithal is forthcoming. The meeting of yesterday, consisting of thirty colored persons interested in the work, was in charge of the Rev. T. G. Attlberry, Secretary of the Coöperative Aid and Rescue Society. A board of nine directors was appointed to decide on a location for the permanent home and to name the matron. An Advisory Board consisting of the pastor and one member of each of the colored churches in the city was chosen, who will coöperate in the movement. Thus the work, which is undenominational and has the support of all the churches, hopes to accomplish much good among this class of people. A meeting will be held next Thursday afternoon at Quinn Chapel, at which time reports will be made and plans for the future perfected.

Sustains Mrs. Keefe.

Judge Baker overruled a demurrer yesterday to the petition of Mrs. Minnie Keefe against the Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters. Mrs. Keefe, who claims to have been the foundress of the order, was expelled from membership last October and filed a petition to compel the order to reinstate her. The defendants filed a demurrer, alleging the petitioner had the right to appeal to the higher court of the order and should have exhausted her remedy in that direction before appealing to a court of law for relief. It has not been decided whether the defendants will appeal from the order overruling the demurrer.

Interesting to Women.

The recently organized People's Party Women's Auxiliary will meet at the Briggs House this afternoon.

The fortnightly meeting of the north branch of the Political Equality League will occur this afternoon at the Vendome.

A talk on "Trilby" will be given Saturday evening before the Ladies' Union of the Ethical Society at its rooms, No. 40 Dearborn street. A musical program will also be rendered.

The International Folk-Lore Association will meet with Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth Tuesday evening at the Auditorium Annex and a paper on "The Swastika" will be read by Dr. Selim H. Peabody.

For the benefit of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children a three-act drama, "In Fairyland," will be given at the Carleton club, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, Saturday evening. One hundred children are in the cast.

SAY THE STATEMENTS ARE WRONG.

Prosecution in Moran-Healy Case Take Some Exceptions.

The prosecution says that counsel for the defense in the Moran-Healy case, by certain of their statements before the jury's verdict was rendered, tried to give the impression that the Swedish committee, by reason of large contributions received from their countrymen towards the expenses of the trial, had been enabled to secure the services of a competent lawyer at a large fee, and other ways by an unlimited supply of money influenced the trial.

An evening newspaper Saturday said that Mr. Mills in his speech had occasion to say this:

> For eight long years, through good and bad report, I lived in the Criminal Court, and through all that lapse of time, through the strife and heat of exciting business, no man ever accused me of prosecuting a man for gold. I hope he did not mean what he said. I have never prosecuted men for money or hire. The truth is I am only associated in the case with the most able gentlemen here who appear in behalf of the State. The counsel of whom I complain said he appeared here without compensation. I may say the same thing. I am here at a terrible pecuniary sacrifice, but were this so for a whole year I would stop at my post with the approval of my conscience for having done what I could in behalf of humanity in prosecuting the doers of a wretched and cruel murder.

To this the defendant's counsel answered:

> Mr. Mills was overdrawing the facts when he declared he was in the court room at a tremendous pecuniary sacrifice. Attorney John C. King said Mr. Mill's services in the case represented $10,000; that he was paid $250 a day for his share in the trial, besides having been paid a good big lump sum as a retainer

It is said the facts in the case are that Mr. Mills' and Mr. Olson's fee only amounted to a few thousand dollars. So far they have only received a few hundred dollars as a retaining fee.

WOMEN WORK ONLY EIGHT HOURS.

Manufacturers' Association Awaits Decision of Supreme Court on the Law.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association met at the Grand Pacific yesterday, but lack of a quorum prevented the election of officers. There was considerable disappointment expressed that the Supreme Court had not given a decision on the constitutionality of the eight-hour law. This law was attacked by the association, and the case was argued last June before the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon by Moran, Kraus & Mayer. The law prohibits the employment of women in any factory for more than eight hours out of twenty-four. It is asserted by the manufacturers that the law curtails their product for the reason that while men may be kept at work ten hours under the law they necessarily must stop at eight hours, because the division of labor is such when the women stop work the men also must stop. Levy Mayer went to the meeting of the association to explain the legal status of the case. All he could do was to say the matter had been argued before the Supreme Court last June and the court had taken the question under advisement and had not yet given its decision.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

WORK A BOLD GAME.

SHARPERS DUPE PEOPLE WITH A CHEAP PIANO SCHEME.

Buy Up Worn-Out Instruments, Doctor Them, Change the Stencil Marks, and Sell Them for First-Class Goods—Such a Piano Lasts Only a Few Days—Then It Is Out of Tune and Shows Its Age—Swindler Has Fled When the Purchaser Goes to Complain.

Local dealers in musical instruments heard from an old but undesirable acquaintance for the first time in months when they read the following notice in the current number of the *Music Trade Review:*

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

> William Cooper is wanted in Boston and other Massachusetts cities for attempting to dupe residents with a piano swindling scheme. He is about 60 years of age.

Cooper is said to be one of the crowd of sharpers who carried on a bold game here in Chicago for years to the detriment of legitimate dealers and the financial injury of innocent customers. There are a few of these sharpers still operating in this city, but owing to the energetic action of reputable firms in prosecuting the swindle in the courts the majority of the offenders have been driven out of town and are now seeking victims in Eastern cities—Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia being their favorite fields at present.

Hundreds of worn-out pianos yearly are taken by Chicago firms in part payments for new instruments at a valuation of from $50 to $100. These second-hand pianos are of no real use and dealers dislike to sell them unless there is a full understanding of the conditions. The majority of them are disposed of for less than the value placed on them in making the trade for the new instrument, and the average selling price is not over $50. These are the kind of pianos the sharpers traffic in. A decrepit piano is bought, and for an outlay of $10, fixed up so it will hold its good looks and tone for a few days. If it is of some out-of-date make the name is erased and an imitation of some well-known trade-mark stenciled in.

He Looks Swell and Is Glib.

This done the sharper puts an advertisement in the daily papers, reading something like this:

> Gentleman who has lost his position must dispose of an elegant upright piano at a sacrifice. Made by —— and cost $600 three months ago. Will sell for $200 cash, as I must have money at once. Apply at private residence, No. —— Michigan boulevard.

Frequently the advertisement is varied by including bicycles, sewing machines, and shotguns that have been picked up in the same way and have just about as much real worth as the worn-out piano. These advertisements are answered mainly by women who are on the hunt for bargains, and as the sharper is always a swell-looking man and very glib of tongue, and his rooms are furnished finely in other respects it is not difficult for him to make a sale. As anything over $70 will give the sharper a profit, no offer of more than that is refused, provided he is satisfied it is all the customer will pay. Many of these worthless instruments advertised in this way at $200 are sold at $150, and the purchaser fondly imagines at the time she has done a very smart thing in making the seller dispose of the "$600" piano for $50 less than he wanted to take. Large as the margin of profit is the sharper would not be satisfied to handle one piano at a time, so he has a number of rooms in various parts of the city where the sale of these worn-out pianos constantly is carried on. One day he will be at the Michigan boulevard place and the next at his equally well-furnished rooms on another street. There is one thing he always makes it a point to do, and that is get into the best possible residence district, as first-class surroundings have a great effect on the bargain hunters.

Never Gets the Money Back.

Should any of the people who answer the advertisement express doubt as to the genuineness or cost of the piano, the sharper brings out a bill of sale on the printed bill-head of some unknown or fictitious firm. This bill is generally dated three months back and states that "—— ——" (giving the name the sharper operates under) has bought one new upright piano for $600," and full payment of the money is acknowledged. There are but few people who will question such a document and it generally clinches the deal. The piano is bought and taken home. In a few days it is out of tune and shows unmistakable signs of old age and uselessness. An expert is called in and the purchaser is saddened by the information she has been swindled grossly, as the instrument is fit only for firewood. If she goes back to hunt up the sharper the chances are he has moved to another locality, but even if she does find him it is with just about as much satisfaction as the man who buys a $3,000 trotter for $100 of "John the groom," in one of the numerous "private" barns, gets when he makes a kick.

In talking of the swindle with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday one of the largest dealers in the city said it had cost his firm considerable money to prosecute in the courts one of these piano sharpers who persisted in falsely branding worthless instruments with the firm's trademark, and it was with great difficulty he was stopped.

"But I regret to say," added this dealer, "that the cheating is not all done by the professional sharpers or with second-hand pianos. There are some salesmen who carry on a big business in the buying of cheap-made instruments which are branded falsely for them by the makers, and which are disposed of by the same private house- or gentlemen-in-distress game. Even music teachers sometimes lend themselves to the furtherance of this swindle by recommending the pianos for a money consideration."

NEW LETTER CHAIN OF DOUBLE SIZE.

It Calls for Dimes and Is to Run to One Hundred.

The letter chain craze has assumed formidable proportions. One of the late developments is set forth in the following letter, which demands that the chain be continued until No. 100 is reached:

> You are asked to join in a plan to aid in endowing a room and caring for the "Blue Cross Nurses" when ill. Will you please copy this letter three times and send to three of your friends, numbering your letters 27? Then send this letter and 10 cents to MISS BILLER,
> No. 3 Woodland Park, Chicago.
>
> This is a chain of letters, and any break will cause serious loss to the plans. Those receiving No. 100 are not to write further, but inclose 10 cents.

The author of this chain is Miss Biller, a nurse. Some five years ago the graduate nurses of St. Luke's Hospital formed an association called the "Blue Cross Nurses." The object was to support a room in the hospital for sick nurses of the order. This cost about $250 a year and all members paid assessments, undergraduate members paying 25 cents a month and graduates double that. Mrs. Locke was for a long time the President. The association languished and Miss Biller started her letter chain last summer to raise the necessary funds. She and several other nurses are keeping house together, but no one knows how much she has received except that the series has reached No. 35 and she receives a great number of letters. She was out on professional duties and could not be seen, but the other women deny that Miss Biller's action is authorized by the "Blue Cross Nurses."

DEVICE TO BOIL TRAIN-ROBBERS.

Engineer Prescott Invents a Plan to Surround Trains with Steam.

William Prescott, the engineer of the Santa Fé train which was held up by robbers at Gorin Sept. 18, and who was shot, but not fatally, during the encounter, exhibited in the office of THE TRIBUNE yesterday a scheme for the defense of railroad trains against robbers. Although he had drawings illustrating his plan, it is so simple that diagrams are not necessary. He proposes to fight the robbers with steam. He runs a small iron pipe along the exposed parts of the train and connecting with the boiler of the engine. As soon as it is ascertained there are robbers the engineer turns a stopcock and a get of steam that would boil a leg of mutton in a minute is thrown around the train in every direction through apertures 3-16 of an inch in diameter. Mr. Prescott has exhibited his device to prominent railroad men and expressmen, all of whom believe it has great merits.

CAVELLE GETS OUT OF THE CITY.

Inspector Stuart's Famous Prisoner Forfeits His Bond and Departs.

Howard K. Cavelle forfeited his bond yesterday. The trial was to have been taken up again before the United States Commissioner. Commissioner Rickard waited for a half hour for the arrival of the defendant. Then his wife came into the room and handed a note to Mr. Barrow. The attorney read it, and turning to Assistant District-Attorney Rosenthal, said: "Cavelle has skipped out. Here is a note from him saying that he was going to see his sister to get some money and requests that the case be continued for several days until he returns."

"Just what I expected," said Inspector Stuart, "and you (pointing at Barrow) knew he would not be here. This is a part of your plot. This is why you insisted last evening on a postponement of the hearing and the obtaining of bail for Cavelle. You came into this case with that purpose in view."

The Commissioner announced that he would declare the bond forfeited. The bond is in the sum of $2,000, with Joseph A. Nealy, a law partner of Barrow, and the latter as sureties. In his schedule of property filed with the bond Nealy swore he was the owner of a six-story flat at No. 5762 South Leavitt street valued at $35,000 and clear of all incumbrances. Barrow filed no schedule, but said he was the owner of a flat building on the West Side worth an equal amount. The attorneys have their office at Room No. 618 Stock Exchange Building.

When the flight of the prisoner was made known and the bonds forfeited Barrow asked the District-Attorney and the Inspector to aid him in capturing the fugitive. Mr. Rosenthal emphatically refused to do so.

"I believe that you are particep criminis in this matter, Mr. Barrow," said Mr. Rosenthal, "and the government will execute on the forfeited bond. This whole proceeding, as far as you have appeared in it, looks fishy. If you were so willing to go on the bond of a man whom you came to represent in court you can have the difficulty of catching him."

Mrs. Smith, the victim of Cavelle's blandishments, was terribly grieved over the escape of her deceiver. "It is too bad," she said. "I have made such an awful sacrifice to prosecute him, and for all my pain and sufferings and publishing my foolish conduct to the world, I am rewarded by defeat. But I'll come across him again, and perhaps then there will be no need of a court trial and the fear of a second escape."

A Chicago business-man who knew Cavelle from his infancy called at the Commissioner's office yesterday to see his old boyhood friend. When he was promised that his name should not be used unless absolutely necessary he gave the following story of Cavelle:

> Cavelle's name is Harry Cyrus Kimball, or rather that is his adopted name. He was born in Leamington, Ont., forty-two years ago. I was too young to remember the name of his mother. When he was three or four years of age he was taken in adoption by H. C. Kimball, a respected shoemaker of Leamington. He was given a good education. He was a bright boy and the leader in outdoor sports. When he was a young man his foster father was appointed Postmaster at Leamington. Harry became a clerk in the office. He grew wild and had expensive habits. There were frequent reports and complaints of the loss of valuable letters in the postoffice. Harry was thought to know something about the missing letters. Old Mr. Kimball protected him, paid the losses out of his own pocket and was removed from the position. Ten years ago Harry married a young woman named Brown, who bore him one child, now 7 or 8 years of age. He went into the green goods business, defrauded a farmer at Chatham, and was sent to the penitentiary for a year. After he finished his sentence he became implicated in the planning of the robbery of the bank at Ruthland. He was arrested. This was in 1888. He escaped from the constable while being taken from the prison to the court to stand trial. He came to the United States, was mixed up in several ugly affairs at Detroit, and in the summer of 1889 he moved to Mount Clemens and opened up a matrimonial agency. He was continually getting into trouble similar to this escapade. At Grand Rapids he was sent to jail for defrauding a woman of that place. I believe he got out of that trouble by marrying the woman in jail. In the fall of 1890 Kimball came to Chicago and for two years he conducted himself well. He was a clerk first in the Central Hotel in State street, then at the Waverly in State, and later at the Bennett in Monroe street. He passed out of my knowledge in the winter of '92-'93. I last heard of him as the owner of a fake enterprise in San Francisco during the Midwinter Fair.

The postal authorities are said to have struck a lead on Cavelle's trail and have sent several Inspectors out on the night trains in the hope of catching up with him this morning. The stranger who was closeted with Cavelle Tuesday morning and who secured the attorney and probably the bondsman for the prisoner is James Norris, the proprietor of the hotel at No. 44 Sherman street. He is the brother of Cavelle's present wife and Cavelle's trunks are said to be in his possession.

WANT CICERO ANNEXED TO CHICAGO.

Talk About Elevated Railway Matters Quickly Changes in Character.

J. J. McCarthy of Austin fired the first gun in the campaign for the annexation of the Town of Cicero to Chicago at a meeting held in that village last night. The primary object of the meeting was to formulate a protest on the part of the people of Austin against the dilatory tactics of the Town Trustees in dealing with the elevated railway extension question, but when Mr. McCarthy got the floor he made the argument that no proper relief in the way of rapid transit could be had except by annexation, and the proposition was well received. Pending this he suggested that the people of Austin at once select candates for Town Trustee to be voted for at the March election without reference to politics, and that these candidates be pledged to secure by all honorable means an immediate extension of the Lake Street "L" road. This will precipitate a lively fight in Cicero, as the people of Oak Park and Ridgeland are opposed to any compromise that will make possible an extension of the road unless it is carried clear through to the western line of the town at Harlem avenue. It was declared during the meeting that the $60,000 bond given by the elevated road company at the time the right of way through Cicero was granted, and which has been regarded as a sure forfeit to the town treasury, is not worth the paper it is written on, and that the bond is so worded that no part of it can be collected until construction is begun, and then only in case of damage to persons or property. In other words, instead of being a sort of guarantee that the terms of the franchise would be carried out the bond is merely to indemnify the town from loss by any damages which may arise during the process of construction. This being so, the people of Austin think that the proposition of the company to take up this worthless bond and replace it with a gilt-edged, bona-fide guarantee to extend the road to Austin avenue or forfeit $10,000 is a fair one and should be accepted. Resolutions insisting that the Town Trustees make the sought-for arrangements at once were passed.

There were many suggestions offered to assure the construction of the road after the compromise had been made. An extensive property-owner named Wilson thought $100,000 should be raised to assist the company in the work and offered to be one of 100 to subscribe $1,000 each toward this end. Mr. McCarthy met this with the statement that there had been no official report on the poverty of Mr. Yerkes and his associates, and so far as known they were perfectly able to build the road themselves, and for this reason he would not contribute one cent.

"There are several ways of accomplishing the end we are after," said Mr. McCarthy. "One is to go down in our pockets and build the road ourselves. Another is to insist that the Town Trustees quit their dog-in-the-manger policy and do what they can to benefit the people of Austin. But the best method of all is to annex our town, or our part of it, to Chicago and thus get the political power and the moral recognition necessary in a move of this kind, and without which we are pretty small potatoes so far as forcing improvements of this nature is concerned."

Cases Are Continued.

Justice Bradwell yesterday afternoon heard the charges of forgery and conspiracy against A. M. Howland and conspiracy charges against S. M. Biddison. The defendants are connected in an official capacity with the Illinois State Mutual Insurance Association, with offices in the Masonic Temple. The complainant was H. H. Mansfield, No. 59 Dearborn street, who said the defendants realized on ten forfeited bonds which he held in the concern. The trial resulted in Howland's being held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 on the forgery charge, while the conspiracy charges were continued until Feb. 18, in bonds of $1,000 each.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Friday and Saturday
WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY, AS
$3.98
TAKES CHOICE OF
$8.00 Cordovan Cork Soles.
$8.00 Enamel Cork Soles.
$7.00 French Calf Cork Soles.
$6.00 Winter Russia.
$6.00 Waterproof Par. Calf.
5 Styles Patent Leather.
All warranted.
Best wearing Men's Shoes made in America. Try 'em! Now at
1/2 Price!
—OUR LOSS
—YOUR GAIN!
Mail Orders filled when cash comes with order only.
Two Stores: PALMER HOUSE and 80 ADAMS-ST.
SMITH & STOUGHTON
Store Open till 10 p. m. Saturday.

CALF LINING

WE HAVE WHAT AND DO EXACTLY AS WE ADVERTISE.

Alteration Sale.
Close attention to every detail which we advertise makes a growing interest in our store. Money paid back. Necessary alterations in garments made free. Goods promptly delivered.
$2.50 and $3.00 Office Coats—blue, black, and gray, for $1.50.
Men's Odd Lots of Overcoats, among them all sizes of Meltons, Kerseys, and Beavers—were $10 to $15—now $6.00.
All our last year's Spring Overcoats which were $8.00, $10.00, and $12.00, all sizes among them—for $5.00.
All our last year's Spring Overcoats, $15.00 and $18.00, for $7.50.
NEW STYLES OF HATS.
Prices the Lowest. ....Quality Warranted.
"THE PUTNAM,"
131 AND 133 CLARK-ST.
113 TO 117 MADISON-ST.

ÆTNA LIFE
Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
JANUARY 1, 1895.

Assets, January 1, 1895	$42,052,166.44
Liabilities to Policyholders, reserve and all other claims	35,500,063.21
Payments to Policyholders in 1894	4,170,140.53
Surplus to Policyholders, January 1, 1895	6,552,103.23
Premium receipts in 1894	4,984,304.01
Interest receipts in 1894	2,043,371.67
Total receipts in 1894	7,027,675.68
Insurance in force January 1, 1895, Life and Accident	165,680,345.94
Paid Policyholders since organization	90,537,687.45

HON. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.
J. C. WEBSTER, Vice-President. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.
H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
G. W. RUSSELL, M. D., Medical Director.
JAMES CAMPBELL, M. D., Medical Examiner.
IRA I. MASON, Manager, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
THOS. E. LYNAS, Manager, 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.
R. W. KEMPSHALL & CO., Managers, Peoria, Ill.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
HIRAM J. THOMPSON STOCK,
84 WABASH-AV.
At 10 O'Clock This Friday Morning
...ALL THE...
Fine Etchings in Sheet,
Plate and Pier Mirrors,
All the Stock Frames,
Mouldings, &c.
Office Furniture, Large Hall Safe.
The entire stock will be sold at today's sale.
By order of CHAS. H. JACKSON, Assignee.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER
TODAY AT 10 A. M.
We will sell at public auction
AT SALVAGE WRECKING SALESROOMS,
126 TO 132 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
For account Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern. Continuation sale of following stock:
The Princess Knitting Works, Chicago,
Manufacturers of Underwear.
ALSO, IN BASEMENT,
About 5 Carloads Wet Muslins,
AND
75 Rolls Carpet.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.